AESOP2018 ABSTRACT BOOK

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

DYNAMICS OF RESIDENTIAL CHOICE AND DEMAND
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE AND HOUSING IN KOREA

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Abstract Body: Demographic change is a critical factor when it comes to housing. And Korea is in a maelstrom of demographic convulsion. The population rapidly ages with lower birthrates and longer lifespans, and baby-boomers have reached their economic capacity and started retirement. Households are shrinking quickly destroying the norm of four and dawning a new norm of one or two. These predicaments are expanding its reach to the problem of housing. Even till recently, the Korean housing supply has been targeting households of four, and supply rates are already at its peak. This will inevitably cause a discord to supply when households morph to smaller sizes. Despite this, there is a lack of research in the matter of population and household when it comes to housing. This research aims to (1) show the urgency of the matter with predictions of households, (2) analyze the effects and problems of this change to the housing market, (3) and pursue a solution for the problem. For this, this research ran a simulation to estimate population and households, and contrasted the estimate with future housing stocks. In result, overall purchasing-power weakens and lower population leaves a surplus in overall supply, but housing for one or two will lack supply. This phenomenon showed notably well in areas such as Seoul and its metropolitan areas. Additionally, this research seeks for not only Korea's change in its supply paradigm, but also hopes to suggest an answer for developing countries that are or will undergo rapid social change.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

RESILIENCE AND LACK OF RESOURCES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE (UN)INTENDED TERRITORIAL PLANNING: SYMPTOMS OF TRANSFORMATION IN URBAN-RURAL LANDSCAPES OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA

T. Chandra
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Abstract Body: Urban Bias underpinning planning policies in India downplay and ignore altogether hybrid urban-rural conditions they create. Road developments connecting urban cores of the country affect broader and diverse scape leading to hybrid forms of urbanisation. These such hybrid regions feature a persistence of rural economies, high-frequency shorter-term commuting, loosely regulated development. Consequently, unprepared local-bodies of governance in hybrid regions are unable to respond to the sharp unplanned and uneven forms of urbanisation along these corridors of development. In India, this condition is exacerbated in the Bengal region, centre to the drawing board for many trans-national and international road development projects, and supporting a large, dense rural population that is socio-economically dynamic and youthful. Symptomatic reading of the region shows reactionary transformation brought by all-weathered connectivity and mobility. Organisation of space demonstrates change from vernacular choices towards globally acknowledged solutions in housing construction, education demand and mode of travel. This process of transformation is leading to population densification, dependence and demand for goods and services, whilst local-bodies of governance are unequipped in spatial solutions that could support undergoing transformation. In road development projects, precursory aspatial impact assessment project rural classified jurisdictions to enhance economically and socially without noting the reciprocatory rapid modification in organisation of space. This leaves vulnerable local governance systems unprepared and creates mismanaged hybrid urban-rural conditions in the region. Observed territorialising effects in West Bengal road development beckon to re-examine road development planning processes, in particular their projected impact under the scope of region's spatiality.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

COMPARING PLANNING CULTURES LL (TRANSFORMATIONS)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE GREEN? SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL IMAGINARIES AND THE SHRINKING CITY.

M. Van Maasakkers
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Abstract Body: This paper advances the comparative analysis of planning cultures by introducing the "socio-ecological imaginaries" concept. The central finding is that these imaginaries, or "collectively held, institutionally stabilized, and publicly performed visions of desirable futures, " (Jasanoff and Kim, 2015: 5) specific to socio-ecological systems, differ dramatically between countries. Adding to recent internationally comparative research on shrinking cities (Pallagst et al. 2017; Pallagst et al. 2014; Richardson and Nam 2014; Wiechmann and Pallagst 2012), this paper analyzes how different visions of desirable socio-ecological futures animate efforts to "green" shrinking cities (Schilling and Logan 2008) in three countries, specifically Delfzijl, the Netherlands; Schwedt, Germany and Youngstown, United States. Based on semi- structured interviews with key actors, document analysis and direct observations of signature projects in these cities, the author finds that efforts to make them "green" reveal significant differences in how ecosystem services and vacant land are perceived, analyzed and (re-)created. This is in contrast to the highly globalized and non-specific discourse on the desirability of conserving and enhancing the provision of ecosystem services, in shrinking cities and elsewhere. Envisioning desirable socio-ecological systems in an urban context in the Netherlands relies on deliberate visual design strategies. More strategic terms and forms are central in Germany. Green infrastructure planning in the United States is understood and promoted largely in transactional terms. This paper cautions against theories and practices that promote the provision of ecosystem services without taking into account the profoundly different imaginaries regarding the potential of greening shrinking cities across national contexts.

Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNING AND THE POLITICAL: NEW ACTION SPACES, L
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

IMAGINING SENSES FOR ACTION IN DEMOCRATIC SPACES OF HOPE: PLANNING PROCESSES MANAGED BY SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract Body: The paper aims at defining a theoretical framework regarding planning processes managed by self-governing organizations within the current political system. The scope of the paper is to develop a framework for empirical research and assess the relevance of the topic for planning theory. After a brief description of the concept of self-government in governance theories, public policy and anarchist studies, I describe how new social movements adopted the concept to directly practice the change they advocated for, creating self-governing organizations within the current system to support alternative political cultures and to produce common goods. Their political relevance lies in their contradiction of hegemony as imaginative institutions, practicing direct democracy and cooperation. The paper investigates them through organizational studies literature, social movements literature and anarchist theories. From these descriptions I introduce the role of self-governing organizations in planning theory. I argue that when these organizations manage planning processes involving external actors, resources and networks, they generate ambiguous spaces of hope between contradictory political cultures: lacking univoque definitions, these spaces of policy and planning become spaces of imagination filled by multiple political subjectivities and imaginaries. These temporary spaces of autonomy generate new senses for collective action through frame reflective democratic processes beyond the limits of the organizations. To observe these processes I use radical planning theories, social learning literature and anarchist studies on imagination. The paper concludes evaluating how research on planning by self-governing organizations can contribute to the existing literature of planning theory, introducing preliminary focuses for empirical research.

Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

ALTERNATIVES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

ALTERNATIVE FUTURES AHEAD! RECOGNISING THE EMANCIPATORY AND TRANSFORMATIVE CAPACITY OF UTOPIA

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Abstract Body: This paper aims at recognizing the emancipatory and transformative ability of utopia and its potential role in the process of imagining and acting towards alternative possible futures. If, as I argue, the current challenges that we are facing have not already overturned the idea that 'there is no alternative' to the existing economic system; utopia can be a powerful tool for the enhancement of the transformative capacity of society. The paper draws on the utopian studies literature in order to recognize the different interpretations of the term, which is characterized by a high epistemological ambiguity, attempting to find the nexuses with planning theory. The paper argues that commonalities can be found by looking at the two main interpretations of utopia – as a static image of perfection and as a tension, a processual attitude toward change – and the planning theory. Therefore, the potential force of utopia will be interpreted as a tool for change not only within the collective and individual process of imagining and experimenting alternatives, but also within the planning field itself.

Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANG AND UNCERTAINTY
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CLIMATE ACTION IN URBAN PLANNING IN FIVE BRAZILIAN CITIES: A MULTIPLE CASE STUDY

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Abstract Body: By signing the Paris Agreement in 2016, Brazil has made the commitment to cut its emissions by 37% below the limits observed in 2005 until 2025, adopting mitigation and adaptation actions set on its iNDC - Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. In Brazil, climate action at the national level is structured by the 2009 National Policy against Climate Change – PNMC, approved as a federal law. The PNMC foresees among its guidelines the integration between national, regional and local all climate actions taken by both public and private entities. As a largely urbanized country, most of Brazil's iNDC commitments depend on the firm engagement of cities in climate action. However, these local actions are not consistently monitored by the Federal government, as the issues "climate change" and "sustainable urban development" are carried out by distinct federal bodies. Hoping to fill this gap, we intend to analyze how five Brazilian cities – Manaus, Salvador, Goiânia, São Paulo and Curitiba - address climate issues in their Master Plans, edited in the form of local laws, and other plans related to urban issues (waste management, sanitation, housing, etc.), in order to verify if and to what extent these local actions contribute to the fulfillment of Brazil's iNDC commitments. The investigation, part of an ongoing post-doctoral research at the University of São Paulo, includes a survey of relevant literature, data collection from national, regional and local official information repositories and digital databases.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

ENERGY, PLANNING AND POLICY
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

ENERGY GRID INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITATIONS AS NEW FRAME CONDITION MAKERS FOR BUILDING DEVELOPMENTS

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Abstract Body: The supply with electrical and thermal energy constitutes a rising challenge for our growing settlement areas. Therefor developments of the built infrastructure grid networks are essential and include financial, economic or organizational resources. The extension of infrastructure grids is a planning development on multiple hierarchical levels. Sub grids are dependent on main incoming supply cables and essential supply junctions with defined supply constraints and limited utilization capacities. The development of new main supply grid cables and junctions is very cost-intensive. It's an interdisciplinary planning task to ensure cost efficient (assembly and disassembly costs are in proportion to long-term planning targets and built actions insist short/long-term cost covering for extensions), ecological and long-term electrical and thermal energy supply. The Vienna International Airport is confronted with this challenge now. Due to the limitations within the main supply junction for electricity, a new strategy for long-term building developments has to be designed. Based on the findings within a research project located at Vienna's airport city, which covers the energy demand of a town with 100.000 inhabitants, the paper shows the interdisciplinary workflow needed to create an interactive visual decision base for all involved stakeholders as well as the thereby initiated planning process for the creation of efficient energy handling. All presented outcomes and findings are based on real data simulations within the research project. This enables long-term energy supply. The paper will show the necessity of visual interactive tools to reach all necessary stakeholders and presents the developed web based visual communication tool.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

GLOBAL SOUTH
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

UNDERSTANDING MOBILITY INEQUALITY: APPLYING SPACE SYNTAX IN JAKARTA AND KUALA LUMPUR

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Abstract Body: Mobility, defined as the ability to move (Cresswell, 2010), has been neglected in conventional transportation planning which focuses more on accessibility while assuming that users have similar level of mobility. This leads to issues of mobility inequality whereby the mobility disadvantaged - those who have less access to different modes and capacity to afford rising transport costs - are increasing in numbers. The situation is most pronounced in Southeast Asia metropolitan cities, such as Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur, where car sales are thriving but mobility is not necessarily improved. Departing from the ongoing sociological based discussion, authors propose a spatial analytical perspective to give additional insights into how **different street network configuration** at **different scales** can impact mobility of urban residents varying in income level. Using space syntax measures of *integration* and *choice* (Hillier, et.al., 2007) at city-wide and neighborhood scale, it can be observed how informal paths in poorer urban neighborhoods are well (or poorly) connected at local and global scale, in comparison with vehicular network. Further, juxtaposition with public transport stops can reveal whether provision of public transport connects pockets of urban poor or only cater to high-income residences and commercial hubs. This resonates with discussion of transport justice (Martens, 2012), in which limited mobility of disadvantaged groups likely leads to lack of opportunities, referring to mobility-related exclusion (Kenyon, et.al., 2002; Lucas, 2012). The findings contribute to an understanding of mobility inequality and concludes with proposals for spatial policy in the region towards a more equitable transport future.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

URBAN RESILIENCE
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

TOWARDS RESOURCE-INTEGRATED URBANISM

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Abstract Body: Natural resources are at the basis of our urban economies. For example, many of the products we use in our everyday lives are built or need for their functioning natural resources (e.g., oil/energy, iron, copper, gold, etc.). At the same time, the extraction and transformation of natural resources in products have distinctive physical, ecological, and social impacts in cities worldwide. For instance, the extraction, distribution, processing of natural resources entail the construction of infrastructures (roads, factories, power plants, etc.), housing and supporting functions that creates the basis for urbanization. However, under a market-led economic regime, these infrastructure spaces (or entire towns!), sometimes, need to discarded because not useful to the extraction economies any longer. Resource-extraction urbanism is a waste-generating, primitive model that evolves at the planetary scale with centres and peripheries that have several levels of inter-connections. At the same time, trends such as decentralization and miniaturization of renewable resource generation and circular economies promise to disrupt the current resource-extraction paradigm. We think that cities need to transition from the primitive, resource-extraction paradigm to a more resilient, resource-integrate urban nexus. We propose a nexus in which decentralized, circular, micro (energy and resource) systems are intimately integrated with humankind and its living space at multiple scales (from the building to the transnational scale). From a spatial point of view, this nexus leads to two main challenges: the need of a new urban aesthetics that can help deliver a resource-integrated urban living; and, the need to regenerate primitive resource-extraction spaces and infrastructures.

Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

FUTURES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

TOMORROW'S URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNERS – BETWEEN MIRACLE CURE AND MEDIATION

P. Hirschler
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Abstract Body: Values - professional and personal - resonate in teaching and projects, but are rarely addressed, discussed and questioned openly. In the training of planners, the question arises - to what extent values of teachers influence the young colleagues? Moreover, in the planning practice – who sets the value framework for our spatial concepts? In the curriculum, the guiding framework is set by "criteria of sustainability and common good based on the public interest to be defined" (Technische Universität Wien 2015). These fundamental discourses revolve around the public debate about the common good - where do we spatial planners stand? Are the goals and principles formulated in the spatial planning laws or do we need more arguments for planners? Are we prepared for this discourse of values? The value framework is not easy to work out, especially with regard to the complexity of developments - global to local - and perspectives for space and environment. But who else should take care of spatial development, if not we spatial planners? It's the planners, with our transdisciplinary and explicitly spatial view and our future visions, should take over the leadership in this subject. However, the necessary ethical discourse can't be conducted in education alones - even if the graduates enter the planning practice after completing their studies. A discussion with practicing planners in various professions, interest associations and the educational organisations develops knowledge aund continues the planning-ethical discourse in a practical way.

Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

PARTICIPATORY METHODS L
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

COMMUNICATION OF URBAN PLANNING IN EGYPT

M. Hendawy
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Abstract Body: While the Egyptian revolution was ignited through social media; mediation and mediatisation of urban planning is still under-practiced and under-analyzed in Egypt where planning is up to this day is central and top down which triggers an urgent need for an empowering and enabling planning process.This paper investigates t*he influence and relationship between mediatisation and urban planning processes.* This paper explores the interrelation between social, technological and spatial development through answering the following questions: How knowledge about the city is gained by and communicated between different actors? What is the history of disclosing or censoring urban planning knowledge in Egypt? Which role mediatization play? How can critical voices empower people and enforce the planning discourse? How does visual language is employed in a fight of position on spatial futures? this paper maps How urban planning is communicated/visualised to the public in a politically sensitive context like Egypt. The paper is interdisciplinary and touches topics like socio-spatial justice, urban policies, urban management, decision making processes, communication, planning approaches for (technological, political, social) change and knowledge production & transfer. The research scope is the propaganda/communication of planning versus reality by focusing on three levels (I) Urban visions promoted to the public, (II) Visions favoured in academia, versus (III) Visions of the public The research follows qualitative methodology: discourse analysis + Grounded theory & PAR. Data is collected through interviews with egyptian planners, media experts, and citizens, as well as critical content analysis of media about the built environment. Key words: Mediatisation, Urban planning, Visualisation, Knowledge, Egypt.

Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

PARTICIPATORY METHODS LL
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

TOWARDS A DEEPER INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE INTO PLANNING PRACTICE

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Abstract Body: Emerging ICT and Internet proliferation are opening new opportunities to access and collect the knowledge of citizens, both in big data and high-quality formats. Despite this potential, Internet-based planning tools that include public participation geo-information systems (PPGIS), at best, are used to compile background information early in planning processes. In a practice full of voices that represent many, sometimes conflicting interests, the knowledge these tools supply may be perceived to further muddle an on-going planning process. This conceptual study seeks to identify strategic moments for the integration of public knowledge by exploring the questions: At what moments in a planning process might planners be more/less receptive to using knowledge from the public in their work? And, what are suitable knowledge formats for use in these moments? We classify these moments according to whether divergent (idea generation) or convergent (decision-making) actions are taking place. We suggest that knowledge in big-data formats may be useful during idea generation actions within professional planning tasks such as problem formulation and scenario development. High-quality knowledge formats may be more suitable for convergent actions since verbal, face-to-face communication is important for decision making. Finally, we provide a conceptual sketch of the methods and technologies that could be used to integrate public knowledge into the abovementioned professional planning tasks.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CASCADING EFFECTS AND PATTERN FORMATIONS L
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

TECHNO(IDEO)LOGY OF URBAN COMPLEXITY AND THE SCIENCE OF CITIES – IMPLIES URBANISM (AS PLANNING) A TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCE?

T. Stojanovski
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Abstract Body: Complexity theory emerges as a new paradigm of urbanism (as planning). The systems analysis and urban modeling of the 1970s rebranded into adaptive complex urban systems, urban complexity and science of cities in an ongoing wave for scientific urbanism. The objective of the science of cities has changed from forecasting to provision of expertise in urban design and planning processes. The new urban models do not predict, but they analyze possible urban futures to inform actors and stakeholders. However, this shift is not very clear. For many the new science of cities is deterministic and useless to understand urban complexity. To clarify this new probabilistic standpoint of the new wave of scientific urbanism, this paper positions science of cities as technological science. Technological sciences imply a higher level of complexity than of natural sciences, but assume models, theories and hypotheses in much the same way as the natural sciences. They are closer to the social sciences because they operate with value-laden concepts and wicked problems such as justice, welfare, etc. In the end, this new kind of science deals with design and approximations, trials and errors, rather than with truths and precision. This paper discusses the underlying techno(ideo)logy of urban complexity and the science of cities as technological science. It identifies roots of technological ideology in the arts and technics of Lewis Mumford, organized complexity of Warren Weaver and Jane Jacobs and reviews the newest contributions on science of cities. Keywords: technological science; urban complexity; science of cities; urbanism; planning;

Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION FOR OTHER DISCIPLINES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

PAIN OR PLEASURE? STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ON GROUPWORK IN URBAN DESIGN AND PLANNING PROJECT-BASED LEARNING

M. Short, J. Martins
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Abstract Body: Collaborative learning – or groupwork - is widely used in urban design and planning education. It is a key component of learning-by-doing approaches, such as project-based learning (PjBL), that are common in these fields (McCarthy and Bagaeen, 2015). Working in groups is recognized as a valuable instrument to develop students' skills for professions/activities that are largely based on team work across a range of disciplines and "a superior technique for conceptual learning, for creative problem solving, and for developing academic language proficiency" (Cohen & Lotan, 2014, p. 6). But group work raises several challenges such as uneven contribution, poor commitment (Bentley & Warwick, 2013) and conflicts between members (Ives-Dewey, 2008) and is considered the "the most significant challenge faced by learners undertaking PjBL" (Harmer, 2014, p. 19). Drawing from a range of undergraduate and postgraduate project-based modules, data will be collected through surveys with students, in-depth interviews with teachers and students, and a number of focus groups with students. The study aims to explore: (1) the learning experience and challenges faced by students, what strategies they use, and how their perceptions change with time; and (2) the impact of different teaching strategies adopted by educators, particularly regarding group formation and management of different students' skills, groupwork/tasks design and calendar, and the teaching of preparatory skills (i.e. communications skills). This research provides a more detailed and specific understanding of collaborative leaning in urban design and planning, and how to improve it through the design and delivery of learning activities.

Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

ECOSYSTEM BOUNDARIES & CONNECTIVITY/PROGRESS & CHALLENGES
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

LANDLORDS, TENANTS, AND THE POLITICAL ECOLOGY OF BED BUG CONTROL IN U.S. CITIES

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Abstract Body: Over the past two decades bed bugs have reestablished themselves as a common urban pest throughout the United States and other temperate regions. Because bed bugs live with and feed on people, their ecology is structured by the same social processes that affect housing, mobility, poverty, wealth, and many other aspects of society. Understanding the pattern of bed bug infestation in cities thus requires an understanding of both the ecology of the bed bugs and their relation to the social processes that encourage or discourage their dispersal and survival. In this paper, I document how cities in the United States have begun responding to the resurgence of bed bugs. I analyze the spatial characteristics of over 10,000 documented incidences of bed bug infestations in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, as well as legislation, public hearings, and media coverage to understand the political and ecological context of the bed bug epidemic. I find that the political economy of housing has been critical. Most cities have limited their response to public education efforts, and have not implemented bed bug-specific policies. Those cities that have been most proactive have directed their efforts via regulation of the landlord-tenant relationship. Spatial analysis of bed bug infestations shows that bed bugs do not occur evenly in U.S. cities, but rather are most prevalent in lower-income neighborhoods. In many cases, cities have been thwarted in their efforts to control bed bugs by powerful apartment owner interests. The bed bug epidemic raises important issues for environmental justice.

Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

DEBATING THE POLITICAL IN PLANNING THEORY, L
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

MAPPING AND ASSESSING FRAMES OF POWER IN PLANNING

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Abstract Body: Planners confront challenging questions about how power operates in planning processes, and what they should do in the face of it. When answering such questions, it matters how planners tacitly or consciously use theories of power to reflect on their action options. Yet, the theorisation of power in planning remains contested and difficult to access. Planners are challenged by this ambiguity, and need better conceptual tools to make sense of power. Thereby, the state of the therisation of power in planning stands in the way for the hope of a reflective planning practice. In this paper we map the different ways power has been framed in planning theory. Following Mark Haugaard´s work, we view power as a "family resemblance concept", covering an ambiguous set of different but related phenomena associated with the production of social order. We find multiple alternative framings of power: as legitimately placed in the hands of politicians; as a distortion that ought to be removed; as a problem that should be handled pragmatically; as domination that ought to be unmasked; as unequal structural relations that ought to be transformed; as struggles for hegemony that must be provided a legitimate arena and as flows enacted in networks. Whilst this multiplicity is potentially an asset to planners, since they need alternative conceptual tools in different situations, our analysis shows that the family of power in planning is fragmented, contradictory and incomplete. We propose that future work on theorising power in planning focuses on clarifying differences and bridge-building.

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

EXCLUDING (I)
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

YOUTH GEOGRAPHIES: NAVIGATING EXCLUSIONS IN PUBLIC SPACE

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Abstract Body: With children and youth geographies emerging as an important sub-discipline in the recent years, planners and designers can play an important role in expanding young people's relationship with urban space. This paper presents and analyses teenagers spatial experiences and appropriation of public space through interviews and mapping activities in the Vinex neighborhood of Nesselande in Rotterdam (NL). The paper addresses three specific objectives: first, to theorise teenagers use, attachment, and experience of public space; secondly, to explore socio-spatial and material identities, their preferences, and ownership of public space; and thirdly, to identify implications for addressing the needs of teenagers as co-producers of space and identify possible policy implications. The creative ways of using the built environment, improvisation, exclusion from space, demonstrates the need for planning and design to better serve the youth population by allowing for more creativity and flexibility within urban environments.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

METHODS IN SPATIAL PLANNING L
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

QUALITATIVE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS (QCA) IN SPATIAL PLANNING RESEARCH: A LITERATURE REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD

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Abstract Body: Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) is a set-theoretic method highly suitable for the systematic comparison of a medium-n of cases on a medium number of case aspects, which are coined 'conditions' in QCA. Through the construction and analysis of truth tables, cases are systematically compared, resulting in the identification of (combinations of) conditions that explain the outcome of interest. QCA operates on the assumption of complex causality, i.e.: conjunctural causation, equifinality, and asymmetry. Considering the complex nature of cases in spatial planning research, the often-limited number of cases available, and the importance of accounting for the context in which spatial planning interventions are made, these properties make QCA a highly interesting method for spatial planning researchers. Literature reviews show that QCA is becoming increasingly popular, mainly in the fields of Sociology, Political Sciences, and Public Administration/Policy, as well as Evaluation, Management Studies, and Construction Research. However, QCA is yet little used in spatial planning research. We will conduct a systematic literature review of QCA applications in Spatial Planning, which we consider broadly, focusing on the subject fields (as delineated in Scopus) of Planning, Geography, and Urban Studies. The review will address three questions: (1) when, where, and how is QCA used in spatial planning research, (2) how does spatial planning research in those respects compare to other fields, and (3) what are the ways forward for QCA in spatial planning research? As such, this paper will contribute to the visibility and development of a promising, new method in spatial planning research.

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Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

MIXED GROUP
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE ROLE OF SPACE IN SOCIAL INTERACTIONS AIMED AT ACTIVATING 'ENERGY DISCURSIVE CONSCIOUSNESS'

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Abstract Body: There is a tremendous urgency to reduce energy consumption in cities through behavioral change. Nowadays, individual-oriented technological and behavioral solutions and feedback by means of energy efficiency measurements are often used to decrease energy consumption. However, their effectiveness is being questioned. A complementary approach is to consider individuals as part of a community. Social interactions between individuals who belong to a community may have a significant role in challenging current energy usage and in reducing energy demand. In particular, this article, using an experimental approach, explores the role that different types of spaces, both physical and virtual, where social interactions at the community level occur, can play in the activation of 'energy discursive consciousness' and in the co-creation of new meanings of energy. These face-to-face and virtual (through the help of a digital platform) social interactions are analyzed through the lens of 'energy discursive consciousness', defined as the ability people have to put their own energy-related actions into words. The article explores and uncovers the discursive processes taking place during these social interactions in two communities in Amsterdam. The knowledge of these processes in contemporary planning research and practice is a necessary requirement to advance proposals for community-centered polities aimed at raising awareness of energy use and needs.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN FORM (L)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

APPLICATION OF GOOGLE MAP DIRECTION API FOR ANALYZING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRANSPORT MOBILITY AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT IN GLOBAL CITIES

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Abstract Body: This study aims to assess mobility levels of 50 global cities around the world and explore the relationship between the mobility levels and built environmental indicators such as population density, income levels, transportation infrastructure, and urban form. Over the last few decades, we have seen an increase in literature on the impact of mobility on peoples' travel behavior, but limited studies have been made to assess mobility levels of global cities and examine the determinant factors. Exploring this relationship between mobility levels and built environments can help to examine the mobility gap between global cities as well as to develop potential policies to improve mobility. In detail, the mobility level is measured as the average travel time which is needed to travel the same Euclidean distance when driving during peak/non-peak hours and using public transit. We also use the publicly available datasets to develop an integrated approach for an analysis of the relationships between mobility levels and built environments. We measure the mobility levels of 50 global cities with a focus on the mobility gap across cities and travel modes. The case study areas include the representative global cities in Europe, the United States and Asia where driving and transit are used as a major travel mode. The results of our study reveal the large gap of mobility levels between global cities and identify the determinant factors that have significant impacts on mobility. Finally, we discuss policy implications to promote the mobility levels of global big cities.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNANCE ACTORS
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

INTEGRATING INDIVIDUAL ACTORS INTO URBAN AND REGIONAL GOVERNANCE. TOWARDS A TYPOLOGY OF GOVERNANCE ENTREPRENEURS.

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Abstract Body: Under the pressure of increasing spatial disparities, regions and cities are in need of flexible and place-sensitive policies. In this context scholars have highlighted the importance of the commitment of local key individuals in governance for initiating change processes in urban and regional development. However, the urban and regional research literature has mainly focussed on the role of institutions in governance processes, whereas individual actors have received little attention in theoretical and empirical studies. The paper aims at conceptualizing how key individuals of the state, market and civil society initiate policy (and institutional) change in urban and regional development by adapting, (re-)combining and manipulating modes of governance. Based on a systematic literature review of theoretical and empirical papers dealing with key individual concepts, e.g. on policy entrepreneurs (Kingdon 2011) or institutional entrepreneurs (Battilana et al. 2009), the paper develops a heuristic typology of governance entrepreneurs. It defines governance entrepreneurs as individual actors who recognize current pressures and transform them into windows of opportunity by formulating new agendas, building coalitions or connecting actors on different spatial scales. The typology takes into consideration both the contextual setting (institutional and social) and the individual capacities of these governance entrepreneurs. By integrating individual actors into a governance analysis, it is possible to gain new insights into how individuals influence spatial development processes. In general, the paper provides an analytical framework for analysing key individuals who are crucial for urban and regional governance in a systematic and comparative way.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

INVESTIGATING BUS RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM (BRTS) AS A TOOL FOR DECARBONISATION IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract Body: The study investigates the potential of implementing Bus Rapid Transit System to retrofit cities with low carbon infrastructure in Malaysia. Two research questions are studied, first, what is the potential of incorporating urban design tools in BRT to promote low carbon living? Second, how is Public Private Partnership (PPP) model used in delivering BRT projects? The study investigates three cases: Sunway BRT, KL-Klang BRT and Iskandar BRT. The first one is the only implemented BRT project in Malaysia. The second one was in tendering stage and now shelved. The third is recently approved with partial federal government funding. Cities in Malaysia are primarily adopting BRT project to mitigate traffic congestion. However, the study argues that BRT projects implement decarbonisation in transport sector in three layers: first, with modal shift towards public transport; second, by converting one private car lane to dedicated bus lane; and third, by using cleaner fuel. Three cases plan and/or implement at least one of these strategies. The study is based on qualitative research and uses multiple methods such as document analysis, semi-structure interview both with project promoters and users and potential users, other relevant state and non-state actors, participatory observation in public engagement meetings, and use of images and videos. The study offers two levels of comparison. First, Sunway BRT (non-federal highway, fully elevated dedicated bus lane) is compared with KL-Klang- and Iskandar-BRT (using rolling stock of federal highway and at grade). Second, there is a regional comparison between greater KL-Klang valley and Iskandar region.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

GOVERNANCE AND ASSESSMENT (L)
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE EVALUATION OF LARGE CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS IN THE GLASGOW CLYDE VALLEY PLANNING AREA BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES: THE USE OF CROWDSOURCED DATA (STRAVA)

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Abstract Body: The benefits of cycling have been well examined for several decades. It can improve public health and make cities more active and environmentally friendly. Due to its significant net benefits, many local governments have promoted cycling in Scotland. Glasgow City Council has provided four main cycling facilities between 2013 and 2015 to prepare the 2014 Commonwealth Games and to encourage cycling. This requires a substantial capital investment however, the effectiveness of these new big infrastructure investments has not been well examined, mostly due to data limitations. Fortunately, new forms of data allow researchers and planners to overcome this limitation. In this study, we utilized 2013, 2014, and 2015 Strava data (most widely used cycling app) and fixed effects panel data regression models to examine whether new cycling infrastructure created before, during and after the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games have promoted more cycling after they were introduced to public. In addition, 2014 Strava data and cordon count data (manually counted data in 35 locations around the Glasgow city centre) were compared to check the validity of our data. We found a very high correlation between 2014 Strava data and cordon count data (Correlation = 0.9). Our most conservative results show that the three infrastructure projects have a positive effect on the monthly total volume of cyclists, with flows up by around 8% to 14%.

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INCLUSIVE & ALTERNATIVE HOUSING SOLUTIONS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

INNOVATION, HYBRIDITY AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISE IN AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROJECTS IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

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Abstract Body: In Australia, echoing trends in the UK, US, Canada and many parts of mainland Europe, the provision of affordable and social housing is increasingly transitioning from a state responsibility to a task for not-for-profit housing associations in collaboration with private industry and private finance. In response, not-for-profit housing associations are implementing increasingly commercial logics and are employing innovative financing, construction and partnership models to remain financially viable while continuing to serve their target groups. There is a growing body of research that investigates this phenomenon, tracking the 'hybrid organisations' or 'social enterprises' that are typified by a combination of market, government and civil logics and priorities. The current research investigates the strategies employed by social and affordable housing projects in Melbourne and the greatest barriers and enablers impacting their ability to expand. Social housing constitutes only 3% of all housing in Melbourne and the small community housing sector is still in its infancy. The research draws upon 13 semi-structured interviews conducted with representatives of 13 Melbourne affordable housing projects ranging from a crisis centre for men to a sustainable, co-operative housing project in a wealthy neighbourhood. The research illustrates that the history of ad-hoc housing policy and subsidy in Australia has necessitated opportunistic approaches to development and promoted an entrepreneurial approach to affordable housing in Melbourne. Strategies include competing for government and philanthropic grants, cross-subsidisation of affordable housing with market-rate housing, innovative approaches to construction techniques and leasing of government land at nominal rates.

Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH AND PRACTICE
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOPS AS A PEDAGOGY FOR EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING IN COLLABORATIVE PLANNING EDUCATION: AN ACTION RESEARCH AT THE DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING, NCKU, TAIWAN

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Abstract Body: Collaborative planning, as a contemporary planning paradigm, emphasizes the importance of stakeholder participation and consensus building in the planning process. In this approach, planners not only need to prepare spatial strategies to deal with current issues on the basis of systematic analyses and mapping, they must also play a critical role in designing and facilitating procedures for conflict resolution, consensus building, and decision making. Planning, design, and delivery for the social space of collaboration has become a core skill in the planning profession. However, there has been little discussion on how planning pedagogy responds to this trend to educate collaborative planners. In light of this, we use the "stakeholder workshop" as a pedagogy to promote a new way of professional learning in planning. From 2016-2018, we have carried a series of pedagogical experiments that incorporate stakeholder workshops as the core assignments in studio courses at different levels at the Department of Urban Planning, NCKU, Taiwan. David Kolb's circle of experiential learning is adopted as the framework to assess students' learning outcomes. The data for analyses include: field notes from direct participation; direct observations; post-workshop reflection papers; in-depth interviews; and focus group interviews with teachers, teaching assistants, and students. We found that conducting stakeholder workshops significantly strengthened students' ability to identify and bridge different stakeholders' interests and increase the feasibility and effectiveness of the plan. Finally, the paper proposes a typology for stakeholder workshops as well as a suggested curriculum design for a workshop-integrated planning studio course.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

KNOWLEDGE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

SPACES OF HOPE? THE ROLE OF SOCIO-SPATIAL PLANNING IN ENABLING RESOURCEFUL COMMUNITIES

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Abstract Body: This paper discusses how spatial planning can adapt to the sustainability challenges in our society, elaborating on two main questions: 1) How can specifically a *socio*-spatial planning co-create spaces of hope'? 2) Why do citizens engage in spatial transformation? Planners have to deal with the subjective desires and motives of citizens, which have gained an increased power in our democracy. These are normative issues which take place in a societal context of complexity and unpredictability. In our 'fluid' society citizens and communities are dealing with uncertainty in a rapidly changing world. Social navigation helps us to explore the practices and tactics of citizens in situations which are wavering and in constant motion. We can witness emerging practices of social navigation, performed by citizens initiatives and communities who want to take matters in their own hands. This shifts the balance of power, responsibility and resources to individuals and collectives, engaged in shaping their own places. However, these 'spaces of hope' are also differentiated and contested. To understand these phenomena, we introduce and operationalize here the concept of resourcefulness, referring to the capacity of a community to change the way they use their resources. This is a place-based approach, which can foster socio-spatial change through collective action. We conclude by describing the different roles of a transformative socio-spatial planning: applying a value-based perspective in communities, being community-sensitive and imaginative, and being able to mediate between varied opinions. The paper ends with a research agenda for the future.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

PLANNING DEALS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

EXPLORING THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF THE REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY: TOWARDS AND NEW RESEARCH AGENDA

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Abstract Body: In this paper we argue that much of the critical literature on urban development, and many of the policy frameworks that shape planning systems, characterize the real estate and investment sectors in an over-simplified way. They are often presented, implicitly or explicitly, as a unified interest with a clear subjectivity built around: 'fast' returns from investment decisions; a lack of ethical concern with broader public interests; outlooks dominated by the conversion of diverse places into high-return, single-use investment spaces; and a bullying and aggressive approach towards citizens and government authorities who seek to disrupt their programmes and projects. We call for a new research agenda that draws on a broader examination of the 'social relations' found within the new and increasingly complex investment landscapes that are now emerging in cities, especially after the crises of 2008. We argue that within the real estate industry, the variety, type, and purpose of market actors across projects are now funded by a new generation of investment vehicles with finance sourced through partnerships and deals involving, amongst others, Sovereign Wealth Funds, private family-centred interests, foundations, charities, or even public sector authorities (including local governments and quangos). There is thus no one 'developer' or 'investor' type and we call for a research agenda within urban studies that is more sensitised to complexity and difference.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

ADOPTING AND IMPLEMENTING PLANNING SYSTEMS
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

REINTRODUCTION OF THE BUILDING CODE AS A PREREQUISITE OF URBAN PLANNING AND URBAN MANAGEMENT IN THE TRANSFORMATION PROCESS OF CANTON SARAJEVO

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Abstract Body: The City of Sarajevo, since its establishment in the 15th century, is facing with a constant population growth and enlargement process. Due to the topographical conditions of Sarajevo's location, the potential expanding area is very limited. As a part of former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Sarajevo got its first Building Code in 1880, followed by a second Building Code in 1893. Since then, the Building Code Document is missing in Sarajevo's spatial regulative, which resulted in unclear building procedures and urban "cacophony". After the Bosnian war in the 1990s, the sociopolitical and spatial development opportunities of Sarajevo have become more complex and limited by the new administrative structure and the division of the city settlement area in local, cantonal and entity units. Population migrations have accelerated the transformation process of the city and it's uncontrolled settlement area growth, which negatively affected its net of infrastructure, the city's image and its quality of living as well. Therefore, it is highly necessary to develop and implement planning tools which enable control development such as the "Building Code" which should manage, the current and the future city and regional transformation process in Sarajevo valley in a balanced and integrative way. This paper explains the importantce of reintroduction the planning tool "Building Code for Canton Sarajevo" as an instrument of integrative, balanced and smart trans-sectoral development of Canton Sarajevo, the needed development process, the role and status of the new document, as well as the necessary general conditions and content of the documents itself.

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

REGENERATING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

URBAN RENEWAL OF OLD INDUSTRIAL AREA BASED ON INDUSTRY TRANSFORMATION AND FUNCTION REPLACEMENT——A CASE STUDY ON XI'AN TEXTILE CITY RENEWAL PROJECT

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Abstract Body: Under the trend of globalization, China has entered an era of high-speed economic development. Rapid urbanization and sprawling of cities have caused many problems in old urban areas, the recession of traditional industrial district, decline in quality of space environment, residents relocate, etc. *"Textile City"* as an important manufacturing and living space to promoting local economic in the period of industrial development in Xi'an, now also facing with the issues of obsolete system, backward technology and insufficient funds, which lead the textile industry waning. Under the dual background of urban renewal and creative city construction, the government of Xi'an put forward *"2020 Xi'an Baqiao District Textile City Zoning Development Planning"* to reexamine the social significance of public space. This research taking Xi'an Textile City as a case, deeply studying the changes before and after the renewal of this area, and the implementation of planning. First, from the function transformation, the updated Textile City is no longer based on production function, the properties of third space promote the area becoming a social venue for creative office working and cultural leisure activities. Second, from the space reform, most of the factory buildings are retained, by re-dividing and organizing the substantial space through functional needs, also optimizing the public open space, extremely enhancing the value of this area. Last, from the impact mechanism, the artist spontaneously leased work place in the early time and introducing more cultural and creative industry projects later play an important role in activating this area.

Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

TOWARD A TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSITION. SMART METHODS
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

OPTIMIZATION OF INTELLIGENT URBAN DESIGN FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF LARGE DATA - A CASE STUDY IN WUZHEN, CHINA

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Abstract Body: Since the 21st century, China's Internet industry has developed rapidly, and the Internet has penetrated into every aspect of everyone's life. Social software and Internet maps make it possible to record individual behavior in the city. Citizens as the main body of the city should be more concerned about in urban design. So applying these individual behavioral data to urban design can optimize urban design to make our city more intelligent and more equitable. This paper chooses Wuzhen which is the permanent Site of the World Internet Conference in China as an example to discuss how individual behavior data can optimize urban design. This paper first studies the individual behavior patterns and their impact on the city, and sums up the factors that affect the urban design. Secondly, the author uses the micro-blog (China's largest social platform) data and the Internet map's POI data to obtain the individual behavior data during holiday in 2016 in Wuzhen and then analyzes them; Furthermore, obtaining the guidance of smart urban design in Wuzhen according to the individual behavior data; Finally, using the individual behavior data to test the results of the planning. By studying the use of individual behavior data in intelligent urban design, we can find that individual behavior can be quantified by Internet data and then influences road system and functional district in urban design. This paper not only provides a direction for the role of large data in urban research, but also has a guiding significance for urban design practice.

Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

INSURGENT AND AGONISTIC ACTIVISM
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

HOW SHOULD WE DEAL WITH THE UNPLANED AND INFORMAL: A SELF-EXPERIMENT ABOUT INFORMAL URBANISM

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Abstract Body: In the past years cities have experienced an increase of civic engagement through neighbourhood-scale, informal, actor based improvements. The upcoming trend, also labelled as "do-it-yourself" or "guerrilla" urbanism, finds supporters in the civil society but often seems to be underestimated by city council and planning authorities. The collaborative, self-organized projects can be seen as voluntary services for the community: They aim to improve their quality of life and focus on their own values and requirements, simultaneously putting hope, effort and work into their neighbourhoods. As the visionary citizen-activists know the complex web of actors, they have an enormous local expertise, an important advantage over professional planers, and are becoming developers and urban planners themselves. The hard work and hopes often get dismissed and underestimated by the investors, the city council and the professional planners. Therefore the role of civil engagement as well as the unplanned and the informal need to be renegotiated particularly with regard to sustainability, acceptability and transparency of planning processes. In this paper, presenting work from my master thesis completed in June 2018, I examine the impact of informal urbanism in planning processes. Based on a self experiment in terms of reactivating a public place in the investigation area of Dortmund, Germany, the impacts of informal urbanism in planning processes as well as the development of the district are examined. On the basis of this urban experiment, I will devise strategies to foster civil engagement and deal with the informal and unplanned in the city developing processes.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

ACTIVISM VERSUS AND/OR WITHIN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING AND COMMUNITY ACTIVISM IN A CLIENTELIST AND POWER-HUNGRY CITY

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Abstract Body: Neighbourhood Planning was introduced in England by the 2011 Localism Act. The UK Government has argued that it has been very successful, with over 400 Neighbourhood Plans being completed and over 2,200 groups having started the process. However, much of this success is concentrated in particular parts of the country, with communities in wealthier, often rural, areas seemingly much more likely to take up the opportunities available to them. This paper explores experiences of Neighbourhood Planning in a very different place – the city of Liverpool, which features some of the highest levels of deprivation in the country. Furthermore, elected politicians in Liverpool have, overtly and covertly, tried to discourage communities from pursuing Neighbourhood Plans. Despite the strong top-down pressure exerted by these politicians, some communities have succeeded in making progress with their Neighbourhood Plans, whilst others have been stymied. We discuss empirical findings from these communities and consider if they provide evidence of politicians demonstrating clientelism - e.g. seeking to "protect" large landowners and significant development interests; and a marked reluctance to give up their power, control of resources, and role as policy entrepreneurs, to proactive but unelected and variously representative community bodies. These results raise questions about the barriers to the uptake of Neighbourhood Planning and the viability of English-style localism in the absence of the finer geography of formal political representation that characterises other comparable European states, but they also provide some hope that barriers can be overcome if communities find the strength to persist.

Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

CONTROVERSIES
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE URBAN DOMINATION OF THE PLANET: A RANCIèRIAN CRITIQUE

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Abstract Body: A competitive urbanization discourse is dominating the world. So much so that, following Lefevbre's later work, Brenner and Schmid (2014), among others, have recently re-invigorated the term 'planetary urbanization' to promote a new ontology of the urban. This is an ontology which re-conceptualises the world as constituted by an extended urban fabric that lacks global exteriority – all the world is now to be perceived as a part of a global condensed, extended or differential urbanization. But this also begs the question: what of the other non-urban-dwelling population comprising approximately 3 billion living souls? The article begins by considering contemporary debates about planetary urbanism. Having introduced arguments of equality developed by Rancière (1999), it then considers planetary urbanism from the perspective of equity. The article argues that we currently are witnessing an urban domination of the planet, that not only fails in recognising the non-urban outside, but increasingly is creating 'geographies of despair' (Lichter & Ziliak, 2017). It concludes by arguing for planning theories that take other orders than the urban as their starting points, in order to contribute to opening up non-urban places as potential stages where disruptive politics can be played out (Dikeç, 2017). Brenner N. and Schmid, C. (2014) The 'Urban Age' in Question, *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research.* 38(3): 731–755. Dikeç, M. (2017) Disruptive politics, *Urban Studies*, 54(1): 49-54. Lichter, D.T. and Ziliak, J. (2017) The rural-urban interface, *The Annals of the American Academy*, 672: 6-25. Rancière, J. (1999). *Disagreement.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

DESIGNING
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE REURBANISM URBAN PLANNING, PLACEMAKING AND DESIGN PARADIGM:
RE-WEAVING THE URBAN FABRIC AND STRIVING TO MAKE PLACES OF RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER

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Abstract Body: Urban design interventions, treatment of public realm, densification and placemaking strategies within a plentiful and flummoxing realm of contemporary urban design theory and practice is juxtapose in this paper next to ReUrbanism. This discussion essay examines the overall tenants of the "ReUrbanism" Paradigm, its overlaps and oppositions, approaches and modalities, strengths and weaknesses, and focus on two major European and American representative cases (Stockholm and Detroit), all in the hope of adumbrating an outline of a paradigm that has been present in city planning and development for a long time but has not gained proper and more integrated position and has instead received limited analysis and criticism in the professional and academic worlds. A number of authors in urban studies have conceptualized the trends and processes of city development and planning into a series of urbanisms; therefore this paper continues a paradigm development outline, leaning on the characteristics of other urbanisms in order to develop and provides a frame of reference and contribute to the ongoing built-up of taxonomies about the trajectory of contemporary urban design thought. Although Rem Koolhaas writes in 2007 that "If we cannot produce new theory—and it is undeniably not an easy task— we could at least find new words…new terminologies". That notwithstanding, the authors of this paper argue (implicitly in favor of) for a better understanding of this paradigm, which they characterize it as the middle path, a rational urban planning & design approach.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

URBAN RESILIENCE
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

RESILIENT COMMUNITY: A SUSTAINABLE NEIGHBORHOOD REACTING ON FUTURE

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Abstract Body: The demographic increasing has become a tough urban issue that all cities are facing with. Transitions in a way of sustainability among community development must be carried on. The future communities should be totally sustainable and be able to sustain itself to a certain degree while not rejecting connections to the rest of the city at the same time. To accomplish this, we suggest developing a resilient community with a resilient system (including spatial system and organization system), setting rules in questions of spatial, organization decisions, which may react positively to the demographic changing and the negative results it may bring. The spatial system concerns the design methods, including building and urban design level. From the building level it includes (1) Resilient housing (flexible unit, sustainable energy equipment and construction) (2) Resilient building design (mixed using, regeneration and passive methodology priority). From the Urban design level it includes (1) Resilient transportation (walking and bicycle priority, public transportation system, green parking space, adjustable motorways) (2) Resilient landscape (multiple-use square, gardening area) (3) Resilient public space (diversity square, interactive street) (4) Resilient land use (reserved land). The organization system concerns the design process, including who organizes the process, who decides about them and who owns them. The main focus is to develop a linking level of governance and self-administration between the top-down level of districts and the more bottom-up level of inhabitants and developers. The article hopes this kind of community mode will be helpful to the new neighborhood development in future.

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

FLEXIBLITY AND ADAPTIVITY IN PROCESSES OF HOUSING DESIGN
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF FLEXIBLE AND ADAPTIVE HOUSING IN CHINA

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Abstract Body: In the changing global context, the traditional construction methods of residential buildings are failing to fulfill the housing needs which are addressed by the emergence of the new and modern lifestyles. Hence, it is of utmost importance to develop and further enhance the application of flexible and adaptive housing construction method. This paper is presenting the overview of the historical development of flexible and adaptive housing in China, by utilizing the method of the literature review and comparative studies. The investigation of the flexible housing can be traced back to 1980s when open building theory presented a new way of thinking about the space and announced the future change in the construction method. Two well-known case studies were support housing and well-off residence. Another important event at the turn of the 21st century was the emerging research of CSI Housing (Chinese Skeleton and Infill Housing). At the core of these theories is a new construction method which divides housing construction into two different parts. The short-term parts (infill) can be changed in the course of the apartment life to accommodate the user's needs while the long-term parts (skeleton) remains stable, which reduces the price and waste in the life course of one residence. The flexible and adaptive housing is in the process of the continuous improvement. The result of the post-evaluation study of an experimental project also proved that this method could fulfill the requirements of the new emerging lifestyles and help in solving contemporary housing problems in China.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

GOVERNANCE AND ASSESSMENT (L)
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

EX-ANTE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF A MOTORWAY PROJECT: THE CASE OF THE D3 MOTORWAY IN THE CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION

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Abstract Body: Ex-ante impact assessment of a motorway project: The case of the D3 motorway in the Central Bohemian Region The paper studies the possible effects of the D3 motorway project planned to run in the rural part of the Central Bohemian Region. Spatial corridor was delimited for the modelling of various scenarios considering the motorway as well as improved rail infrastructure. It is expected that the motorway and speed rail will cause dramatic increase of attractiveness of hitherto remote villages owing to improved accessibility of Prague and some other regional centres for daily commuting. For quantification of the change resulting in booming residential attractiveness, GIS-supported network analysis is used. To estimate the amount of development pressure, the experience from the similarly remote region along the D1 motorway built in the 1970s is useful evidence. The increased demand for housing in the affected corridor is confronted with available building sites as well as infrastructure services and facilities available in the villages and/or their effectiveness in a case of their new development. The results show different levels of preparedness existing local planning documents to the motorway project, and also the different pattern in which the planned motorway and the planned speed rail connection will affect the region. The conclusions clearly demonstrate the development potential of the area given by the prospective presence of a high-capacity transport infrastructure project.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

URBAN RESILIENCE
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

WATER SCARCE CITIES - IS THE FUTURE OF URBAN WATER SUPPLY GREEN?

P.M. Kruse
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Abstract Body: Water is the most precious, yet under-appreciated resource of all. It seems to be ubiquitous on our planet, but freshwater is very limited. Its uneven distribution results in 40% of the global population being affected by water scarcity. (United Nations, 2017) In the face of growing cities and increasing freshwater-related risks of climate change (IPCC, 2014), water supply in semi-arid regions appears to be a hopeless endeavour. However, Low Impact Development (LID) controls used for rainwater harvesting might offer relief. This research investigates a contribution of these measures to increase drought resilience of the urban water supply through freshwater substitution. The East Village neighbourhood of San Diego, a growing and highly urbanised part of the driest region of the US, is applied as a case study (SANDAG, 2013; Garfin et al., 2014). The research looks into the resilience of the water supply by assessing the agility and robustness of an enhanced system. Said system is improved for modelling purposes by applying green roofing to all flat roofs and bioretention areas to all open spaces identified by a geodata based suitability analysis. The main assessment builds on the results of a continuous long-term runoff simulation and gives insights into the volumes of stormwater retained and its quality after being treated by said LID controls. While the results of this research dim the prospect of a more drought resilient water supply system for cities through LID controls, there is hope for them to have a major impact on meeting California's conservation goal.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND THE CURRICULUM L
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

EXPERTISE AND DIFFERENCE IN GLOBAL PLANNING EDUCATION: COMPARATIVE, INTEGRATED, AND DECOLONIZING PERSPECTIVES IN NORTH AMERICAN PLANNING ACADEMIA

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[1]School Of Architecture, University of Texas at Austin, Austin/TX/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
[2]Urban Studies And Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge/MA/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Abstract Body: The Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning is currently undertaking a study to document the state of global planning education among its member institutions. The co-authors examined educators' approaches to global planning through interviews and a focus group at the 2017 ACSP conference. As planning educators in the United States and Canada grapple with growing global connectivity and mobilities, their pedagogical decisions are commonly framed as a dichotomy between comparative and integrated approaches. Those undertaking a comparative approach seek to introduce innovative practices from beyond North America into the classroom as a basis for reflexive learning. Such learning through difference, however, may also reproduce extractive North-South relationships, lead to fetishization of local contexts, and foster a privileging of technical training in internationally transferable planning expertise. Those employing an integrated approach bring global perspectives into most classrooms, emphasizing global mobilities of people and ideas and fostering global rather than local thinking of place. Such learning through integration, however, might serve to flatten differences and also reproduce a globalized form of technical expertise. Ultimately, this dichotomous thinking has produced an impasse, complicating the development of critical planning pedagogies and prompting a growing emphasis on globally transferable and marketable (read technical) training. We argue, however, that a refocused, critical attention on the flows of technical expertise and knowledge production across global regions opens possibilities for complicating the binary between integrative versus comparative approaches to global planning education, and, ultimately, further the decolonization of North American planning pedagogy.

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

CO-CREATING
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

VOICES IN THE CITY. ON THE ROLE OF ARTS, ARTISTS AND URBAN SPACE FOR A JUST CITY

A. Müller
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Abstract Body: In the proposed talk I draw on Jacobs' (1992) insights on the importance of design for a diverse and, in a normative sense, 'good' city and critically revise her analysis of the "visual order" (Jacobs 1992, 372) of cities. The theoretical framework of the talk is provided by the observation that we see a rise in importance of arts, artists and culture in late modern societies (Evans and Graeme 2001; Hartley 2004; Garnham 2005; Boltanski and Chiapello 2006; Reckwitz 2012). Regarding the urban fabric, we can observe that the rise of artists to becoming key social figures goes together with a rise in the controlled usage of artistic expressions in public space, e.g. by planning institutions. As a counter development, though, artists still attempt to use urban spaces beyond these controlled forms to make their voices heard and to communicate with the public. By appropriating the city as stage and medium for (bodily) communication, artists question hegemonic orders and established forms of using the city. The question of legal versus legitimate access to the city arises, being at its core an ethical question. In the talk, I show how urban spaces are explicitly used by artists to make their voices heard in controversies not least about societal and urban developments. Here, the physical-spatial design of the city plays a fundamental role in constituting a just city and allowing for diversity: urban design can – through its physical presence – enable *inclusion in* cities, but also intensify *exclusion from* the cities).

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

PLANNING. SPECIAL SESSION: WHO PLANS?
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

CONNOTATION REFORM AND PROBLEM RESPONSE OF RURAL SOCIAL RELATIONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE EARTHQUAKE——WITH A REVIEW OF WENCHUAN DECADE

Y. Li[1], Z. Zhu[2]
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Abstract Body: Based on the follow-up survey of reconstruction communities in Wenchuan earthquake-stricken rural areas, this artical has found that rural societies under the earthquake generally experienced three phases: the break of stable social relations, the transition of temporary non-normal state and the reorganization of social networks. The connotation of phased rural social relations also changed accordingly: turn to a new division of labor on the social orientation, turn to a capital flow and redistribution in new production mode on the capital orientation, and turn to relative decentralization after concentration on the spatial dimension. Reviewing the social issues such as the alienation of competition in the industry, the low social connection, the significant redistribution of capital, and the lack of mass public space in the new industry division caused by the changes, this article puts forward the response mechanism: formulating a reasonable division of labor to realize the diversified supply of goods, adjusting the type of industry to promote fair participation of capital allocation groups and increasing external public space to promote social interaction within the community.

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

CO-CREATING
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF CULTURE AND CREATIVE INDUSTRY-DRIVEN SOCIAL INTERACTION AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION PROCESSES IN ISTANBUL

G.Y. Kahya
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Abstract Body: The contemporary culture and creative scene in Istanbul has been developing through increasing number and diversifying forms of social interactions and knowledge production processes promoted by new ways of collaborative and interactive knowledge exchanges between diverse works, practices, communities and cultures thanks to the emerging and strengthening capabilities of people to constitute bottom-up and self-organized formations. In correspondence to that, these practices come up with new forms of spaces providing various lanes that different communities establish permanent informal interactions with each other. Furthermore, the orientation of spaces in this scene is sustained via the affordances of urban public settings accommodating personalized spaces of sociality. In such spaces, moments of shared privacy may emerge as alternative modes of living, co-creation, collaboration and socialization and place a great value on the formation of social interactions at particular locations in cities. In this paper, I examine urban geography of Istanbul as spheres of social interaction and knowledge production found in creative and cultural industries through mapping the urban milieu accompanying the city's creativity. Showing the clusters of creativity at neighborhood scale in Istanbul, the research will profile new forms of spaces within variety types of physical arrangements in the urban setting of Istanbul that are re-appropriated for coping with structural changes in contemporary urban living by such communities and collectivities that are dealing with cultural and creative work. In doing so, the research contributes in the understanding of spatial organization of cultural creative work in Istanbul through highlighting spatial presences facilitating self-organizing and bottom-up character of social interaction and knowledge production processes.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

THE RECOGNITION OF DIFFERENCES AND THE PLURAL DIMENSION OF ACTIVISM
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE ROLE OF URBAN PLANNERS IN REVITALIZING THE LOST RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN THE CITIES BY FOCUSING ON PARTICIPATION RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

B. Manouchehri, J. Rudner
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Abstract Body: Children in some countries are considered as passive members of the community with limited capability which led to non-participatory processes for children in city planning. To help create planning opportunities for collective action and mobilization by revitalizing the right to the city for all citizens, this research assesses the role and views of planners with regard to including children's participation in the planning system. This paper takes a rights-based perspective, with a focus on children's rights to participate democratically in urban planning process. Thirty-two urban planners and decision-makers from private and public planning sectors in Mashhad city, Iran, were interviewed for this research. Initial findings, show that some planners believed in the influence of participation of children on children themselves but some planners identified some benefits of children's participation for planners and planning system. The views of planners indicate that there are different perspectives towards the position of children's engagement in planning process and the importance of the role of urban planners in including children in decision-making areas and also reveal the importance of participatory planning approach. Hence, by moving towards a participatory approach with planners, the planners' role can be transformed from an instrument of the government in to mediator, advocators and mobilizer of the local community. Changing this role will create a place for citizen participation, and after all, the participation of all segregated and marginalized groups, including children.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION FOR OTHER DISCIPLINES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

EDUCATING FUTURE THINKERS

M. Santanicchia
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Abstract Body: This paper presents the experience of teaching planning/architecture/design in the multidisciplinary context of the Iceland Academy of the Arts (IAA). Specifically, it reports the pedagogical experience from the eight-week multidisciplinary design course Together-Repair that has been running at the IAA since 2014. Together-Repair is our contribution as educators/students to develop "engaged scholarship" to seek, see, and understand the connectedness of everything, the systems that link us all, and the great responsibilities that are connected to our decisions not only as designers/planners but as human beings. In Together-Repair second-year BA-students in Architecture, Fashion Design, Product Design, Visual Communication, first-year students in the MA Design, teachers, and local agents (NGOS, industries and agencies), work on important themes that have strong resonances in the Icelandic context which is also deeply connected to global issues. Through hope-inspiring attitude possibilities become actions on capable on influencing everyday practice. Three important paradigms emerge from the course: diversity, engaged scholarship and place-based education. Diversity means including diverse people into the design process. Engaged scholarship means connecting academic knowledge with real issues present in our community. Place-based education is about understanding our context. Together-Repair is an action-oriented course that has shown that when diverse students engage with local agents on real case studies they become social agents. Education therefore is not just about cultivating scientific factual knowledge but equally empathy, emotional intelligence, and systemic thinking. We believe that university is a platform for exploration and its goal should include the amelioration of people´s existence: this is social innovation.

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

EXCLUDING (I)
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

APPROPRIATION OF URBAN SPACE IN POLAND - CONTEMPORARY STATE AND CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

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Abstract Body: Contemporary cities in differents corners of the world experience progressing exclusion of people from certain fragments of urban space. This problem arises often from privatization and securitization of urban space. Such processes have developed especially rapidly in CEE countries together with the shock of re-introduction of the market economy almost three decades ago. Among such countries there is Poland, in which 60% of over 38 million nation live in urban settlements. There are 5 cities with population of exceeding 500 thousands which are the arena for the most advanced privatization processes. In the presentation the scope of urban space appropriation in Polish cities will be subjected to analysis. General remarks are supposed to be supplemented with more detailed observations made in Lodz - a fallen textile centre of the country, nowadays the third most populated city in Poland. Lodz is visibly depopulating, however, simultaneously there is an increase in commercial construction traffic. Numerous new shopping malls, office buildings and parking lots appear each year, which, together with the expansion of housing estates, including their gated forms, lead to limiting the access to more and more spaces within the city. Commercialization of urban space leads also to some damages in cultural heritage, precious elements of semi-natural environment as well as the overall quality of urban landscape. There is hope, however, in some of the planning tools that Polish municipalities were given by the state and which still aren't used effectively to controll the appropriation of urban space.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN-RURAL INTERACTIONS
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CITY-COUNTY CONSOLIDATION AND THE CONCEPTION OF URBAN-RURAL PLANNING: CASE STUDIES OF TAICHUNG CITY AND TAINAN CITY, TAIWAN

W. Huang
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Abstract Body: In Taiwan, city-county consolidations are regarded as one of the effective approaches to deal with cross-boundary issues. In 2010, three city-county consolidations were approved and conducted, including the consolidations of Taichung city and county, Tainan city and county and Kaohsiung city and county governments. The national government expects the consolidation will lead to a more appropriate, cohesive and balanced spatial development in urban and rural areas. Nonetheless, the expected result is not as a matter of course. In the process, the consolidated government has faced a series of institutional challenges in order to respond to the new jurisdiction and socio-political situation. For spatial planning, the process involves the needs not only to adjust institutional arrangements, but also to reconceptualize the urban-rural relationship and its correlated spatial issues, and reconstruct planning concepts and discourses in response to the new spatial concept. This reconstruction involves articulation between certain problems—which are recognized as essential and underpinned by the new conception of urban-rural relationship—and given solutions. The process is inherently political and will consequently influence urban-rural development a lot. This research will explore whether and how the consolidated governments of Taichung City and Tainan City reconceptualize the relationships between urban and rural areas, and whether and how the concepts influence the institutional arrangement and practices of spatial planning. The results will advance the knowledge of the relationship between city-county consolidation and urban-rural development, and deepen the understanding of the role of concepts in institutional design and practices of spatial planning.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF REGIONAL GOVERNANCE
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

STUDY ON REGIONAL INTEGRATION DEVELOPMENT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DIVERSIFICATION OF INTERESTS: A CASE OF *SHANTOU-CHAOZHOU-JIEYANG* REGIONAL INTEGRATION

X. Chen
School Of Architecture And Urban Planning, Nanjing University, Nanjing/ /CHINA

Abstract Body: Under the impetus of China's political decentralization and economic marketization, the subject of space interests is increasingly diversified. The process of regional integration has become a collective action involving government, market and social individuals. Since existing researches mostly discuss the development of regional integration from the perspective of government governance, this study aims to explore and reflect on the possibilities of regional integration from the perspective of interest diversification. Based on the concept and the intrinsic mechanism of regional integration, the study explains the diversification of interests in the process of regional integration, including local government, enterprises and the public. The local government is driven by economic development and performance evaluation, while enterprises are for the pursuit of profit maximization. The public is more inclined to pursue their own best welfare. Setting *Shantou-Chaozhou-Jieyang* region as an example, the study materializes the interests of them combined with the analysis of the internal economic basis and external environmental constraints of the region. Then three possibilities are put forward to coordinate the demands of multiple stakeholders by means of scenario planning. They are the strong driving of the local government, the joint efforts of the government and the enterprises, and the cooperation between the government and the public. The advantages and problems of the three scenarios are reconsidered at the same time. The study is of great significance to the spatial decision making for the complex and uncertain environment under demands of multiple stakeholders.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND METABOLISM
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY OF CITIES: HYPER-DENSITY AND THE 'BIG' PLANNING COMPROMISE

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Abstract Body: The notion of circular economy has gained incredible resonance in urban policy making. Borrowing from industrial ecologists, urban governments build on suggestive notions of metabolic flows, closed feedback-loops and real-time monitoring of urban processes in order to build up an imaginary of post-scarcity urban futures. While the circular economy may well represent an emerging coherent discourse of urban renaissance – on the footsteps of the smart and creative city – there is little discussion within planning about what circularity entail for the spatial, social and environmental form of cities. This paper examines the essence of current idealizations of the circular economy in order to distill the three institutional challenges for planning: a) the epistemological transition within planning policy from the concept of 'urban waste' to that of 'social resource'; b) the policy goal of a city of localized closed-loops; c) the organizational axiom of flat-governance resulting from the blurring relations between consumers, producers and service providers. Looking at the policy context of Amsterdam, a city at the forefront of the European debate on circular development, I will show that the diffusion of these three principles allows public governments, large industrial corporations and citizens to settle down long lasting conflicts about the environmental, social and economic change of the city. In the aftermath of the Global Financial Crisis, a vision of circular economy provides the base for a 'big planning compromise' between the changing industrial profile of the urban economy, the feasibility of hyper-dense development and the priority of environmental qualities.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNANCE ACTORS
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

DESIGN(ING) CONSENT.

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Abstract Body: Aro Valley, Wellington NZ is a neighbourhood that includes public and private housing. At its heart is a contested public space whose design is shaped by previous community uses and activities, including acts of dissent against unwelcome proposals from public agencies. A current design project, co-governed by Aro Valley's Community Council and Wellington City Council, seeks to create a more consensual design process. Informed consent is an established governance tool in social welfare disciplines where heterogenous actors interact. It is used to equalise power, improve social outcomes, and legitimise professional and democratic practice. However the nature of consent receives less attention within design and planning, with professionals becoming arbiters of best practice, which can result in tensions with communities and distort decision making - as has been evident in Aro Valley. This study examines governance and design interactions, in Aro Valley's current design project, through the conceptual lens of consent. Its aim is to test the usefulness of consent as a theoretical and methodological framework for participatory design. We argue that design outcomes develop from interactions of heterogenous *actors* that include designers, public agencies and local communities, as well as 'non-human' *actors* such as landscapes and design proposals, and that the nature of consent between these actors is vital to the integrity of the results. We conclude by reflecting on how a critical understanding of consent might enable design governance to better respond to asymmetries of power, whilst still learning enabling projects to learn from heterogenous practices and experiences.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANNING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE SPLAMI FRAMEWORK: KEY COMPONENTS AND INTERRELATIONSHIPS IN STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLAN-MAKING AND -IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract Body: Strategic spatial planning is increasingly practiced throughout the world to develop a coordinated vision for guiding medium- to long-term spatial development of urban regions. The ultimate goal is to promote smart, sustainable and competitive cities. However, from a theoretical and conceptual point of view, strategic spatial planning is hard to grasp as it is multi-dimensional, embedded in socio-political and institutional complexity and highly context-dependent. Moreover, current planning debates mainly focus on the outputs of the strategic planning process while largely neglecting the impacts that strategic spatial planning can have on transformations of the urban built and natural environment. The purpose of this study is to disentangle the strategic spatial planning process while focusing on its two phases, i.e. plan-making and plan-implementation. Grounded in an empirical, case-based analysis of 21 European urban regions, we introduce the SPlaMI conceptual framework, representing the main components of plan-making and plan-implementationas well as the key interrelationships among these components. The SPlaMI framework contributes to expanding and organizing existing knowledge, it supports theory-building and reflects current practices in European urban regions. The comparative study reveals that strategic spatial planning is not a simple process of multi-scalar cooperation, but it involves various actors that interact in different governance arrangements, is conditioned by legislation and funding mechanisms, and is shaped and framed within complex power configurations.

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INCLUSIVE & ALTERNATIVE HOUSING SOLUTIONS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

SQUATTING THE CRISIS: DISTRIBUTIONS OF ENTITLEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY FROM GRENFELL TOWER TO THE HOME FRONT

S. Burgum
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Abstract Body: On 14th June 2017, a fire at a 24-storey tower block in North Kensington killed at least 71 people. In the aftermath, Grenfell Tower has now become a beacon of the spatial inequalities and injustices of London's ongoing housing crisis, including the marginalisation, neglect, and loosening of regulations surrounding social housing, as well as attempts to aesthetically remove the most-stigmatised residents of the city's wealthiest borough. As part of wider attempts to reckon with and learn from this horrific and preventable event, this paper focuses on unusual calls to 'requisition' and 'occupy' vacant properties in order to accommodate the survivors, which were quickly dismissed along the lines of 'common sense' distributions of property entitlement and *laissez-faire* limits of collective responsibility. Through a historical comparison, it becomes clear that such a negative reaction to utilising London's empty buildings is far from a given. On the one hand, the extension of government requisitioning powers to address the UK's housing crisis after WWII demonstrates that sacrosanct norms of property entitlement *have* been overlooked in the past, whilst on the other hand, the limited successes of the post-war squatting movement suggest that a politics of 'forced entry' has the potential to undermine such accepted distributions and create 'spaces of hope'. Using seldom-studied archive data on the post-war squatters, this article contributes to the history of European squatting, whilst demonstrating the contingency of widely-accepted norms around private property, and criticising the narrow technical terms in which the official Grenfell inquiry is currently being cast.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

CITIZENS AND GOVERNANCE
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CITIZEN INNOVATION IN PLACE GOVERNANCE

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Abstract Body: This is a story about a place and its governance, and how citizens are contributing to shaping its future. They are doing this by creating material goods, services, regulations and framing of ideas of public value – for those who live and work in, or pass through the place, and for the wider relations within which a place and the people who care about it are situated. It is a story about how active agency struggles to make a difference by pushing and pulling in, around, at and through the multiple relations which intersect in the place they recognise and care about. I explore the relational dynamics involved through a version of a sociological institutionalist perspective which focuses on authoritative, allocative and discursive power (rules, resources and ideas) as these play out in specific episodes and come to interact with institutionalised governance practices and broader dynamics of cultural understandings. The story takes place in a very small town in a rural area, relatively remote in the English context and experiencing both a longterm shift in its local economy from agriculture, and a progressive decay and 'reform' of an array of once-familiar public services. I focus specifically on three different initiatives in citizen-based collective action which have emerged in recent years centred on caring for the qualities of 'our place' as a living and working 'community', and consider their contribution to promoting public value, their wider impact on the governance landscape, and their sustainability into an uncertain future.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

LAND RIGHTS AND CONFLICTS
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

HOPELESSNESS WITH REGARDS TO SPACE: A CRITICISM ON THE PRACTICES ENFORCED THROUGH THE STATE OF EMERGENCY

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[1]City And Regional Planning, METU, Ankara/TURKEY, [2]Spatial Planning, ETH, Zürich/SWITZERLAND

Abstract Body: Authoritarianism, due its principal idea and presence, causes several restraints in society with a common hopelessness. State of emergency (SoE) is a high degree of authoritarian practices and this specific political declaration enables a ground for more coercive practices. Yet, universal doctrines define the limits of SoE. Primarily, all policies and actions of authority straightforwardly have to be related to the given justification. Regardless of this, Turkey has been figuring a distinct pattern, as expanding its authoritarian policies since July 2016, the period of SoE. There are two main aspects. One is that the political power is embedded in spatial domination and some of those restrictive spatial interventions have been generated for that purpose. On the other hand, there are irrelevant spatial policies and practices out of the SoE' frontiers, which are already in the neoliberal agenda of the state and capitalists. These are barely put into action throughout this exceptional case, as being closed to all dialogues. Domineering and questionless framework of the political condition treats production of space. This is a study of beyond hopelessness, arguing challenging aspects of urban issues enacted within the circumstances of SoE. They are deepening socio-spatial conflicts, asserting a widespread hopelessness at present. This article aims to review recent legal formations of urban planning dictated in SoE. It criticizes and analyzes restrictions, limitations and new regulations constituted by means of decree-laws and administrative subsidiaries imposed by governorships. Our article represents a typology of compelling spatial affairs in terms of geography-based, place-based or practice-based.

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

BELONGING/ENABLING
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

MULTIETHNIC ENCLAVES AND GENTRIFICATION: CULTURAL DIVERSITY AS AN AMENITY IN LARGE METROPOLITAN REGIONS

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Abstract Body: Much research shows that ethnic enclaves with lively commercial corridors and rich cultural amenities are increasingly attracting middle- and upper-class residents and fostering gentrification (de Oliver, 2016; Fincher et al., 2014; Terzano, 2014). We know considerably less about whether collections of several ethnic enclaves, or "multiethnic clusters of concentrated diversity" (MCCD), do the same. We hypothesize that MCCDs in diverse urban regions are more likely to gentrify than individual ethnic enclaves for two reasons. First, urban dwellers increasingly value access to a range of cultural amenities (e.g., restaurants, galleries, markets), a trend Hackworth & Rekers (2005) attribute to planning for place branding and "ethnic packaging." Second, areas with high concentrations of a single ethnic group, particularly Black residents, tend to be stigmatized and can be less suspectible to gentrify (Hwang & Sampson, 2014). We run logistic regressions to uncover whether gentrification-susceptible (GS) census tracts that are part of MCCDs in the Los Angeles and San Francisco (USA) regions are indeed more likely to gentrify than those outside them. Even when controlling for variables linked to gentrification (e.g., distance to city centers, access to jobs), we find that GS tracts within San Francisco and Los Angeles MCCDs are, respectively, two and four times as likely to gentrify than GS tracts outside MCCDs. Findings confirm that concentrated ethnic diversity is a key component of place attachment for new urbanites, and planners in rapidly diversifying European and U.S. cities must develop ways of promoting intercultural integration while helping long-time residents stay in place.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN NETWORKS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

RESEARCH ON INTERLOCKING CITY NETWORK IN GUANGDONG, CHINA

Q. Wang
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Abstract Body: Urban research scholars' theoretical methods have transformed from 'space of place' which relies on material entities, to 'space of flow' which is based on various flow factors among cities. Among the current researches on regional city networks, the "headquarters – branch" model based on enterprise interlocking networks is an important method to analyze city networks. In the background of planning and constructing world-class urban agglomeration in Guangdong, China, using the enterprise data from the China Economic Census（2013）, this paper discusses the basic characteristics of the city network in Guangdong province by applying "headquarters – branch" model. The research content includes city hierarchy classification, network direction discrimination and city hinterland analysis, and the following conclusions can be drawn from this study: (1) Under the typical "core-periphery" structure, if Guangdong Province wants to achieve a harmonious development, it is necessary to strengthen the economic connection between the peripheral cities and the core cities of the Pearl River Delta. (2) The ability of a city to "radiate" or "accept" can be judged by the direction of city network, and a city may have radiation to subordinate cities and can accept influence from higher level cities at the same time. (3) Using relative degree method to analyze the hinterland in the interlocking city network, we can find that the spatial proximity still has remarkable influence on the inter-city economic function. With the diversification and refinement of the researches on city network, the paper can provide a certain reference for the planning at the macro level.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN-RURAL INTERACTIONS
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

UNDERSTANDING URBAN-RURAL INTEGRATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS IN CHINA: A PERSPECTIVE OF THE FLOW OF ELEMENTS AND THE ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC GOODS

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Abstract Body: China's development path under "urban-rural dualism" has caused a number of socio-economic issues, which forces the state to gradually change its city-prioritized policy towards "urban-rural integration". Fully acknowledgement of undergoing urban-rural integration is critical to better understand China's urbanization. This paper aims to establish the framework, using the flow of elements (labor, capital and land quota allocation) and the allocation of public goods, to understand the urban-rural relationship in China. Considering that the urban-rural gaps and relationships are not similar across the country due to the distinct development stages in different regions, different modes of urban-rural relationships should be compared and analyzed. Taking three metropolitan areas (i.e. Su Zhou in east China, Zun Yi in west China and Pingdingshan in middle China) as cases, this paper discusses different modes of the flow of elements (labor, capital and land quota allocation) and the allocation of public goods between urban and rural areas of the three case areas. The major contributors of these differences in case areas are also analyzed. The main conclusion is the stages of socio-economic development and the role which the region takes in the whole country result in different mode of urban-rural relations and contribute to different modes of flow of elements and allocation of public goods. Therefore, the specific ways of promoting the coordination of urban and rural areas in different regions should be adopted for better sustainable development, and meanwhile the cooperation mode between central and local governments should be further explored to implement such policies.

Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS & INSTRUMENTS
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING. EVIDENCE FROM ROMANIA

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Abstract Body: Achieving sustainable development has become a global goal, under the concern that environment is finite and the economic growth cannot expand forever. Such concern has encouraged innovative solutions, which have recently been branded as nature-based solutions (NBS), aimed at tackling the current societal challenges (e.g., climate change, biodiversity loss, food scarcity, rapid urbanization, etc.). Such solutions are mostly centred on nature-based practices to provide economic, social and environmental benefits. Although the concept NBS has been defined in a variety of ways, there is still need for further research on what kinds of interventions correspond to NBS common understanding and aims. Therefore, the aim of our study is to investigate which types of NBS are distinguished in environmental action plans (EAPs) as a response to the environmental challenges addressed in such plans. We selected four local EAPs for analysis, each belonging to a Romanian county. An in-depth content analysis was employed following an evaluation protocol developed based on the main types and characteristics of NBS discussed in the current literature. Preliminary results of the analysis of the selected EAPs revealed that the interventions addressing the increase of green infrastructure and climate change mitigation were the most common NBS, while those related to sustainable water management and biodiversity were neglected. This study contributes to the growing literature on NBS definition and characteristics and highlights the need for enhancing NBS integration into environmental planning in order to improve the focus on sustainable development.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING POLICIES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

DELIVERING THE HOUSING ENGLAND NEEDS? EXPLORING THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEREGULATION OF PLANNING CONTROL GOVERNING THE CHANGE OF USE FROM OFFICE TO RESIDENTIAL

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Abstract Body: In England, it has been possible since 2013 to convert an office building into residential use without requiring planning permission. At the time, the Conservative-led coalition government promised this would deliver more homes, help regenerate town centres, and have no adverse impacts, at a time when there was a desperate housing need. This paper summarises our recent research investigating the implications of this deregulatory 'permitted development' approach. Drawing on case studies from five different local authorities across England (the London Boroughs of Camden and Croydon, Leeds, Leicester and Reading), we discuss the way that this permitted development has led to variable quality, facilitating some extremely poor conversions with design issues and low residential amenity (for example falling below minimum residential space standards, rooms with no natural light or ventilation, no access to private or shared outdoor space, and in unsuitable locations with incompatible neighbouring buildings and land-uses). There has also been an adverse impact on local authorities in terms of lost opportunity to deliver affordable housing and lost income to provide the social, physical and green infrastructure to support the new housing delivered. Comparison case studies from Glasgow and Rotterdam question the need for this deregulation in the first place, as opposed to other softer governance approaches. Our conclusions are that the planning system has an important role in maintaining standards for housing development, and that the 'permitted development' approach in England (driven by neoliberal political ideology) is having a range of negative consequences threatening the creation of sustainable communities.

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

FLEXIBLITY AND ADAPTIVITY IN PROCESSES OF HOUSING DESIGN
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

VARIOWOHNEN - REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT "STUDENT HOUSING IN BRUCHSAL" AND CRITICISM OF THE TERM "FLEXIBILITY"

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Abstract Body: Germany has posted a rapidly rising demand for affordable housing space in conurbations over the last years. In metropolitan regions students, trainees, pensioners and recognized refugees complete for similar housing types.The funding program „Variowohnen" of the „Forschungsinitiative Zukunft Bau" from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BUMB) promotes the construction of housing structures that shall - react flexibly to different user Groups (students, trainees, pensioners, recognized refugees) - be adaptable in terms demographic change - be sustainable and efficient - be constructed fast at the lowest possible costs. Within the framework of this funding program I am processing the scientific accompanying research to the project „Student Housing in Bruchsal". This student housing project offers one- and two-room apartments for students. It provides flexibility through its rational construction and the organization of its building installation. Without any major conversion work a reconfiguration of its building layout to larger units is possible. The same building layout anyway leads to a restriction of

flexibility on a certain level.   *figure 01: groundfloor "StudentenWohnen in Bruchsal", Diehm, Bruchsal 2017* I will give a short review of the current state of my research, focusing on the structural preconditions of the flexibility of the „Student Housing in Bruchsal" project. Due to my research results and the insights of the ongoing studies of our Department of Architecture in the field of housing I will further more discuss the pros and cons of „flexibility by construction" in relation to „flexibility by layout".

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

COMMONING (I)
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

TRANSFORMATIVE PROCESSES FOR COMMON URBAN IMAGINARIES IN CONTESTED SPACES

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Abstract Body: This contribution is firstly, a book presentation entitled "Guide to Common Urban Imaginaries in Contested Spaces", jovis, Berlin 2016, which I have edited and contributed in its writing. In addition, the presentation will show how the re-theorization of critical architectural practices, as presented in the book, has been made explicit at the Cyprus pavilion that I have curated for the 15th Venice Biennale of Architecture, 2016, (www.contestedfronts.org). The book is about emerging collective practices that operate across divided territories, contributing to the urban turn of peace building processes. These collective practices claim a role in the urban political by offering innovative approaches to transform ethnic conflicts into urban controversies geared towards commoning practices. They are an assemblage of strategies and tactics, creating common urban imaginaries for the contested territories of Famagusta, Cyprus; Famagusta is a city intensely loaded with divisive narratives and burdened with conflictual memories. By virtue of the material and immaterial technologies devised by the "Hands-on Famagusta" initiative, the instigator for the emergence of such collectives, architecture and urban design acquire agencies that transform divisive representations of contested territories into territories-of-common-concern. The Guide consists of interwoven stories by "Hands-on Famagusta" and articles from relevant literature. The stories are about narratives of emerging collectives concerned with the future commons of Famagusta. They unfold through textual and visual material in regard to the spatial organization and materialization of the collectives. The articles provide linkage with the international debate of architecture and urban design as politics.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNANCE ACTORS
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

IMPACT OF POWER, KNOWLEDGE AND TRUST ON A PROJECT

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Abstract Body: Contemporary governance is expected to support inclusive development, cross-sectoral ideas, and joint actions. However, such approach is vulnerable in terms that the diversity of actors' desires, motives, and visions often encourages power-games aiming to increase one's influence rather than cooperation. This paper explores the role of trust in planning and its interactions with power and knowledge. It draws on "trust" as it is characterised in the Stanford Encyclopaedia of Philosophy and uses a case study to observe the interplay between power, knowledge, and trust in more details. Since trust is predominantly interpersonal, it associates trustors and trustees, the paper focuses primarily on the interpersonal aspects of events during the initiation phase of the project "Region of the Morava River". Investigation methods are based on documents study, observation, interviews, and personal experience. The paper concludes that trust was a key enabling the project team to be established and the project objectives to be fulfilled. Without trust, the project would have failed. Planners, public servants, and other professionals dealing with the challenge of cross-sectoral projects might benefit from understanding the impact of trust on knowledge and power. Keywords: Knowledge, Power, Trust, Regional development, Planning

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

STRATEGIC PLANNING
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PLACE-BASED STRATEGIC PLANNING IN SHRINKING RURAL AREAS IN DENMARK

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Abstract Body: Rural decline is considered a major spatial development issue in Denmark as continued population decline jeopardizes economic development and the provision of services in peripheral rural areas. While tax redistribution and subsidies still play an important role, new strategies for managing social and physical change and creating space for hope are being developed. From 2007–2012, the planning innovation initiative Land of Opportunities worked with a collaborative, place-based and project-oriented approach to strategic planning in peripheral municipalities. The primary purpose was not to achieve economic growth, but to preserve and strengthen place-based qualities and potential through local physical projects to enhance quality of life. We compare experiences and outcomes from two municipalities partaking in this initiative, covering the period until 2017. Guided by actor-network theory we investigate how strategic local projects can contribute to unfold development potentials in peripheral rural areas: which elements in the planning process were crucial for strategic success? What were immediate outcomes, and in which way did long-term strategic effects occur? Whereas immediate outcomes relate to the physical projects themselves, long-term strategic effects occur as local actors learn to collaborate about strategic visions and new actor networks develop around the local projects, furthering new initiatives and projects. Strategic planning through projects demands new relational skills from planners: facilitating the inclusion of knowledge and ideas from many actors in the process while keeping focus on the strategic vision, design quality and potential impact of the specific project.

Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

ECOCENTRISM & RESILIENCE AS SUSTAINABILITY DISCOURSES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

EXPLORING THE ECOCENTRIC CITY

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Abstract Body: The contemporary sustainability discourse is dominated by an anthropocentric worldview, according to which only human beings hold intrinsic value. Consequently, sustainable development becomes a matter of human wellbeing and everything other-than-human is effectively reduced to exploitable means (ecosystem services), threats (climate change) or limitations (peak phosphor). This is also true for sustainable urban development, and perhaps even more so, given the common perception of urban areas as habitats for humans. An alternative worldview is ecocentrism (or holism, Muraca 2011), according to which values emerge from relations rather than is intrinsic or instrumental to individuals (Chan et al. 2016) – no matter if the members of this multi-critter collective are humans, other-than-humans, biotic or abiotic, tangible or intangible (see Haraway 2016). The aim of this article is to explore what an ecocentric understanding of sustainability might imply for how we understand and practice sustainable urban development, focusing on a Swedish context. In essence, an ecocentric understanding calls for a relational understanding of space when assessing and allocating socio-ecological impacts of urban development initiatives, pointing at the systematic outsourcing of socio-ecological degradation that is inherent in today's 'sustainable' urban development regime. It also provides a useful (and fun) tool to critically examine the contemporary discourse of new urbanism, prompting us to not only question density as a one dimensional characteristic but also ask *of what* should there be a density, *what functions for what critters* should be integrated, and *what and who exactly is the mix of the mixed use indended for?*

Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND THE CURRICULUM LL
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE IN TRANSDISCIPLINARY CONTEXTS OF PLANNING EDUCATION

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Abstract Body: The paper explores future skills and knowledge in planning education that are currently debated in Finland and Norway. Traditionally, in the Nordic countries, the major focus of planning education has been given on physical planning emphasizing design, engineering approaches and participatory processes. However, today, there is a call for a new understanding of sustainable and resilient cities, as well as other challenges (e.g. climate change and social diversity). The ambition is to offer an intertwined learning environment that is founded on several disciplines (e.g. urban planning, social sciences, urban ecology, geography, architecture and landscape architecture). In order to solve complex societal issues, a "*transdisciplinary approach*", based on the collaboration between scientists and other actors from society, such as practitioners, policy makers, civil servants and companies, is increasingly needed. Despite this awareness, transdisciplinary teaching is still largely neglected at universities. Thus, trans-disciplinarity need to be further explored by involving academics, students and practitioners, as well as new pedagogical developments (e.g. the *co-creative work* with students and *learning centre culture approaches*). In-depth interviews were conducted with academics and official practitioners about transdisciplinary education. The interviewees highlighted the importance of certain knowledge areas, such as sociology, land economics and climate change. In addition, skills in strategic planning are considered relevant to the future planning education. The discussion moves to the need for a *breathing space* between academics themselves as well as between academics, practitioners and students to impact the transdisciplinary core expertise of planning (e.g. when discussing new professional profiles and pedagogical developments).

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

ACHIEVING AFFORDABLE HOUSING
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

OVERCOMING BARRIERS: LEARNING FROM CASE STUDIES IN CANADIAN RENTAL HOUSING POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract Body: Rental housing has emerged as a critical housing and tenure type in the housing continuum, which represents increasing levels of affordability and independence from emergency shelters to market ownership. Despite the fact that an increasing percentage of households cannot afford market ownership, very few new developments create rental housing; most Canadian rental stock is over 40 years old. This study aims to synthesize knowledge from case study cities on barriers and solutions to rental housing protection and development through systematic case comparison, developing more generalizable findings than can be extracted from a single case study (Thomas and Bertolini 2014). This paper focuses on the first part of the study, the development of case studies on municipal and regional policies and strategies on rental housing using 15 mid-sized and large Canadian cities. The analysis will focus on similarities and differences in policy approach and implementation. The second part of the study will include a survey of planners, policy makers and housing authority staff in each city and, once the case studies are completed, a meta-analysis of the cases to determine cross-case patterns (Miles and Huberman 1994). In part three of the study, the findings will be used to facilitate policy learning among local stakeholders in rental housing development (e.g. Grin 2010, Thomas and Bertolini 2015).

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

TERRITORY, RESCALING, VISUALISATION
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

WHAT'S SO TERRITORIAL ABOUT "BREXIT"? – UNPACKING THE SPATIAL IMAGINARIES OF THE UK'S 2016 EU REFERENDUM AND ITS AFTERMATH

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Abstract Body: A notable feature of the aftermath of the UK's 2016 EU referendum has been the eruption back into mainstream UK political and media discourse of spatial language and geographical representations. As commentators, politicians and citizens seek to make sense of 'what just happened' a spatial imaginary and lexicon has emerged which has, referenced and contrasted 'forgotten places' or 'hinterlands' populated by 'forgotten' citizens, and 'metropolitan cores' populated by 'metropolitan elites'. The referendum has also seen a reassertion of the national level and imagined community as the primary legitimate scale of representation and belonging, frequently in combination with ethnocentric (re)interpretations of citizenship. Informed by the context outlined above, this paper firstly seeks to unpack the spatial imaginaries which characterised the EU referendum campaign. Secondly, the spatial imaginaries foregrounded in explanations of the result in the post-referendum period are considered. The presentation will also tentatively reflect on how the spatial disciplines might respond to the post-referendum context, both in terms of where their substantive knowledges may help define and deliver relevant research agendas, but also as regards positional and ethical issues about the uses to which such knowledges may be put in the current critical historical juncture in the UKand Europe.

Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

SOFT HERITAGE SCAPES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

FROM THE MOUNTAIN TO THE CESSPIT: (RE)INSERTING SCALE AND TEMPORALITY IN HERITAGE STUDIES

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Abstract Body: By conceiving of heritage as social processes of citizens in relation to their surroundings, (Harvey, 2001: 320) we will make a case for (re)inserting large-scale temporal and spatial dimensions – la longue dureé – in urban heritage practices. Arguments will be built on findings from a three-day hike of a cross-section of Mexico City, documenting the flow of water through the urban landscape and the socio-political layers of the city. Mexico City seems to be in a constant state of fragility; the destruction caused by the September 19th, 2017, earthquake follows the shape of what was once the lake of Texcoco, on which the Aztecs built their capital. Colonial maps show that although the original layout of the city was respected, the aquatic structure disappeared. Rapid urbanisation, climate change, population growth and neoliberal politics have recently increased this precarious situation. According to Paul Ricoeur, the premises of contemporary heritage theory require differentiation between scales of history; microhistory and individual memory are set in opposition to macrohistory and collective memory. (Ricoeur, 2004: 131) However, individual and collective memories cannot be separated if we understand how water plays a vital role not only in connecting segregated parts of the city but also as a longue dureé, connecting the city to its past. Recognising water as a carrier of collective memory in Mexico City allows promotion of alternative narratives and politics, that unite cultural rights with the laws of nature, in order to facilitate more inclusive approaches in urban heritage practices.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

URBAN PLANNING PROCESSES & DESIGN
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

COMPACT CITY AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: THE ROLE OF URBAN FORM IN LIFE SATISFACTION, HEDONIC WELL-BEING, AND EUDAIMONIA

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Abstract Body: Understanding the role of urban form in subjective well-being (SWB) can provide important input to urban planning debates on synergies and conflicts between environmental and social sustainability of cities. Hitherto, there is little empirical evidence on how SWB is shaped by compact or lower-density development. This paper investigates this topic using survey data collected in Oslo metropolitan area. In addition to SWB measures, the paper examines determinants of SWB as intermediate variables between urban form and SWB. Findings suggest that, compared with residents of lower-density neighborhoods, compact-city residents have significantly higher levels of personal relationships satisfaction and perceived health, similar levels of leisure activities satisfaction and emotional response to place, but also significantly higher levels of anxiety. Potential benefits of the compact city on personal relationships and health seem to be at least partially cancelled out by an increase in anxiety. As a result, compactness has nonsignificant associations with life satisfaction, eudaimonia, and happiness. However, when additionally controlling for variables relevant to urban problems – safety, cleanliness, and noise – the impact of anxiety diminishes, resulting in a significant positive association of compactness with life satisfaction. This study's outcomes are encouraging for urban sustainability as they indicate that high-density development does not negatively influence SWB as it is often considered and that under appropriate planning, it has the potential to promote SWB.

Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CASCADING EFFECTS AND PATTERN FORMATIONS LL
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

UNDERSTANDING THE COMPLEXITIES OF STUDENTSCAPES IN THE POST-INDUSTRIAL CITIES. EVIDENCE FROM LODZ AND TURIN

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Abstract Body: The growing literature on university students identifies them as key agents of contemporary urban transformations due to the recent massification of higher education. In the cities experiencing an influx of young people looking for education opportunities student communities often form distinctive geographies. That phenomenon has been explained through the newly established terms, such as studentification or studentscapes. However, the spatial patterns of students' activities may differ across particular types of cities. Hence, the highly interesting cases are the old industrial cities that aim to attract students to local universities, perceiving them as the catalysts for economic, social and physical changes. Nevertheless, the knowledge on students' geographies within cities remains limited as researchers tend to focus on students' places of residence or places of their consumption activities, rarely merging these dimensions. Moreover, most of the research in this filed are conducted on single case studies. Thus, the paper aims to examine geographical patterns of students' activities in a more comprehensive way. In particular, it bases on a comparative study of studentscapes in two second-tier post-industrial European cities - Lodz, Poland, and Turin, Italy - that was conducted as a part of PhD research of one of the authors. The analysis of original data from nearly 2050 university students delivers the more complex image of studentscapes in both cities by merging information on their places of residence, education, and leisure-time activities. The paper concludes with the discussion on the role of university students for spatial transformations of post-industrial cities.

Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNING AND THE POLITICAL: NEW ACTION SPACES, L
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

SMART CITIES IN VIETNAM : TECHOPIAN APPROCHES FOR A BETTER FUTURE ?

H. Scarwell[1], D. Leducq[2], T.N. Pham[1]
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Abstract Body: To meet the future urbanization challenges and to mitigate the climate change, Vietnamese cities engaged many urban projects. Among them, in the global craze for smartness, since 2015, Vietnam has been promoting smart cities (SC) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to implement alternatives futures to current trend of urbanization in Vietnam. So, we will conjecturally consider the opportunities and challenges of these recent urban policies that impact the Vietnamese urban planning. In order to question the capacities of the hard approach of the SC new utopia to offers a better future and hopes to its inhabitants and stakeholders, we mobilize two theoretical frameworks: (i) the systemic approach of SC and techno-driven innovations, (ii) the policy mobility litterature to analyse the knowledge sharing and experts circulation that influence the storytelling of the SC in Vietnam. Our proposal is also based on an empirical work on the experiments, visions, scenarios of SC planning in a Global South country. The article argues that, at the national level, appropriation of SC model with new urban management conceptions and tools constitutes an opening for rebalancing spatial trends towards medium-sized territories. Nevertheless, its induces an increase of foreign private capital in urban production that expand inequalities. At the Hanoi's scale, the emergence of SC seems to appear as the last inflection and hope given for the real implementation of the Master Plan 2030-2050 aiming to make the capital a sustainable metropolis in Asia. However, the mobilzed models and controversies are part of a competitive approach.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CABLE PROPELLED TRANSIT SYSTEMS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY IN URBAN AREAS

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Abstract Body: For many decades, cable propelled transit (CPT) systems such as ropeways, aerial tramways or cable cars have been used to traverse challenging topographical areas and transport goods and passengers from point to point. Nowadays urban gondolas are considered more and more as a transport alternative in urban areas so that even urban planning and transport science should pay more attention to this mode of urban transport. Undoubtedly, the installation of CBT systems in an urban environment offers several possibilities and advantages compared to traditional urban transport systems: they are independent from other infrastructures and traffic, operate with low emissions and low energy consumption per passenger, require less space for infrastructure on the ground, offer high reliability and availability, have a rather short installation phase and - last but not least – require less financial resources compared to other high capacity public transport systems like undergrounds etc. Actually, more and more cities around the globe start to conduct feasibility studies or already install CBT systems. However, there are several aspects which may influence the choice of the preferred urban transport system as the potential range of use of such ropeway systems for urban transport are limited, too. This paper aims to give answers to these aspects and might set a starting point for further research and analysis from an urban planning prospective, focusing on potential impacts of CBT systems on urban structures and environments as well as discussing lessons learned from recent case studies.

Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

ENERGY MANAGMENT & LOW-CARBON SOLUTIONS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

LOCAL ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND DISTRIBUTED GENERATION: CONTRASTING PERSPECTIVES AND INEVITABLE POLICY TRADE-OFFS, BEYOND THE APPARENT GLOBAL CONSENSUS

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Abstract Body: Although a certain degree of consensus seems to pervade the logic of "renewable distributed energy systems", in truth diverse rationales are involved. The same applies to the so-called local "energy communities". This paper aims to shed light on the variety of interpretations and possible meanings of these two concepts. The purpose here is therefore to widen the discussion and debate on the transition toward a more sustainable society. The main argument of the paper hinges on finding answers to each of the following four questions: What exactly is meant by "distributed" in the expression "distributed energy generation"? Why is the distributed generation (ethically) desirable? Why should people consider it a positive scheme that "communities" – and not individuals or families – are invited to manage distributed generation systems? And lastly, in what way can these energy communities be considered different from standard state intervention, or from market-operative systems? (i.e., do they imply some "third way"?). The conclusion is that there is no single interpretation for either the idea of *distributed energy*, or that of *energy communities*. In particular, shifting emphasis from one feature or aspect to another can drastically alter how energy communities are best organised and composed (and therefore the way their success or failure is evaluated), and also affects what policies that need introducing to foster the creation of such communities (some measures could indeed favour some community arrangements but not others).

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

METHODS IN SPATIAL PLANNING L
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

RURAL PLANNING AT THE FRINGE OF A LARGE METROPOLIS: THE CASE OF THE PARIS REGION

C. Le Bivic
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Abstract Body: Resent research in planning studies has shown a growing interest in the specificities of rural areas: sparsely populated municipalities, weakness of the available expertise, strong influence of farmers, limited strategies to cope with scattered urbanization. Moreover, public decision in rural municipalities is characterized by a close proximity between elected officials and landowners, especially in France where the size of municipalities is particularly small.
As urban sprawl extends in suburban areas, urbanization tends to shift towards rural areas at their fringe. This trend is clearly marked in rural areas submitted to the influence of a major urban pole. We implemented our study in municipalities considered as rural in regard of morphological standards of the French Statistics Agency (lightly populated spaces - less than 2000 inhabitants - and discontinuous built-up areas), but located in the metropolitan area (labour basin) of Paris, the French greatest urban pole. We chose to focus the analysis on future urbanization, as scheduled in development plans. We propose both a quantitative analysis of local planning regulations, based on a sample of about 300 development plans, and qualitative case-studies conducted in municipalities identified as representative of various planning models through the quantitative analysis. The study proposes a typology of planning practices taking into account the diversity of compromises between local stakeholders (landowners, farmers, elected officials, public agencies, private developers).

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

BELONGING/ENABLING
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

FROM DESIGNER TO PLACE-PROMOTER: AN EXTENDED IDEA OF PLACE-MAKING AND VITALISATION

J. Zhu
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Abstract Body: The grand narration of globalisation has rendered public space in many cities a series of 'international' places. In view of the need for place vitalisation, place-making should not be restricted to shaping local physical environments; it should emancipate the power of local actions and educating the public to appreciate the value of places, and in turn become more involved in this process. Focusing on Shanghai where urban regeneration through public space is prioritised and architects and planners are participating in the process of place-making in new ways, and on the specific case study of practices of TM Studio, a research-design studio actively engaged in the process, the aim of the paper is to report some cases about how professionals can contribute to community public space and place-making by (a) directly being involved in micro-regeneration projects tailored to local needs; (b) promoting public awareness and participation in place by acting as 'micro-event-organisers' and 'place-promoters'; and (c) joining the collective initiative to promote public space and place-making through public events like exhibitions and public lectures. The conclusion is that in addition to direct design interventions, urban professionals have the broad responsibility to evoke citizens' awareness and connection to places and promote a sense of appreciating, participating and change-making, in a more creative way; design practice, in a broader sense, has the potential to become a catalyst to promote awareness of place and trigger further actions.

Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

ENGAGEMENT IN RESEARCH AND PRACTICE
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

SHOULD ACADEMIC PLANNING RESEARCH STRIVE FOR GREATER IMPACT BEYOND THE ACADEMY? AUSTRALIAN DEBATES AND DEVELOPMENTS.

P. Burton
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Abstract Body: An important funder of research, including on planning, conducted in Australian universities is the Australian Research Council (ARC). For a number of years it has conducted periodic assessments of the quality of research carried out in universities and, following similar developments in the UK, has introduced a new focus on the extent to which academic researchers engage with 'end users' beyond universities in framing their research and on the impact their research has had in this wider world. Across the spectrum, some academic disciplines (or fields of research in the parlance of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Research Classification) have welcomed this new focus, while others have concerns with its applicability to their field or discipline. In the field of planning, there are mixed feelings that reflect ongoing debates about the relationship between academic research and planning practice, between planning theory and planning practice and between academic and practitioner planners. This paper explores the contours of these debates in Australia, drawing on a variety of sources including a series of interviews with planning practitioners undertaken over the last ten years, my experience as a member of the National Education Committee of the Planning Institute of Australia and data from a recent survey of planners in Australia and New Zealand. It frames these debates in the context of normative constructions of notions of academic freedom and of theories of policy development concerned with the relationship between evidence, policy and impact.

Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH AND PRACTICE LL
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

COMBINING EDUCATION WITH LOCAL PARTICIPATION USING SPACES OF INTERACTION

W. Van Der Knaap
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Abstract Body: In 2019 a new environmental law will be implemented in the Netherlands, combining 26 'old' space-related laws. The principle of subsidiarity ('act local, unless') and participation are two main pillars. Participation is mandatory, but the way it is organised is left open. Participation processes are complex given different perspectives of many involved actors and the uniqueness of each situation. Participation is also popular but often done in a provisionally and ad-hoc manner, used as a panacea for both simple and hard problems. Stakeholders can be left out or treated disrespectful. Knowledge and expertise should be build up. Students must be prepared to deal with these developments. Using a Living-Lab environment we combine Problem Based Learning (PBL) with a Case Method approach to deal with participation and (local) stakeholders. We use an existing complex local issue with several interests waiting for a decision. With only 4 weeks available the PBL is also a pressure-cooker learning environment. We incorporate phronetic theory, an educational setting, and respect to local contributions and interests in an open two-way learning environment. Using this space both students and local stakeholders should communicate about the impact in a playful manner and exchange arguments and dilemma's, based on their normal daily communication habits (including social media), and combine it with GIS (maybe even gaming and VR-techniques). This platform should stimulate active awareness of participation. It also feeds our knowledge base, develops process knowledge and new ideas, and should inspire local discussion.
The paper is based on experiences in the last years.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

FARMLANDS AND COUNTRYSIDES: POLICIES, PLANNING AND LEGAL MATTERS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

LAND POLICY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN THE EU

W. Korthals Altes
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Abstract Body: October 2017 the European Commission has published an "Interpretative Communication on the Acquisition of Farmland and European Union Law" (2017/C 350/05). This is a response to an European Parliament report on farmland concentration and access to land for farmers from April 2017 (P8_TA(2017)0197).The European Parliament has a lot of concerns about land grabbing and the concentration of farm land in the hands of only a few owners. This has potentially negative impact on planning for local rural development as it impedes access to land for members of the community. In the European internal market, there are principles as the free movement of capital and the freedom of establishment. Policies that protect land markets from these internal market to provide a preferential position of local actors to enhance the planning of rural communities must fit into the principles of the EU, which involves that limitations must be linked to legitimate aims and must be proportional. Especially in several Central and Eastern European member states the European Commission has critically approached policies that were set-up to replace transitional policies that were allowed during the first years of EU membership, as can be found in a press release from the Commission of May 2016 (IP/16/1827) in which it reads that the Commission requests Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia to comply with EU rules on the acquisition of agricultural land. The paper reviews this issue and analyses promising initiatives to provide access to land in relation to the planning of rural communities.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

INCLUDING
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

OTHERS IN THE CITY. VISIBILITIES AND INVISIBILITIES OF THE BANGLADESHI STREET VENDORS OF ROME.

M.F. Piazzoni
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Abstract Body: This paper looks at the Bangladeshi street vendors of Rome by combining discourses on multiculturalism and the right to the city. I analyze how the visibility that the immigrant vendors acquire in different spaces shapes the conflicts, encounters, and convivial relationships between the Bangladeshis, established residents, and the tourists of Rome. Urban fabrics are not only privatized and securitized, but also increasingly Disneyfied: their appearance is crafted to fulfill people's fantasies and expectations. By establishing behavioral and aesthetic codes, those who manage the prime spaces of the city keep out who looks "out of place." Yet, disenfranchised groups occupy the crafted landscapes of consumption by eking a living. Becoming visible, vulnerable subjects challenge the dominant aesthetics of the "proper," force bystanders to acknowledge difference, and implicitly demand a *right to the city*. The visibility of the "undesirables" normalizes diversity and thus potentially establishes more inclusive paradigms of belonging. This paper looks at these dynamics concentrating on the Bangladeshi street vendors who sell souvenirs to the tourists of Rome. I ask how the fact that these immigrants see and are seen in different spaces of the city informs the social and physical production of space. I use participant observation, interviews, and cognitive mapping to explore the ways in which diverse groups use the city, interact with each other, and construct ideas of identity and belonging.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNANCE OF TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATIONS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

SOCIAL INNOVATION AS A DRIVER OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION: THE CASE OF PLANNING APPROACHES IN CENTRAL-AMERICAN LARGE CITIES

A. Hamdouch, A. Galvan
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Abstract Body: This paper will assess the role of social innovation (SI) as a driver of urban transformation through the case-based analysis of the most recent urban intervention in *La Barquita*, an emblematic slum at the heart of northern Santo Domingo, located in the middle of the largest area of impoverished neighborhoods in Dominican Republic. This intervention is led by the dedicated public body *URBE* (Unit for the Transformation of *La Barquita* and Surroundings), in charge of the coordination of the more than 50 institutions involved from different sectors, as well as to guarantee the engagement of the community. Our paper proposes that *La Nueva Barquita* presents various characteristics of SI in urban transformation contexts. SI is understood as particular initiatives, actions and mobilizations that can contribute to improvements in people's living conditions or even provoke significant changes in governance structures and people empowerment. In so far as *La Nueva Barquita* integrates dimensions regarding the satisfaction of human needs, change in social relations and increase of citizens' sociopolitical capabilities, it may be considered both as an interesting socially innovative initiative and as a lever for changing traditional urban planning approaches. The paper builds first on an integrative review of the literature on SI by drawing attention to governance and institutional structures in specific urban contexts. Based on a series of semi-direct interviews, it will then focus on the analysis of key moments regarding the definition, implementation and evaluation of the governance dimension of *La Nueva Barquita* from its launching in 2013 onwards.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

BORDERS AND PLANNING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND EUROPEAN CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION – HOW TO ASSESS TERRITORIAL IMPACT IN BORDER REGIONS?

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Abstract Body: Against the backdrop of discussions on the 'added value' and 'territorial impact' of European Cohesion Policy and the need for measures to help reduce disparities in regional development, the paper discusses recent developments in the academic and policy discourse related to the 'territorial dimension' of EU policies and proposes a conceptual framework for 'territorial impact assessment'. It is argued that in addition to existing quantitative top-down modelling approaches focused on the impacts in bounded territories, there is a need for more qualitative bottom up assessments taking into account 'functional geographies' that conceptualize 'territorial impact' in a more holistic and multidisciplinary perspective and do not reduce it to inter-regional economic convergence. Despite different conceptualization efforts, researchers highlight the lack of an operational definition of the 'multi-dimensional concept' of territorial cohesion (Davoudi, 2005; Faludi, 2005; Medeiros, 2011). In this context, the paper discusses the components territorial quality, efficiency and identity and argues for quantitative and qualitative methodologies and indicators to measure territorial impact of CBC programmes. Here, the taking up of the notions of transnational learning and 'discursive integration' (Böhme, 2002), as well as methodological approaches like social network analysis could prove helpful. Based on this, the paper proposes an improved methodology that can be applied to evaluate the ex-post impact of the CBC programmes on territorial development of border regions.

Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

INNOVATION
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE TRANSFORMATIVE POWER OF URBAN PLANNING THROUGH SOCIAL INNOVATION

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Abstract Body: The aim of this paper is to contribute to a better articulation between urban planning and local development through the concept of social innovation (SI). The scientific literature on SI has literally boomed over the last three decades. But while the transformative power of SI in local development is well documented in a number of publications, the spatial planning field has paid rather little attention to the fact that local development (and the projects that could contribute to it) involves crucial factors related to the human, social, economic, cultural, environmental and political conditions and dynamics that characterize specific places (and their actors and communities). Building on a series of theoretical arguments and the rich insights offered by varied case studies, we show that urban planning could highly benefit from devoting more attention to SI for addressing the diverse urban problems of today, such as social exclusion, urban segregation, energy, food and environmental security. Therefore, the SI approach represents a powerful alternative to the economic and technology-oriented approaches (e.g. that of "Smart Cities", "Creative Cities", etc.) thanks to the emphasis it puts on human agency and the empowerment of local communities and citizens to be actively involved in transforming their urban environments. The paper aims at going beyond the small connections that has been made between such new comprehension of local development dynamics and the way spatial planning (in all aspects: approaches, methods, processes and actors) could have been (or should be) affected, changed or re-considered.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

CONVERSION OF LAND USES: SUSTAINABILITY AND ADAPTION
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

MAKING SPACE FOR LESS. TOWARDS DE-SEALING AND DE-CONSTRUCTION IN PLANNING POLICY

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Abstract Body: Planning policies are primarily set up to facilitate residential and economic growth and, merely as a complement, to protect areas of natural interest. Planning seems to have turned from a communist method of policy making into an asset to facilitate insatiable growth in capitalist societies. As humankind is increasingly confronted with its limits, societal movements such as 'Degrowth' question dominant consumerist discourses. This alternative perspective still seems absent or underexposed in planning. A kind of degrowth planning exists in regions with structural emigration and vacancy, but they are labeled problematically 'shrinking regions'. Most far-reaching planning initiatives reluctantly try to delete areas in land use plans that are meant for residential/industrial development. These attempts already open debates on expropriation, compensation for planning decisions, transferable development rights, … This contribution wants to go beyond these obvious types of degrowth in planning. In the light of EU policies on the mitigation of effects of soil sealing, it is topical to explore the modalities of planning that facilitates de-sealing of soils and de-construction of buildings. The debate on the societal acceptance could start off from very obvious situations: every one undoubtedly knows a solidified surface or an un(der)used construction that has been there for decades and doesn't disappear. I want to explore the reasons for this continuous sealing and the pitfalls for a planning of de-sealing. Through an exploration of the Flemish (North Belgian) context, peers at the AESOP congress can shed light on similar or inspiring experiences elsewhere.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

DEBATING THE POLITICAL IN PLANNING THEORY, L
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE DIALECTIC OF PUBLIC NORMS AND ASPIRATIONS IN THE TRANSITION OF CITIES

W. Salet
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Abstract Body: The legitimacy and effectiveness of public action depend on the productive dynamics of two dimensions: public norms and purposive aspirations (Salet, 2018 in press; Salet (Ed.), 2018 in press). The two dimensions are highly different and often conflictive. The institutional dimension of public norms addresses the rise, social recognition and change of 'general norms' that 'condition' public action. Purposive aspirations are objectives to be achieved: they contain the 'particular' purposive and problem solving processes and experiments that 'perform' public action. Normative rules and objectives are not the same. Both are needed - in their dialectic interaction - for successful public action: purposive systems would run doll without public norms. Both public norms and aspirations are validated and change in action, however, their pathways of validation and change differ over time and space. Institutions evolve (often relatively slow) over time and space. Purposive performances, on the other hand, are situation-bounded and consequential in the here and now. The two dimensions of public action are vibrating in their own way in changing social realities. The search of the dialectic interface of public norms and purposive aspirations has to include these sensitive characteristics. The author explores the interdependence and the interaction of these divergent dimensions in the context of the transition of city-regions. References Salet, W. (2018 in press). Public Norms and Aspirations: The Turn to Institutions in Action. New York: Routledge. Salet, W. (ed.) (2018 in press). The Routledge Handbook of Institutions and Planning in Action. New York: Routledge.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

COMPARING PLANNING CULTURES LL (TRANSFORMATIONS)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

PLANING CULTURE - ACTORS PERSPECTIVES ON DECISION MAKING

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Abstract Body: special session: comparing planning cultures Planning culture – actors perspectives on decision making The transformation of planning cultures on a long term is associated to changing professional roles of planners within urban development processes. These changes of roles, self-definitions and access options to power and decision making applies to all involved actors. A planning culture is established between the actors involved in planning. Within the duration of urban development processes as well planning culture develops, adapts and drifts towards new pattern of interaction. Even within a single planning process a particular culture emerges out of permanent dynamical interaction. Divergent actors have their own expectations on adequate ways of decision making and own resources and strategies about taking influence on planning results. These expectations and strategies are taking influence on decision making in planning processes crossing the paths of institutionalized and legally defined planning procedures. Within the ephemeral character of planning culture itself the perspectives of involved actors on decision making and the established pattern of interaction are important markers to identify and describe a specific planning culture. This contribution illustrates the identification of constitutive pattern of planning cultures on level of interaction and access to decision making by examples elaborated in an empirical case study.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

URBAN REGENERATION AND GOVERNANCE: DYNAMICS, POLICIES AND PLANNING II
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

CONNECTING THE TRADITION NEIGHBORHOODS——A CASE STUDY ON CONSERVATION AND REGENERATION IN HONGKOU DISTRICT IN SHANGHAI

Y. Zhai
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Abstract Body: During the drastic urban expansion of recent decades, most cities in China wrapped all their complex sectional functions around a compressed, vertical mall armature, at the expense of traditional neighborhoods. Inner city is now one of the most complicated milieu in human history, a space of multi-periods accumulation. Followed by the complex social structure and renewed industrial pattern, the feature of the post-modernism gradually demolishing the episodic memory of traditional neighborhood in city center. Urban fabric, accommodate and support the development of the district by combining diverse elements, so as to achieve the vitality of the traditional neighborhood. This research use the three principles summarized by Salingaros: nodes, connection, and hierarchy (2004) to describe the urban structure. Research would focus on Hongkou district in Shanghai, try to sum up the theoretical strategy of urban conservation and regeneration through sewing and mending urban fabric in specific area. Basically, this research would analysis the community connection patterns related to various nodes in different models of street, plot, and building types in this district within history context, supported by data and interview. Moreover, to exam the association of nodes and links, the effective connection between urban fabric and city elements. Eventually, by unmasking the basic process of composing traditional neighborhood, research would translate it into practical design rules for certain situation, discussing how to combine the traditional texture with modern life, revive community endowment into tradition neighborhood, and cultivate city cultural events in Hongkou district in Shanghai.

Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

ALTERNATIVES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

IMPROBABLE BUT RELEVANT: SCIENCE FICTION SCENARIOS TEACH US TO THINK IN OPTIONS

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Abstract Body: This paper shows how strategic urban planning can learn from science fiction. Urban planning interventions determine the life of future generations. This implies a huge responsibility for today's planners. Scenarios have been used for decades in strategic urban planning. However, they are regularly narrowed to a few aspects as population development. Respective scientific predictions often have proofed not to be reliable. We therefore should include more improbable aspects into strategic planning to make it more sustainable and resilient to future challenges. Science fiction works and scenarios can help us to overcome barriers of thoughts by widening our focus. They show a broad range of specific urban aspects, e.g. how traffic might be organized in the future. Further, they deal with unknown und unpredictable aspects such as post-humanism (e.g. Cloud Atlas, Blade Runner) or the technologization of the living environment (e.g. I, Robot). Thus, science fiction scenarios can be an indicator for social and cultural trends which we cannot fully understand today but will gain influence in the future. The use of science fiction works in participatory events might activate further societal groups. The paper is based on a previous interdisciplinary study on science fiction cities from 2015, analyzing 52 science fiction works, and on a workshop that will take place in February 2018, focusing on *filmic science fiction cities as dispositifs* of urban futures.

Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION, PEDAGODY AND DIDACTICS LL
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

FUTURE THINKING, FUTURE TEACHING. CAN VISIONARIES BE CREATED THROUGH SERVICE LEARNING AND CLASSROOM INVOLVEMENT?

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Abstract Body: We are reminded of an era in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century when the profession, then in its infancy, but led by a number of early visionaries, had tremendous influence on the development of our cities. Contemporary issues, such as climate change, resilient cities, new technologies, impact of social media, a changing political environment, the evolution of the legal basis of planning, the larger purpose of our profession now require our attention. In times of profound change and ever faster acceleration, transformations induced by challenging global trends, problematic developments on the local and global level, and intriguing challenges to and questioning of urban design and planning practices, how is the future of our cities envisioned today, and can visionaries be created through service learning and classroom involvement in planning education? The paper discusses the setting of universities as places for future thinking. It reflects upon the practice of service and life project oriented learning for urban planners and urban designers – comparing the case of an American university (Michigan State University) and an German university (Technische Berlin). Questions and challenges discussed for example: Can we teach "How to be a visionary?" As accreditation standard require a lot of content and skills to be taught, limit credit requirements and teaching formats in such a way to keep education costs down and to reduce teaching staff. The paper concludes with reflection on the contribution of university education as setting to foster discussions surrounding the future of our cities.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

RE-ENVISIONING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: CASE STUDY OF THE ADVANCED MANUFACTURING PARTNERSHIP FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (AMP SOCAL)

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Abstract Body: In this empirical research, we trace the formation, development, and impact of the Advanced Manufacturing Partnership for Southern California (AMP SoCal), an unprecedented partnership between industry, academia, and government led by the USC Center for Economic Development, co-led by Los Angeles Mayor's Office, and 135 partners across ten counties focused on strengthening the aerospace and defense industry cluster. This overture was in response to the Obama Administration initiative of Investing in Manufacturing Communities Partnership (IMCP) encouraging communities to develop strategies to strengthen their competitive edge by attracting global manufacturers and supply chain investments. In developing the IMCP initiative, the federal government had adopted a rather novel approach – busting federal agency individual silos – to coordinate amongst agencies and target resources with the sole aim of revolutionizing local and regional economic development. The federal government, in return, was seeking something similar from local communities: innovation, regional impact, and public-private partnerships. AMP SoCal responded by adopting a mission of attracting and expanding advanced manufacturing, developing public-private partnerships, and creating a supportive regional ecosystem for business investment and innovation, leading to jobs and wealth creation. We review partnership outcomes, lessons learned, and industry spatial clustering in light of the recent aerospace and defense industry trends. Advanced manufacturing remains a national security issue, and we argue that to compete globally in manufacturing, we must continue to innovate and differentiate, and export competitively worldwide. And for that we need the talent pipeline, R&D investments, and a business environment that is conducive to economic growth.

Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

SPHERES OF THE POLITICAL: URBAN LIFE, URBAN SPACE
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

IDENTITY AND SPATIAL (RE)APPROPRIATION– A TALE OF TWO CITIES: REGIONAL MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA AND PERIPHERAL HYDERABAD, INDIA

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Abstract Body: Space is not neutral; the built environment is often a reflection of the existing societal hierarchies and ordering, which are often discriminatory. In our urban age, cities are witnessing unprecedented demographic and socio-cultural restructuring, making it difficult to classify an 'archetypal' citizen within singular and simplistic definitions. Acknowledging gender and other social differences in understanding gendered experiences of space, this paper explores the interaction between complex identity and everyday spatialities. An intersectional lens is critical to understand how different uses and needs for space relate to particular identities. 'Intersectionality' challenges reductionist approaches by recognising unique experiences (Yon & Nadimpalli 2017), and is useful as a starting point towards spaces of hope. In the spirit of Harvey's spaces of hope, this paper draws from empirical work using an intersectional lens to reveal how current urban planning practice responds to specific groups of women in two contexts – India and Australia. In Hyderabad, everyday spaces of belonging for migrant women are examined in a small outer suburb, to understand the interplay of overlapping identities of migrants and its influence on spatial appropriation for everyday activities. A regional Melbourne case examines multiple sociospatial inequalities resulting from overlapping identities related to women with disabilities with complex support needs facing violence. This paper sheds light on the intricate and situated spatial relationship between women and their cities, and highlights ways in which these cities (through various practices) impact their ability to belong and experience space.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

MOBILITY FOR INCLUSION
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

ACCESSIBILITY ANALYSIS OF ISTANBUL'S 5 TRANSFER CENTERS FOR DISABLED PEOPLE

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Abstract Body: Accessibility and independent urban mobility are crucial for an integrated society. The Article 21:2 of Human Rights Declaration (1948) says that: "Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country". Thereunder the article, every individual has the right of free mobility in the city. Some groups, such as disabled people, are marginalized in society and in urban areas by various barriers. They meet with these barriers in the built environment and in the transportation, which is required to reach the urban areas. Identifying the barriers on accessibility of disabled people and developing solutions to eliminate the barriers is necessary. In this study, interviews have been conducted with 10 disabled individuals to identify the barriers. A matrix has been created to calculate the accessibility of transfer centers that are important urban areas and nodes of transportation. The main criteria of the matrix have been determined by the participants. The sub-criteria of the main criteria are based on accessibility standards. Each criterion has been weighted by the AHP method.The accessibility of the five main transfer centers of Istanbul, which are located in the historic center of the city and in the central business area, has been analyzed by the matrix. According to the analysis, the deficiencies and the implementations to be done have been determined. The matrix and findings are going to help to the local governments for ensuring full accessibility in urban areas and the transfer centers.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

LAND RIGHTS AND CONFLICTS
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

REVEALING THE GEOGRAPHY OF BORDER CONFLICTS - A STUDY OF LOCAL SPATIAL PLANNING AND INTERMUNICIPAL
COORDINATION IN A SWEDISH CONTEXT.

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Abstract Body: Border zones between Swedish municipalities may appear to be unproblematic. Formal documents indicates that earlier obstacles for an appropriate land-use development are obviated due to the extensive municipal mergers that were carried out during the postwar period in combination with a legal demand of inter municipal coordination of land-use issues concerning two or more municipalities. But are compelling coordination and prior extensive mergers a guarantee for a rational and appropriate land-use development in every situation? This paper argues that geographical preconditions such as municipal division and location of the border in some situations complicate and paralyze municipal spatial planning. This may lead to suboptimisation and un-use of resources which in the long run may be a barrier to a desirable development. In order to highlight this relatively unexplored field, a case study of two neighboring municipalities with a long documented history regarding border adjustments related to spatial planning and societal development has been conducted. The empirical material consists of written data such as documents, protocol, comprehensive plans etc, and of semi structured interviews with officials and politicians in the two municipalities. The study aims to contribute with new knowledge and a wider understanding by combining a geographical perspective with the perspective of political science. The result indicates inter alia that collaborative difficulties and a paralyzing effect may likely arise in situations of different geographical interest.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

WATER AND LAND MANAGEMENT
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

INSTITUTIONAL RENEWAL FOR WATER ISSUES IN SPATIAL PLANNING –A REVIEW BASED ON STRATEGIC POLICIES IN THE UK AND THE NETHERLANDS

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Abstract Body: Issues related to water are increasingly evident in spatial planning and development. Cities worldwide are dealing with a wide range of these issues, including flood exposure, drought, fresh water security, blue infrastructure development, and water opportunities. A general shift in city policies has been to view water issues more in terms of urban planning and less in terms of water management alone. The values and benefits offered by water and water infrastructures have become more central, as have capacities for resilience. This paper reviews a series of institutional designs currently used to put this shift into practise. Institutions from distinctive urban practices in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands are reviewed to point to recent innovations. These innovations include arrangements for strengthening adaptability (e.g., monitoring of climate change and flood-resilient design), understanding value (e.g., mapping of benefits and services), and supporting community resilience (e.g., the establishment of flood groups). But they also include emerging strategic issues including funding and new technologies. The overall focus on spatial planning as a platform for dealing with water issues has increased and offers hope, but some serious challenges remain.

Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS AND NARRATIVES OF ACTIVISM
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CIVIC ACTIVISM AND TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE URBAN REALM. ELEMENTS FOR AN INTERPRETATION

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Abstract Body: Forms of urban civic activism have been at the centre of attention in planning and urban studies in the last few years, due to the diffusion and intensification of a number of local grassroots practices on the one side and on an increasingly pressing push to address emerging needs on the part of state authorities, in the face of severe austerity measures and more in general of neoliberal attitudes towards city governance. The relationship between these forms of societal self organization and insurgency on the one hand, and effects in the urban realm on the other is nevertheless difficult to grasp, due to the lack of a coherent framework of analysis and interpretation, linked to the intrinsic difficulty of jointly analysing the effects of grassroots self-organisation and of government rules and policies. Gaps in empirical research and lack of consistent evaluation derive from this lack of an analytical framework. In particular, if we look at urban planning, local governments are providing at the same time framework rules, detailed rules and policy actions, which are intermingled in complex ways, difficult to forecast, with forms of societal self-organisation and agency. The paper aims at critically discussing this last point, using empirical cases to try to disentangle the conceptual node related to the possibility to distinguish, at least analytically, the effects of civic activism and insurgency from the effects of government intervention in the spatial realm.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

TERRITORY, RESCALING, VISUALISATION
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

CONTRADICTION, CONVERGENCE OR CONGRUENCE? RELATING THE CONCEPTS OF STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANNING AND SOFT SPACES

E. Purkarthofer, K. Granqvist
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Abstract Body: Strategic spatial planning and soft spaces are two well-established and much-quoted concepts in the academic debate around spatial planning. Both concepts are used to frame dynamic urban transformations and understood as somewhat opposed to traditional blueprint planning for formal administrative areas: Soft spaces employ the tactical use of fuzzy boundaries and flexible governance arrangements in order to deliver policy objectives. Strategic spatial planning applies the visionary exploration of uncertainty and relational spatiality to mobilise action and support collaborative governance processes. While the interest in strategic planning re-emerged in the 1990s (Healey et al., 1997), the term soft spaces was coined a decade later (Haughton & Allmendinger, 2007), at a time when strategic planning found its normative assumptions and elusive characteristics questioned. The discourses continued to develop separately, brought together only recently in the Nordic context (Olesen, 2014). While the concepts are used in a partially overlapping manner, their relation to each other remains ambiguous and the underlying theoretical discussions remain detached. To address this gap, this paper compares the concepts of strategic spatial planning and planning for soft spaces with regard to their historical and geographical development, as well as their approaches towards temporality, spatiality, and governance. Can we observe a convergence or even partial congruence between the two concepts, or do they contain inherent contradictions, which justify their detachment in the academic discourse? The paper aims for clarification of the concepts and their understandings of space and spatiality to offer sharper and more elaborate analytical frameworks for planning research.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

ASSESSING AND MEASURING RISK AND RESILIENCE
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

STUDY ON COMPREHENSIVE RISK ASSESSMENT AND COUNTERMEASURES OF URBAN DISASTER IN XIAMEN —— BASED ON URBAN RESILIENCE THEORY

L. Tan
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Abstract Body: In the context of global climate change and the rapid urbanization in China, along with the concept of "resilient City", urban comprehensive disaster prevention must have a higher goal, which means urban system needs to be able to prepare for multiple threats, respond in time and recover quickly to minimize the impact on public safety, health and economy. The traditional risk assessment in China is inadaptable and urgent to optimize improve its system. Based on the theory of resilience city and disaster risk, this paper analyzes the relationship between vulnerability and resilience, optimizes the structure of risk assessment, and constructs an urban comprehensive risk assessment system based on the theory of resilience city. Taking Xiamen, a coastal city in China, as an example, the paper evaluates the comprehensive risk from the following four aspects: hazards, exposures of hazard-affected bodies, response capacity of hazard-affected bodies and recovery capability of hazard-affected bodies. The evaluation system not only focuses on natural disasters and ecological resources, but also emphasizes the ability to respond and recover, which is influenced by economy, society and culture. The conclusion shows that there are great differences in the comprehensive risk distribution between the island in Xiamen and other districts, and the risk formation mechanism of different high-risk areas is also showing different characteristics. Finally, on the basis of qualitative and quantitative analysis, the paper puts forward countermeasures and suggestions for disaster prevention and risk management in Xiamen, so as to provide a basis for compiling comprehensive disaster prevention planning.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

PLANNING DEALS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

NETWORK GOVERNANCE IN THE NETHERLANDS: THE DUTCH 'CITY DEALS' INITIATIVE

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Abstract Body: Since 2000, planning in the Netherlands, especially national planning, has operated within a context of insitutional turbulance. There have been successive waves of statutory reform (mainly towards centralization), successive waves of policy reform (mainly towards decentralization) and reorganizations and transfers of the planning agency within government. Planning, which seeks to address long-term developments, was finding itself within an unstable policy environment. In 2015, the Ministry of Internal Affairs launched its Urban Agenda initiative to harness the creative potential of cities in solving long-term complex problems such as climate change adaptation, attaining a circular economy and infill development. The key instrument was the City Deal: a voluntary agreement between municipalities, national ministries and private parties to work together towards a specific goal. It was hoped that this experiment in network governance would engender fruitful cross-sectoral collaboration and positive institutional change outside of the established bureaucracy. In late 2017, national planning was transfered to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and consequently finds itself closer to the Urban Agenda. The recent experiences with the City Deals may provide inspiration for a more network-based rather than territorially based planning. A qualitative study of the City Deals, based on 44 in-depth participant interviews, sheds light on this matter. The study found that City Deals do enhance network governance, but are actively resisted by entrenched interests and institutional processes. The most sucessful deals were those least willing to challenge the status quo. This study has ramifications for other network governance initiatives like EU urban partnerships.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

INTEGRATED PLANNING THEORIES AND PRACTICE METHODS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

EMERGING DIGITAL PLAN DATA – NEW RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES INTO PLANNING PRACTICE AND EVALUATION

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/DENMARK

Abstract Body: Profound digitalization in public administration in many European countries is gaining momentum and spatial planning is no exception. International policies as e.g. EU's INSPIRE directive from 2007, EU's strategy for a digital single market or also the Arctic SDI Strategy from 2015 are driving this transformation additionally. To increase the transparency of planning and its usefulness for public and private actors as well as the general public, planning authorities make plans and related data available online. Despite the obvious potential for influencing spatial planning significantly, research on these databases is mainly focusing on technical issues or judicial implications. Other questions related to planning practice, efficiency, evaluation and design have hardly been looked into yet, neither stated in hypotheses. Several European countries have established different geodata and (environmental / spatial) planning databases and portals. Denmark is one of the forerunners in that digitalization, e.g. with its digitial plan platform "plandata.dk" which, since 2006, collects all regional, municipal and local plans in a geodatabase. This includes e.g. over 33,000 local plans which are currently effective in Denmark. In this paper, we will outline this and other plan databases in Denmark and, by way of some examples, illustrate new empirical research perspectives into planning practice and efficiency as well as the connecting land change science and spatial planning.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

WATER AND LAND MANAGEMENT
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CREATING NEW PERSPECTIVES AND PATHWAYS IN INTEGRATED LAND AND WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract Body: Critical and often overlooked in the debate around Natural Flood Management (NFM) is the act of balancing land and water resource demand. Delivering interventions for societal resilience against flooding requires navigating a complex socio-ecological system of housing, food, biodiversity, transport, flood defence, conservation and landownership. Across England and Wales small charitable organisations have applied to take on the complex task of coordinating land and water resources as catchment partnership hosts. These partnerships are constructed of water companies, local authorities, government agencies, landowners, special interest groups and local businesses. While they receive a small government payment, there is no defined strategy to guide structures and decision making. The diversity of membership should create a large pool of skills and resources to be drawn from, however, it is unclear how partnerships should deliver their objectives. This study outlines a novel approach of concept mapping to explore the multiple perspectives and interconnections of different actors, through a shared analysis of the socio-ecological system. A concept mapping study of the Ribble Life Together catchment partnership has revealed a broad consensus of factors and processes that require consideration, in water and land resource management however, there are differences of opinion as to which factors are the most important barriers impeding successful partnership delivery. As a result of this research, the partnership are now able to explore new opportunities for conflict resolution, with a new clarity of thought, in which mutually beneficial ways of working together can be explored and established.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

CONNECTING
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

OLD-NEW DICHOTOMY IN WAR-TORN URBAN FABRIC: KEEPING OLD, CREATING NEW FOR FUTURE OF CITIES

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Abstract Body: When today's cities are examined, it is recognised that geographical and geopolitical condition of cities has significant effect on social and cultural structure urban communities. In recent years, deep political crises international context resulted in severe military conflicts in many regions of the world. This situation had great impact on many cities. Especially in the Middle East where the socio-political and cultural dynamics are used to generate constant war condition, the future of many human settlements has been seriously questioned. In the destructive condition of warfare, before anything else, the living environments and primarily housing areas are affected. Therefore, the planning and design decisions that are taken for the post-conflict cities have to be coordinated in an integrated framework for the sake of an efficient regeneration process. Such an integrative process should take the dichotomy between the old tissues and the new structural and architectural elements into consideration. The paper, in this regard, tends to provide an operational framework on how the
spatial integration is ensured on macro and micro scales.
The explanatory framework is to involve the types of design interventions required in the war-torn urban areas. In order to reveal the social basis of the recovery processes, socio-political background of the interventions will discussed with regard to participatory processes as well. Within this framework, the main aim of the paper is to reveal the main aspects of the
planning and design policies for the harmonization of damaged post-conflict city fabrics with new ones in an integrated manner.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

ADOPTING AND IMPLEMENTING PLANNING SYSTEMS
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE POLITICS OF CONSERVATION PLANNING: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF URBAN HERITAGE MAKING

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Abstract Body: Urban heritage is the category of heritage that most directly concerns the environment of each and every person. Conservation or the integration of the built historic environment in city planning is typically viewed as a desirable undertaking, and policies to this effect are established as an integral element of planning in many countries. Our paper investigates the complexities at play between conservation planning structures, their applications and how these vary between contexts. It asks: how does conservation compare between planning systems of the North and South and what does this suggest about heritage value? Based on a survey of conservation planning systems in 7 countries (England, France, Italy, Brazil, Chile, Tunisia and Lebanon), focusing on 7 city case-studies, this paper studies conservation's position within planning in current urban policy in different contexts. Our paper analyses how different planning systems have adopted and integrated urban heritage definitions and accordingly how zoning techniques, governance levels and planning constraints have resulted in quite varied conservation planning outcomes not only between the North and South but between European examples alone. In exploring contexts where the desirability of conserving and enhancing the historic environment is overlooked, overturned or simply ignored, despite the existence of conservation policies, this paper also explores the limitations of regulation in pinning down heritage values.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF REGIONAL GOVERNANCE
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

GOVERNANCE AND TERRITORY: COMPARATIVE RESPONSES TO GROWTH IN CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD.

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Abstract Body: Over the past decade city-regional devolution has been an increasingly influential element of political-economic strategy in England. Wide-ranging powers, responsibilities and resources have been decentralised through bespoke arrangements, with central-local 'deals' often requiring significant changes in the shape and operation of urban governance forms. Latterly these initiatives have been expanded to non-metropolitan areas where there is significant growth potential. Oxford and Cambridge, for example, together with their respective counties, have both secured 'growth deals' with the UK Government, entailing substantial additional investment to support housing delivery and infrastructure improvements in support of innovation and business growth. However, these dynamic economies present particular governance challenges associated with questions of territoriality, leadership, growth pressure and management. Moreover, these are played out differently across the two city-regions despite their superficial similarities. At the present time, for example, both are now making fledgling attempts towards the re-establishment of strategic planning after its demise under the UK Coalition Government from 2010: Oxfordshire under the auspices of the Oxfordshire Growth Board, and Cambridgeshire under the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority. In this paper, we explore the governance of growth in these two city-regions. We demonstrate divergent responses to emerging issues of 'territorial discrepancy', as economic growth increasingly sits in tension with the established territorial boundaries and governance forms. This focus helps to explain how and why growth narratives and associated governance forms have diverged, the influence of path dependency and policy legacies in the respective contexts, and the ongoing challenges of successful economic governance.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND METABOLISM
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

PROACTIVE (DE)RESPONSIBILIZATION: THE IMPACT OF CIRCULARITY ON PERCEPTIONS AND LAW IN URBAN INFRASTRUCTURAL GOVERNANCE.

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Abstract Body: This paper analyzes the changing landscape of responsibilities in the provision of urban utilities. Based on the principles of regenerative development, extensive reuse of waste resources and closing energy loops at different levels of scale, the circular economy appears today to be a key driver of urban projects in cities. However, while we can see an increasing interest by public governments, private developers, energy providers and even households for the added value of circularity, we do not know yet the actual implications of these ideas for the regulatory frameworks of urban infrastructural development. This paper addresses the changing responsibilities of public governments, private service providers and households in the process of planning for decentered infrastructures of energy. It builds on an ongoing research project on the emerging mismatch between 'perceived' and 'legal responsibility' of public and private actors in the planning of urban infrastructures in the West-as of Amsterdam: a large strategic area that includes the Seaport, Airport and Data-centers of the region. Looking at the ongoing reform of Amsterdam water and energy infrastructure, we demonstrate that the principles of circularity in urban governance have an immediate and visible impact on how public, private and civic actors perceive their roles in relation to each other, and therefore on how they set their expectations during decision making and planning. Reflecting on the idea of public, corporate and civic responsibility, we conclude that circularity seem to conveys a challenging institutional meaning of planning, that we define as *proactive (de)responsibilization*.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE BANALITY OF SPATIAL INEQUALITY: HOW AND UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS CAN LOCALITIES PERFORM CAPITAL CONVERSION FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT?

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Abstract Body: From a national perspective, army bases are perceived as anchors of development – multipliers that can generate socio-spatial development in the region. This study examines the effects of an army base relocated to the periphery on surrounding localities. The goal of the research was to identify the conditions under which development taking place in Israel's southern periphery creates prosperity for the local population, as opposed to benefiting only small social groups and specific areas. Although the concept of "capital" is commonly employed in spatial and social theory to denote different kinds of power (e.g. social capital, economic capital, spatial capital, and cultural capital), little **attention has thus paid to the ability of individuals, groups, and localities to *convert* and trade capital** and reinvest it in communal development and the performance social mobility. We contend that the relocation of army bases to the periphery has failed to bring prosperity to surrounding localities. Based on a case study on the transportation system in southern Israel, we show how transportation capital has skipped over neighboring localities primarily due to the bureaucracy of national and regional planning, which tends not to operate in accordance with a single unified and coherent vision for the region. This finding sheds new light on spatial inequality in the making. As shown by the research on planning procedure, spatial inequality stems not from a conspiracy of elite groups, but rather the bureaucracy of the planning process. We explore this dynamic under the heading "the banality of spatial inequality."

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANNING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

WHAT IT TAKES TO MAKE AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANS? A CROSS-CASE COMPARISON BETWEEN NORDIC AND UK URBAN REGIONS

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Abstract Body: One of the prime spatial challenges posed to contemporary urban regions involves the practice of making and implementing strategic spatial plans. Both processes often involve actors' participation, strategy formation, institutional capacity building, bottom up as well as top down governance arrangements, which occur within a web of power relations. By building on preliminary findings of a 5 year research project, this paper is aimed at scrutinizing what the preparation and implementation of strategic spatial plans involve. Findings gathered through in-depth interviewing with regional planning experts in the Nordic urban regions of Stockholm, Helsinki-Uusimaa, Oslo and Copenhagen and in the UK urban regions of Edinburgh and Cardiff, show that plan making and plan implementation are supported by a set of territorial governance arrangements. These arrangements consist of negotiations, multi-scale government cooperation and the involvement of private actors as well as civic society. However, the findings reveal also that these governance arrangements are highly context sensitive. For example, while in the Nordic cases strategic plan making and plan implementation are supported by a balance of powers between public and private actors; in the UK cases private actors such as urban developers have a substantial bargaining power to negotiate, for instance, the development of a new housing settlement or a retail facility. The paper concludes that to truly grasp plan making and plan implementation processes it is necessary to go beyond multi-actor interaction and inter-scalar government cooperation. It is necessary to investigate who wins and who loses while territorial governance arrangements are established.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNANCE OF TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATIONS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE MAQUANYING MODEL: A STUDY OF SOCIAL-SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION OF ALTERNATIVE REDEVELOPMENT FOR BEIJING'S URBAN VILLAGES

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Abstract Body: China's urbanization is characterized by the informal growth of urban villages, providing housing for the majority of the urban poor. Due to the dual urban-rural land system, local villagers have the right to redevelop their own houses, which they rent out to migrant population. In recent years however, mass evictions in Beijing have become more common and in this context the village of Maquanying provides a space for hope. Whereas most urban villages have grown incrementally by families replacing their own ancestral homes, often leading to congested environments, Maquanying provides an alternative mode of development. The village collectively decided to redesign the village layout, standardize the architectural infill and establish a framework for future growth. As such, the Maquanying model could be considered a bottom-up initiated site-and-service scheme. At least 3 phases are identified: homesteads relocation and uniform 2-floor family houses construction for villagers from 1997 to 2007, gradual self-made extensions by villagers due to the increasing migration from 2007 to 2013, and limited extensions under tighter village committee regulations since 2013. This paper investigates the ways in which Maquanying can be considered a success and how it could form a model for other village redevelopment schemes in Beijing. The paper will focus on the governance and decision-making processes throughout its development and describe how various stakeholders negotiate the spatial aspects of subsequent modifications. Qualitative and quantitative data presented is collected through interviews with village leaders and residents, on-site mapping of the built environment, and review of village documentation.

Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

ECOSYSTEM BOUNDARIES & CONNECTIVITY/PROGRESS & CHALLENGES
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

URBAN ECOSYSTEM SERVICES: A PRACTICE-ORIENTED REVIEW

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Abstract Body: Municipalities worldwide are showing substantial interest in urban greening, defined here as the introduction or conservation of outdoor vegetation in cities. This includes a range of policies, incentives, and initiatives that are vegetating the urban landscape. The movement is undergirded by mainstreaming of ecosystem services, a construct predicated on the quantification and monetization of environmental processes that may generate human health and well-being benefits. By extension, urban ecosystem services has emerged as a distinct sub-category of ecosystem services research. This subdiscipline is a nascent body of scholarship; and its application to practice is at an embryonic stage. Some scholars, for example, suggest that commonly cited benefits of urban flora are poorly supported by empirical evidence. Moreover, ecosystem service discourse is dominated by environmental science and ecological economics, and these logics reflect a departure from the aesthetic, experiential, and civic improvement goals that have historically guided the design of urban landscapes. These issues problematize contemporary urban planning practice. They also raise important questions about the conceptualization and application of ecosystem services in urban settings. This talk will present a practice-oriented assessment of scholarly literature on urban ecosystem services focusing on three principal themes: 1/ varying definitions of urban ecosystem services; 2/ conflation of ecosystem functions with ecosystem services; and 3/ interdisciplinary gaps. The ultimate aim of this inquiry is to strengthen the theoretical bases that underpin urban greening practice, a topic of increasing interest in a world where the vast majority of humans will soon live in cities.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNING AND THE POLITICAL: NEW ACTION SPACES, L
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

VALUE DEBATES AND POPULISTIC OUTBIDDING IN PLANNING – TWO SIDES OF THE SAME POLITICAL COIN?

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Abstract Body: Politicization has become an important theme in planning-theoretical discussion due to the rise of the agonistic approach, in which 'making political' is a source of legitimacy for public planning. The question on what is genuinely political goes to the heart of agonistic planning and the underlying broader approach, post-foundationalist political thought. (See e.g. Metzger et al. 2014; Mouffe 2005, 2013; Rancière 1999, 2008, 2010; Swyngedouw 2009.) In this study, 'making political' has been studied in the context of planning-related professional lobbying, that is, promoting high-profile development projects with the help of contract lobbyists. Lobbying can generate public debate over a planning issue, stimulating an intense search of new alternatives as well as value debates over them. However, sometimes the debates may become extremely simplified and devoid of meaning, resulting in populistic outbidding between political adversaries (Mäntysalo, 2000; Luhmann, 1990). Thus, politicization can take various forms. Considering this – and considering also that lobbying tends to beget more lobbying (Drutman, 2015) – it seems reasonable to presume that lobbying can symptomize a competitive and *ad hoc* approach to planning. The phenomenon of lobbying challenges us to ask, whether 'making political' does legitimize political decision-making in planning in all contexts, if it becomes counterproductive to planning itself and meaningful argumentation on it (Hirvola & Mäntysalo, forthcoming). Thus, politicization does not necessarily make decision-making more legitimate, nor is it some sort of an end point. Rather, identifying politicization and the variety of forms it may take, is a starting point. **Keywords**: professional lobbying, planning, politicization, decision-making, agonism

Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

SCENARIOS, EXPERMANTATION
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

QUANTITATIVE MODELLING OF FOUR FUTURE LOW-CARBON SCENARIOS FOR AUSTRALIAN CITIES

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Abstract Body: Cities are both significant contributors to climate change and particularly vulnerable to associated impacts. There is an urgent need for cities to transform infrastructure and patterns of urban living to decarbonise their economies and adapt to existing and future climatic changes. Creating visions and scenarios of possible futures is a method used to open up new conversations on city development, break from existing institutional perceptions of possibilities and make space for hope in urban planning. Due to the fact that the quantification of urban greenhouse gas emissions is seen by city governments as an essential part of developing and evaluating mitigation strategies, the credibility of any decarbonisation scenarios will be strengthened by a demonstration of their likely success in achieving carbon reduction targets. The aim of this study is to model four future low-carbon scenarios developed for Australian cities as part of the Visions and Pathways 2040 project to determine if they meet carbon reduction targets of 80% by 2040. Scenario characteristics were translated into quantitative settings related to reductions in demand and carbon intensities and modelled using a multi-region environmentally extended input-output model. All four scenarios came close to the 80% reduction target but did not quite reach it, due to a combination of chosen settings and limitations of using the modelling method. The advantages and disadvantages of the methods used are discussed in detail along with alternative methods for modelling pathways and transformations.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CASCADING EFFECTS AND PATTERN FORMATIONS L
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

UNDERSTANDING CITIES AND PLANNING THROUGH COMPLEXITY: SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHANGES VIA URBAN TRANSFORMATION PROJECTS IN IZMIR, TURKEY

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Abstract Body: Increase in the number of academic studies trying to explain cities by complexity science from the 1990s, is not only a coincidence (Batty, 2005; Portugali, 2000). There, planning, as a serious yet unpredictable 'game' full of challenges (de Roo et al 2016), is in need of proposing new approaches in order to deal with such complex systems, where planners and academics should realise the power and the capability of the process through strategic navigation (Hillier, 2011); recognise the understanding of multi-agent structures containing numerous agents engaged in various relations and communications with each (Sawyer, 2005); comprehend the permeable and unpredictable boundaries within social, economic and political spheres (Sanyal, 2005) and the co-evolving, self-organising, emergent yet also adaptive nature as complex systems (de Roo, 2010). Therefore, rather than elaborating on a descriptive explanatory narrative, we aim to uncover different modes of understanding of the settlement patterns emerging through urban transformation interventions of the cities that are evolving through above mentioned complex systems. It does this taking Izmir (Turkey) urban region as a case study with respect to various urban transformation projects and starts with a pilot study to narrow down the potential cases. Later a detailed investigation will be conducted via obtaining documented sources of municipal archives, benefiting from formal and informal interactions with municipal actors. Overall the study follows up three steps of *understanding* settlements; uncover *emergences* via *outliers* through transformation processes; and finally *assembling* the first two to attain *synthesis* to unfold the underlying patterns of change.

Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

URBAN REGENERATION AND GOVERNANCE: DYNAMICS, POLICIES AND PLANNING I
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

HERITAGISATION AND CONSERVATION APPROACHES TOWARDS 20TH CENTURY ARCHITECTURE

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Abstract Body: This paper presents an on-going study, drawing on the concept of heritagisation. This is the process in which built environments, objects or practices are transformed into heritage, as meaning and cultural significance are attached to them (Harrison 2013, Harvey 2001, Walsh 1992). To gain heritage status, there must be an overall understanding and agreement between stakeholders, such as acceptance by local community, inclusion in planning processes, protection through legislation etc. This is studied in a case study of Luleå, investigating how late 20th century architecture is recognised as built heritage, and the consequential conservation approaches in the management of these environments. Luleå is a town located at the Bothnian Bay in the northernmost part of Sweden. The town developed rapidly due to industrialisation during the late 20th and 21st centuries. Especially during the period 1950-1980 large expansions, with a renewal of the town centre and several new neighbourhoods being built, took place. Based on document studies and interviews with key stakeholders, the study focuses on the planning for, and management of, historic buildings in the town centre and in one neighbourhood built as a set-piece in the 1970s. Preliminary results show the lack of a strong tradition of conservation, but growing awareness of conservation measures have been noticeable the last few years, partly as a result of local protests against demolitions. For instance, the local authority has initiated an inventory of historic buildings and areas, including late 21st century architecture.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

GAMING/ PLAYING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

POKéMON GO-ING OR STAYING: EXPLORING THE EFFECT OF AGE AND GENDER ON AUGMENTED REALITY GAME PLAYER EXPERIENCES IN PUBLIC SPACES

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Abstract Body: Augmented reality games are radically changing the way in which people use public spaces internationally. In fact, *Pokémon Go* succeeded, almost overnight, in enticing people of all demographics into the streets and public spaces in cities around the world. While the benefits of play and discovery in cities have been widely discussed, the impact of augmented reality game induced urban discovery on different demographics, and their impact on perceptions of public spaces is yet to be studied. This paper examines the perceptions and usage of public spaces by different demographics of augmented reality gamers. Using data from a survey of more than 900 Australian augmented reality gamers, it seeks to examine the similarities and differences in perceptions of public spaces in Australian cities between different demographics of augmented reality game players. The paper concludes that adolescents and young adults have distinctly different experiences and perceptions of public spaces compared with their older counterparts. The findings of this study show that augmented reality games counteract stereotypes of adolescents and the effects of exclusionary measures on adolescent's sense of place, and can in fact improve the safety of public spaces by encouraging greater levels of public space use across the day.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

CITIZENS AND GOVERNANCE
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

EXPLORING THE DRIVERS AND BARRIERS OF BOTTOM-UP URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

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Abstract Body: Urban interventions initiated by citizens, (end)users and small independent professionals have increased in number since the recent economic crisis. Many of these 'bottom-up' Urban Area Development projects (UAD's) result from citizens' dissatisfaction with conventional practices or give room for ambitions to self-organization. Current Dutch policies, in line with EU policies, emphasize the potential and added value of these bottom-up developments in co-creating healthy, inclusive and resilient cities. However, theoretical knowledge of what these 'bottom-up' projects are, and proven methods of how they can be successfully supported and governed is lacking. This paper aims to contribute to filling this gap. It starts with a literature review which identifies the characteristics of 'bottom-up' UAD's and what distinguishes them from conventional, 'top-down' organized UAD's. Drawing on bodies of literature on citizens' participation, citizens' initiatives and self-organization, a list of drivers and barriers for successful initiation and management of bottom-up UAD's is given. A first exploration of Dutch case studies shows to what extent this list applies to bottom-up UAD's. It also provides a richer picture of the drivers and barriers and responsive strategies, developed by actors. Further analysis of the drivers and barriers shows a dependency on - and necessary collaboration between - bottom-up and conventional top-down actors in order to be successful. Future, extensive case-studies within this research will therefore examine the tentative proposition, that this 'merge' or 'cross-over'-approach is essential in order to successfully govern and support bottom-up UAD's.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

CONVERSION OF LAND USES: SUSTAINABILITY AND ADAPTION
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

EFFECTS OF THE 2013 AMENDMENT TO THE GERMAN FEDERAL BUILDING CODE: APPLICATION OF THE NEW REGULATIONS FOR SPACE-SAVING SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN PLANNING PRACTICE

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Abstract Body: Topics and tasks that play a role in municipal political and administrative action have significantly increased in recent years. Among others, municipalities are required to contribute to the reduction of land take and focus on inner urban development. This goal has also been reflected in laws and funding guidelines. For example, the 2013 amendment to the German Federal Building Code reinforces inner urban development to reduce land take in outer zones for settlement and infrastructure purposes. Currently, an evaluation of the municipal experiences with the new legal regulations is carried out as part of a project assigned by the Federal Environment Agency. The aim consists in identifying, to what extent interests of inner urban development are already incorporated into urban planning practice and municipalities apply these possibilities and requirements of a space-saving settlement development. It will be clarified whether: - Contents and regulations of the 2013 amendment are suitable for enforcement, - Regulations tend to be classified as sufficient, - Regulatory and enforcement deficits exist. Results of a desktop analysis show that the majority of legal revisions served to emphasize the already existing range of planning-related possibilities for inner urban development and to sensitize planning actors. The amendment primarily had a clarifying and appellative character. Results of expert interviews reveal that "active" municipalities have dealt with possibilities of inner development even before the amendment. However, introducing the precedence of inner development now forms a suitable legal basis for the justification of planning decisions pro inner development and contra outer development.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

TERRITORY, RESCALING, VISUALISATION
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

MAPPING URBANITY. METHODICAL POTENTIALS AND CONSTRAINTS OF SEIZING URBANITY WITH MENTAL MAPS.

B. Knoop
Izs Görlitz, TU Dresden / IHI Zittau, Görlitz/GERMANY

Abstract Body: Multiple concepts of urbanity have been produced within urban studies and beyond. According to different scholars, urbanity has increasingly been detached from the urban space in recent decades. Only few claim the spatial supremacy of cities as the loci of urbanity to this day. In most of the latter cases, the concept of urbanity is not bound to specific places or times in history, but it is granted a dynamic or even timeless character, with the city as the lowest common denominator. This contribution picks up the latter understanding and identifies the enabling function of the city (in multiple ways) connected with the individual human being as a key factor in the constitution of urbanity. The focus lies on methodological questions and methodical challenges coming up when trying to seize urbanity on the level of the individual. I argue that urbanity is closely related to an enlarged internal space of possibilities of the individual – a sort of open-mindedness based on socio-spatial practice and experience. Means to grasp this internal space of possibilities are to be found in the everyday spatial practice, combined with the perception of and representations of the individuals' immediate environment. The mental map is a medium capable to represent perceptions of and ascriptions to places and spaces made by individuals. The method of mental mapping shall thus be discussed both from a theoretical point of view and referring to selected examples, highlighting its potentials and constraints for research on urbanity from a sociological perspective.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

CYCLING AND WALKING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE POTENTIAL FOR CYCLING IN STARTER CYCLING CITIES

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Abstract Body: From the environmental benefit brought by the modal shift from less sustainable modes, to the more efficient use of urban space, the promotion of cycling has been considered a priority in many cities. However, many Starter Cycling cities are still struggling with finding the right approach to the issue. This research aims at providing a spatial representation of a city's cycling potential by assessing its target population, i.e., the population with higher potential to cycle, and the target areas, i.e., the areas due to their natural and built characteristics are more suitable for cycling. This assessment will be done through a multi-criteria analysis based on the main factors identified in the literature as influencing cycling (population density, age, car ownership, proximity to main centralities, topography, etc.). The tool also assesses the existence and the effectiveness of policies and measures in place to incentivize cycling. A final aggregate value of cycling potential is calculated by joining the three groups. The development process of the tool involved eight municipalities of starter cycling cities in Portugal, which took part through workshops. Those aimed, first, at co-develop the assessment tool with the input of the municipalities, second, to test its utility in the development of cycling strategies for starter cities and, third, to test the ability of this concept to improve the attitudes towards cycling of local authorities in starter cycling cities. The paper will report on the results of these workshops and on the main findings brought out from the co-development process.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

NEW POLICY DEVELOPMENTS
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT ALONG THE BALTIC–ADRIATIC CORRIDOR. THE SEMMERING BASE TUNNEL AND ITS IMPACT ON THE REGIONAL DIMENSION

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Abstract Body: In the past, the integration of strategies for transport infrastructure in spatial development has often been neglected. Strategic and especially sustainable spatial planning have to include a lot of other disciplines. Regional development cannot be seen isolated from the development and construction of infrastructure. These mentioned planning affaires should work rather simultaneously than in sequence. The *Semmering base tunnel*, as part of the north-south leading railway line through eastern Austria, represents one of the biggest projects within the trans-European *Baltic-Adriatic corridor*. This corridor is one of nine core network-corridors of the *Trans-European Network TEN*, which were, on behalf of the European Union, declared as high priority corridors for transport infrastructure. Nowadays, this main north-south railway connection passes several so called bottlenecks, which harm an end-to-end high performance transport system – for freight as well as for passenger traffic. One of these gaps is the mountain railway line, which leads over the mountain pass Semmering on the border between Lower Austria and Styria. The construction of the base tunnel through this mountainous massif until 2026 will be one step towards the completion of the corridor. The paper shows the expected changes for the Semmering region, which include on the one hand risks and on the other hand chances for the sites along the 'old' railway line. It will be discussed, in how far regional planning can now use this project or investment and the upcoming development for its best instead of reacting to already resulting problems in the future.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

INNOVATIVE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF TERRITORIES
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

PLANNING PUBLIC SPACES FOR PEOPLE SOCIALISATION: LET'S GET THE GOVERNANCE RIGHT FIRST

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Abstract Body: Planning public spaces for people socialisation: Let's get the governance right first In this paper, we build on the discourse of public space governance (PSG) and discuss how governance theories can provide a more holistic approach and better understanding of public places and the place-shaping processes. The aim of this paper is to highlight the applicability of PSG in explaining social quality of urban public places. To do this, we first introduce a public space governance framework and then apply it to a case study from Australian city of Brisbane namely Queen Street Mall (QSM). The proposed framework encompasses four major analytical components of 1) governance structure, 2) actors and stakeholders, 3) governing tools, and 4) governing tasks. Data collections methods include interviews with stakeholders and managers, policy document analysis, and intercept users' surveys. Findings demonstrate the applicability of the PSG framework in shaping hypotheses, and highlighting the deficiencies of public spaces concerning social quality. The framework can assist decision makers, planners, and place makers to better analyse in-use urban public spaces and to plan and shape more sociable ones. Specific findings from the case study reveal that QSM governance is a traditional-based model in its administrative structure, immensely affected by prevailing culture of consumption and economic priorities. As a result place sociability and public's voices are compromised. The lessons learned from the case study can be transferred to many inner-city public spaces around the world.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

BORDERS AND PLANNING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

DRIVERS OF CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract Body: The EU model of cross-border cooperation (CBC) is a topic of growing interest among academicians and policy champions of regional integration. Building on the EU's long experience in supporting CBC projects under its Interregional Cooperation Program (Interreg) since 1990, a key question that researchers are trying to answer is what factors drive cooperation across national borders.

Though the theoretical literature primarily points to a holistic framework that consists of economic, cultural, institutional, and geographical factors, the testing of these theories is mostly limited to case studies. This makes it difficult to draw generalizable conclusions at the EU level. This paper tries to fill this gap by developing a regression model which incorporates the effects of these four factors on the intensity of CBC. The intensity of CBC is measured based on available data on more than 13,000 CBC projects financed under Interreg since 2000. The data on explanatory variables are obtained from Eurostat's sub-national statistics (economic factors), the 2015 Eurobarometer survey on border regions (cultural factors), the most recent reports of the European Committee of the Regions (institutional factors), and accessible GIS platforms (geographical factors).

The results show that these factors do not necessarily explain the intensity of CBC in the same way across different areas of cooperation. These factors play varying roles, particularly between public sector-led CBC (e.g. natural resources management) and private-led CBC (e.g. innovation) activities. This is a thought-provoking finding which calls for a more customized approach to use of planning policy instruments for different CBC actors.

Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

URBAN REGENERATION AND GOVERNANCE: DYNAMICS, POLICIES AND PLANNING I
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE STUDY OF THE WETLAND AND SETTLEMENTS PATTERN OF TIDAL FLATS IN TAIJIANG

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Abstract Body: In 1823, great tidal flats caused by the flash flood emerged in Taijiang area, attracted lots of people migrated into this region. Due to the rich wetland resource, settlements in this area had strong relationship with it, no matter for daily water use or agriculture demand, which make the unique spatial pattern in this area after long time development. However, most of the research study on spatial pattern in this area separate settlements and the wetland as an individual, which loss the concern of the relationship between them. The scope of this research including both settlements and the wetland pattern of tidal flats in Taijiang area. Through using Landscape Metrics to analysis the pattern, and conducting expert interview to find out the relationship between pattern, function and structure, we can more understanding the pattern in this area. The result can be applied into the spatial planning and conservation strategies to maintain the unique form in this space.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

SOFT HERITAGE SCAPES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

COLOR IDENTITY OF HERITAGE SPACE-- REFLECTION ON CONSERVATION OF THE HISTORIC DISTRICT FACADES

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Abstract Body: Colors are a significant role in composing both a built environment and harmonious street scenes. Colors also become the identity of specific space and memory of the local people such as white color Lindos in Greece and colorful Jorge town in Malaysian. Therefore, Buildings' chromatic appearance creates the tangible character as well as intangible resource to answer to the successive and multiple needs of significance and appropriation that characterized the urban space. The revitalization of historic district is in an attempt to reach a necessary balance between creative and historical dimension, between renovation drives and territorial values to be preserved. The decorative history of facades carry evidence of historical and scientific research value. Plaster and paint materials in historic districts often have unique regional characteristics. Traces of original plaster materials can be identified through scientific investigations. However, the color transformation have always inextricably happened as the response to severe disrepair, the aestheticism as well as renovation. Based on the ethics of conservation including authenticity and interactive Urban Aesthetics, this paper aims to discuss that when historic district facades are facing the restoration, what strategy is more reasonable: back to the origin color finish coat, back to existed color once (most of people's memory oriented), keep the current situation or even covered with transient and changed color with reversible or "sacrificed" materials? The article presents the theoretical framework and some practical case studies such as "police-blue" of the Old Central Police Station in Hongkong etc.

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INSIGHTS INTO LIVEABLE NEIGHBORHOODS
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

FEEDBACK AND SPILLOVER EFFECT IN NEIGHBORHOOD CHANGE: A SPATIAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract Body: Neighborhoods are not isolated areas but rather components of complex urban systems. Thus, a neighborhood may decline because nearby neighborhoods decline. Indeed, Jun (2017) finds that neighborhood change is spatially dependent and thus economically improving and declining neighborhoods form clusters with nearby improving and declining neighborhood, respectively. However, Jun's (2017) study does not examine what factors are more associated with spatial dependence in neighborhood change. In particular, racial/ethnic composition is reported as a major factor affecting neighborhood change and it is expected that the presence of blacks and Hispanics affect nearby neighborhoods as well as the host neighborhood. More specifically, a large share of blacks and Hispanics may affect nearby neighborhoods through 'spillover effect' as well as the host neighborhood and in turn nearby neighborhoods affect the host neighborhood through 'feedback effect.' This study analyzes both feedback and spillover effect among factors affecting neighborhood change by analyzing the Neighborhood Change Database. This dataset includes the decennial census data across the country in the US from 1970 to 2010 at the census tract level. Neighborhood change is defined housing value change at the neighborhood level and factors affecting neighborhood change consist of housing, racial, and socio-economic characteristics at the neighborhood level. To examine feedback and spillover effect among neighborhood change factors, I create spatial weight matrices indicating contiguous neighborhoods with a distance-based critical cutoff and run a spatial-durbin analysis. The empirical analysis shows that there is considerable feedback and spillover effect in neighborhood change.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

INCLUDING
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

A MIXED SHARED SPACE AS A SPACE FOR SOCIAL INTERACTION: THE CASE OF THE GERMAN COLONY IN HAIFA, ISRAEL

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Abstract Body: In recent decades, we have witnessed the rise in globalization with population migrations crossing country lines. Concurrently, urban environments are being favored over rural settings in a process of urbanization, further bringing people of varying backgrounds together. Cities in Europe have attempted to plan for the various demographic groups, but many cities are left with divided neighborhoods. The challenge now is how to serve, manage and plan these cities to include the diverse inhabitants, most prominently by forming spaces for interaction between them. Our research examines the German Colony in Haifa as a case study of a shared space with varied populations. As a neighborhood within the mixed city of Haifa that boasts not only a diverse residential population but also contains a range of visitors, we investigate what draws people to the space in order to identify urban design and planning elements that play a dominant role in creating a positive experience of shared space. Using the German Colony's main axis, Ben Gurion Boulevard, as the field of research, we conducted a survey, interviewed frequent users and held a focus group. We discovered a tripartite explanation for the inclusive experience at Ben Gurion Boulevard that includes concepts of openness, culture and atmosphere and found that through its inclusiveness, the Boulevard opens opportunities for interaction. Using these concepts while considering their case-specificity, cities can become more than merely physical containers of varying populations, but rather urban spaces that socially bring populations together.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNING LAND USE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

OVERCOMING THE PASSIVITY OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION - BUILDING OBLIGATION AS AN INSTRUMENT AND FIRST EXPIERENCES FROM SWITZERLAND

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Abstract Body: Switzerland finds itself confronted with a seemingly paradoxical situation: the building zone is too large while at the same time, there is not enough land available for structural development. Traditional planning instruments (such as zoning plans) are failing in the face of this dilemma. A land policy approach by means of a building obligation shall provide redress and has been introduced in two places in the course of the recent revision of the Spatial Planning Act (SPA): 1) A building obligation has been added as a condition for the extension of the building zone. (new building zone). 2) Additionally, there is an explicit task for the existing building zone, the building obligation must be incorporated into the cantonal planning and building law and the municipalities shall be able to apply to it. The paper will demonstrate the instrument's general mode of action and some first practical expierences by analysing the municpality of Rothenbrunnen (Canton Grisons) which introduced the instrument first nationwide. Considering this case as a specific practical example also reveals that it is not the actual application that matters but rather the applicability and that building land can be mobilised (even if indirectly) by means of a building obligation.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

EXCLUDING (I)
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

RUN IN PLACE RELATIONAL PLACE-MAKING OF A BUILT-MEGAPROJECT: A CASE STUDY OF SURAMADU BRIDGE, INDONESIA

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Abstract Body: *Nowadays, many cities took the development of megaprojects as the prominent strategy to deal with modern globalization. They attempt to create the most expensive project to attract new global investments to its city. Because of its notable physical, megaprojects can enhance the economic growth, and sometimes adds an iconic symbol to the city. However, the down sides of megaprojects are shown evidence in practices. In some case, megaprojects tend to transform space and create displacement of people. Further, the economic advantages usually work on higher spatial level, meanwhile the negative impacts take place at local's expenses. Also, the new place creation of megaproject sometimes brings new nuance of place that is odd from the local perspective. Thus, local people might feel aliened in their neighborhood due to the output of megaproject place-making. Therefore, we believe that looking at the perception of local population is important to bring more inclusive megaproject development. This study aims to depict people's perception on the place-making of megaproject. Therefore, we adopt the concept of relational place-making by Pierce et al. (2011) and bring an empirical finding from the case study of Suramadu, a 5,4 km length cable-stayed bridge in Indonesia. The results show that local people tend to have positive views towards the project, although they have not felt the economic benefits. They perceive this project as a new local pride. It is depicted from the informal economy that arose in the surrounding area, highlighting the bridge as an iconic symbol of the area.*

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

ENERGY MANAGMENT & LOW-CARBON SOLUTIONS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

COMPARISON OF INTERNATIONAL ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS AND ITS ENLIGHTENMENT FOR CHINA
— AS BREEAM COMMUNITY, LEED-ND, URBAN DEVELOPMENT CASBEE AN EXAMPLE

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Abstract Body: Ecological community is the most basic unit of urban composition. The evaluation system of ecological community has very important significance on measuring the ecological efficiency of the community and controlling its construction and operation. China has become the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, and has to take measures on low-carbon construction. At the same time, Chinese ecological community index system is not mature enough yet. By comparing and analyzing the three international community evaluation systems (BREEAM Communities, LEED ND , CASBEE) in terms of urban development, background, core concepts, structure, contents, principles, process, index items,   analyzed and concluded their advantages and disadvantages, then introduce Chinese Ecological Residential Technology Assessment Manual and discuss the differences. At last, this paper proposes strategies and guidance for evaluation and construction of China's sustainable development community according to international experience.

Compared items	BREEAM Communities	LEED ND	CASBEE
Promulgation of time	2009	2009	2007
Organization	British Institute of Building Research	US Green Building Council, New Urbanism Association,	Japan Sustainable Building Consortium
Indicator framework	Two-level structure (target + indicator)	Two-level structure (target + indicator)	Four-level structure (positive and negative effects + third-level evaluation)
Required items	19	12	no
The number of indicators	40	56	30+6
First level of indicators of evaluation content	Management, Socioeconomic Status, Resources and Energy, Land Use and Ecology, Transport and Transportation,	Smart siting and organic links, settlement layout and design, green infrastructure and building, design process, regional	Environmental quality: resources, nature, man-made structures, management systems, safety, convenience facilities, traffic / urban structure, growth

	Innovation	priorities	potential, efficiency / rationality; Environmental burdens: BAU and enforcement measures for transport, building

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CASCADING EFFECTS AND PATTERN FORMATIONS LL
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

RETAIL TRADE AND PLACE ATTRACTIVENESS

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Abstract Body: We investigate how access to retail trade affects place attractiveness by analyzing how residential property values are affected when large retail establishments enter local markets in Sweden during 2005-2014. Opponents of large retailers often associate their entry with environmental and aesthetic degradation, decreasing population, increasing unemployment, depressed property values, an eroding local tax base, and inequitable competition for smaller local businesses. Supporters, on the other hand, argue that access to retail trade is an amenity for a region because it creates positive spill-over effects. Results of previous studies are thus mixed and often focused on impacts on local business sustainability or employment and revenue levels. The effects of retail trade on place attractiveness have been largely left unexplored. We use a combination of a natural experiment and a difference-in-difference approach that allows us to observe a large exogenous change in the access to retail trade and investigate the impacts of this change on property values. This approach allows us to clearly differentiate the effect of the investigated 'shock' (entry by large retail centers) from the impact of other factors on property values. Our preliminary results show that the value of the properties within a 3-km radius of a new large retail center increases by 9%. This shows that large external retailers have the potential to increase place attractiveness, creating favorable conditions for the long-run economic development of the respective regions in support for local policymakers who are often willing to invest large amounts to attract large retailers to their region.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

ESPON COMPASS 2 (NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES)
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PLANNING SYSTEMS ON THE MOVE? CHANGE AND PERSISTENCE OF THE GERMAN PLANNING SYSTEM [PAPER INTENDED FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION ON ESPON COMPASS WITHIN TRACK 5 ON GOVERNANCE!]

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Abstract Body: Planning systems can be described as institutional technologies encompassing the formal and informal spheres guiding spatial planning endeavors as well as the concrete planning practices within these institutional patters (Rivolin 2012). As such, they are inherently confronted with institutional change (Buitelaar & Bregman 2016). Spatial planning systems need to absorb spatial challenges over time (i.e. managing urban sprawl, adapting to environmental threats such as climate change or waste disposal, mediating political conflicts or solving more general questions concerning basic qualities of urbanity and sustainable urbanism), thus entering complex processes of institutional reconfiguration (Lowndes 2005, Reimer 2013) to be able to maintain a planning systems' crucial functions over time. Building on recent work on comparing spatial planning systems and practices throughout Europe, the paper presents empirical results from ESPON applied research project COMPASS (Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Planning Systems in Europe). The projects' main aim is to o describe and explain changes in territorial governance and spatial planning systems and policies across Europe since 2000, and the reasons for these changes with particular reference to EU directives and policies. Focusing on the German case, we argue that the ability to transform institutional patterns of spatial planning in Germany is rather limited. European sectoral legislation as well as European policies only marginally influence concrete spatial practices in Germany. The main reason for this is the maturity of the German planning system. While some discursive shifts are remarkable, instrumental practices are bound to persistent traditions of acting.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN-RURAL INTERACTIONS
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

URBAN-RURAL INTERACTION AND RURAL REVITALIZATION: CASE STUDY OF THE VILLAGES IN YANGTZE RIVER DELTA, CHINA

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Abstract Body: Rural development has been increasingly significant and considerable nowadays, even if over 70% of the world population are expected in urban areas in the next four decades. Recently, China has paid more attention to urban-rural relations and rural development, especially taking Rural Revitalization and Integrated Urban-rural Development as its national strategies in the latest 19th CPC National Congress in 2017. In China, the villages in the developed regions might be take the lead in realizing rural revitalization. So this paper takes 3 rural cases in Mogan Mountain Town, Yangtze River Delta to analyze their internal mechanism in revitalization. First, it describes their characteristics of development. It's interesting to find that the 3 villages are relatively far from Shanghai, but they have been the first to create new economy in different ways with regional factor flows and their own strengths. Second, it analyzes the driving forces of rural revitalization by means of interviews of 24 key informants including government officials, private enterprise owners, etc. and questionnaire survey data of 200 local residents and 100 visitors. The policies, market demands, social capital and talents could be the key factors, playing different roles in the 3 villages respectively. Finally, it offers a discussion on urban-rural relations. Beyond geographical spatiality, urban-rural relations create richer meanings of spatial network, such as investment, consumption, information flow and job-housing, etc. It provides a dynamic and sustainable circulation of factor flows between urban and rural areas, then further promotes rural revitalization. Keywords: Urban-rural relations, rural revitalization, factor flow, driving force

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

URBAN REGENERATION AND RENEWAL
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

LOOKING FOR NEW FORMS OF URBAN REGENERATION

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Abstract Body: The effects of the financial crisis have intensified and deepened social inequalities among the inhabitants of many European cities, generating new forms of marginalisation, social and spatial polarization and territorial fragmentation. The neoliberal turn and associated austerity policies have reduced the effectiveness of the welfare state actions (Birch & Siemiatycki, 2016; Peck, 2013; Walks, 2010) reducing their capacity to address these new tensions (Gaffikin & Perry, 2012). Moreover, local public authorities are facing a strong withdrawal of resources and forced budget cuts that affect the urban areas management and local policies (Donald, Glasmeier, Gray, & Lobao, 2014). The paper's main objective is identifying new models, approaches and tools that could describe the current situation of urban intervention acknowledging the crisis and the end of the past experiences (strong public action in the urban regeneration practices or neoliberal urban development projects) in Europe. How is it possible to intervene in the urban context in a scenario of scarce public financial resources and general economic crisis? The paper summarizes different urban regeneration policies and practices in three European cities, such as Dublin, Barcelona and Berlin, where the crisis has had different impacts. In these contexts, different forms of action at the local scale show place-specific peculiarities, but also emerging new topics like temporary uses and the reuse of vacant spaces (Andres, 2013; Hentilä & Lindborg, 2003; Tonkiss, 2013; Wilkinson, 2011). Furthermore, a new season of strategies and policies of urban regeneration is taking place considering social, economic and physical aspects.

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

RESIDENTIAL SPATIALITIES, GENTRIFICATION & URBAN CHANGE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

EXPLORING THE DIVERSITY AND COMPLEXITY OF GENTRIFICATION: A HOUSTON STUDY

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Abstract Body: The paper examines the diversity of gentrification processes, exploring the varying types of agents, reinvestment, and displacement involved in driving Houston's urban renaissance. The research advances a technique that enables a broader analysis of gentrification, consistent with the research on this topic by Damaris Rose (1985), Robert Beauregard (1986, 1990), and Eric Clark (2005). It is a mixed methods approach, first involving a principal components analysis and a K-means cluster analysis, which reveals a grouping of 54 Houston census tracts within the city's urban core that are experiencing similar levels of upgrading. A qualitative analysis is then developed around three case study neighborhoods, captured from this one cluster, identifying similar scales of gentrification, but showing the internal diversity of the process. The study explores different mechanisms of redevelopment, used in different combinations throughout the city by different types of agents, in driving reinvestment and displacement throughout Houston's urban core and surrounding neighborhoods. The research reveals that no income group in Houston is secure in maintaining its socio-economic neighborhood composition, including the rich.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH AND PRACTICE LL
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

"DO WE NEED TO DRAW? A PAPER ON TEACHING REPRESENTATIONS OF SPACE TO STUDENTS WITH NO DRAWING SKILLS"

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Abstract Body: Spatial Planning is an inclusive area encompassing different scientific domains. Today, spatial planning is seen in the European context as an activity comprising many fields, in which the collaborative rationale plays a new role. Moreover, spatial planning can be taught in many ways. This shift on spatial planning generates new challenges when regarding the preparation of new generations of planners. How to rethink and how to adapt teaching processes to respond to new planning needs? The proposed paper aims to contribute to this debate by focusing on an experience with students of the bachelor program of Public Administration from the Department of Social, Political and Territorial of the University of Aveiro, Portugal. These students, within the minor's curriculum on Spatial Planning and Urbanism, face a new challenge, to represent spaces at the neighbourhood level, for the first time and without having acquired any previous drawing skills. Based on the work developed in classes for the past three years, a discussion will be set on the advantages and disadvantages of this teaching methodology. With this, we hope to find among the positive outcomes, the ability to bring new disciplines to intervene at the urban design level. To conclude, the paper will address the main challenges during the teaching process, as well as its outcomes. This will be the basis to discuss critical aspects of teaching spatial planning in a transdisciplinary context. The main conclusions will concentrate on the opportunities that emerge from this kind of experiences to spatial planning teaching.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANNING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

STRATEGIC INCREMENTALISM OF LAHTI MASTER PLANNING

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Abstract Body: The paper contributes to the recent theoretical debate on the dialectics between strategic spatial planning and statutory land-use planning (Albrechts & Balducci 2013; Mäntysalo et al. 2015; Tuomisaari 2017; Kanninen 2017) by reviewing the specific policy of strategic master planning developed in the city of Lahti, Finland. The Lahti case exemplifies the capability of using the highly regulative instruments of Finnish statutory master planning in a strategic manner, even though these instruments lack the characteristics associated with strategic spatial planning, such as visionary selectivity, action orientation, relational spatiality and orientation towards uncertainty. To understand this capability, the focus has to be uplifted from the characteristics of the master plans themselves produced in Lahti to how the making of these plans is framed in an ongoing broader policy of strategic development of the city. In Lahti, an iterative system of strategic planning has been developed, connecting the processes of overall city strategy-making with master planning in council term cycles, backed by a continuously updated system of survey and monitoring datasets and procedures for public participation. Through this policy, a new incremental master plan is produced every four years, fixing certain land uses in a short term in a regulative and absolute manner, while the policy itself provides the broader strategic framing for these "increments", with an action-oriented view on longer term uncertainty and relationality. The Lahti case study thus exemplifies how strategic spatial planning is rather an issue of planning policy than individual plans (cf. Friedmann et al. 2004; Faludi 2000).

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

RESIDENTIAL SPATIALITIES, GENTRIFICATION & URBAN CHANGE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

SPATIAL PATTERNS OF CHINESE IMMIGRANTS IN ROTTERDAM

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Abstract Body: Research has shown that immigrants tend to cluster in certain neighborhoods, which can hinder the integration and participation in the host society and create conflicts. Research on urban segregation has focused on residential spatial patterns, highlighting the clustering or dispersed patterns of residential dynamics of minority or immigrant groups. More recently, daily activity patterns are also being used to map the segregation of different groups, because they can influence opportunities for intergroup contacts and thus influence urban segregation beyond simple residential dynamics. Since the 1960s, a growing number of immigrants has been coming to the Netherlands and reshaped Dutch metropolitan cities. The Chinese ethnic group is the fifth biggest non-western minority in the Netherlands. Recent research had showed that Chinese immigrants are more easily involved in the Dutch society than other non-western groups. This paper analyses the spatial residential and daily activity patterns of Chinese immigrants in Rotterdam, to understand variations in their spatial distribution. The trajectories of the three main sub-groups (first and second generation immigrants and knowledge and study immigrants) are compared in terms of residential spatial patterns and daily activity spatial patterns, based on statistical data. A survey and participatory mapping allow us to understand the reasons underlying the differences in distribution patterns of Chinese immigrants in the city and contribute to research that explains why certain immigrant groups integrate better in their host societies.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

REAL-ESTATE MARKETS, FINANCIAL RISK AND LEGAL MECHANISMS, I
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE CHANGE OF LOCAL ECONOMIC GROWTH UNDER THE CHINA'S NEW NORMAL: FROM LAND FISCAL TO PUBLIC FISCAL - A CASE STUDY OF FUZHOU, QUANZHOU, XIAMEN AND ZHANGZHOU CITY

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Abstract Body: Land fiscal in China has been an important way to make local economic grow. But under the China's New Normal, the development of economic relying on this pattern will be unsustainable, extensive and inefficient land using is bound to be eliminated. Government has to improve the public fiscals system to gain taxation more steady. This research based on a case study of Fuzhou, Quanzhou, Xiamen and Zhangzhou city in Fujian province. By analyzing the relationship between public fiscal revenue and local economic growth, considering the influence of four cities' land fiscal on public fiscal revenue and local economic development, and comparing the structure of public fiscal revenue and expenditure. It is found that public fiscal revenue and expenditure are closely related to local economic growth. Xiamen, as one of the special economic zone in China, started the paid transfer of land system in the early stage, and it also had particularities in terms of economic development and policies. Now Xiamen through the improvement of system, gradually getting rid of the land fiscal economic growth way. But Fuzhou, Quanzhou and Zhangzhou still rely on land fiscal for a long time, their low-level industrial development and extensive land use affect each other, leading to a vicious circle. Therefore, in order to adapt to the economic development under the New Normal, Fuzhou, Quanzhou and Zhangzhou need to adjust industrial structure, reform the fiscal and taxation policy system and develop endogenously in land fiscal, to make the local economy long-term and reasonably grow.

Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS: CHALLENGES OF CO-PRODUCTION IN A POLITICIZED PRACTICE
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

"MY JOB IS SIMPLY THE BEST YOU COULD HAVE." ARTICULATIONS OF SELF, POLITICS AND PLANNING BY SPATIAL PLANNERS IN GERMANY

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Abstract Body: Recently, the international literature on planning theory has included contributions on planners who are torn between different ideals and normative claims. Most of this research has focused on countries such as the UK where planning reforms have severely curbed the influence of planners and brought them into conflict with their self-conceptions. However, little is known about the subjectivities of planning officials in Germany. The present contribution intends to address this gap. Opening with a postfoundational take on articulation, identities and power inspired by the writings of Laclau, Foucault and others, the paper proceeds with some empirical insights drawn from biographical, narrative interviews with planning officials at the regional level of spatial planning in various German states (*Länder*). This type of spatial planning has undergone significant changes over the past two decades – in part because of the boom in wind energy instalments and the crucial role of spatial planning in siting these conflict-ridden devices. The paper offers some initial findings on the subject positions that planners identify with, on the ways in which they perform their identities as well as their views regarding the political dimensions of planning. Special attention will be paid to the tensions and conflicts arising from the different demands confronting planners, and their ways of dealing with these. Finally, results are discussed in the light of the international state of the art.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

STRATEGIC PLANNING
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PROMOTING TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ITALY. WHAT ROLE FOR REGIONAL AUTHORITIES AFTER THE DELRIO REFORM?

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Abstract Body: The context of territorial governance in Italy has recently undergone important changes. The 2014 Delrio Reform led to the institution of 14 metropolitan cities, all including a large core city and its surrounding municipalities. Furthermore, it drastically reduced the competences and the budget for the remaining 93 provinces. New metropolitan cities aim to provide a layer for co-ordinating territorial development in complex territories and have a high degree of autonomy and power to do so. Conversely, provinces that were not replaced by metropolitan cities are nowadays unable to act as drivers for territorial development. Within this framework, Italian regional authorities struggle to promote territorial development, stuck as they are between the need to coordinate with the new-born Metropolitan cities and the progressive hollowing out of the provincial level. Aiming at shedding some light on the above, the proposed contribution draws on the results of the ESPON ReSSI project to reflect upon the actual potentials for regional authorities to successfully promote the development of their respective territories. It does so through the analysis of two cases studies located in the Piedmont Region, one within the Turin metropolitan city and the other in a marginalized mountain area. Building on the results of the cases, it reflects upon the implications that the mentioned differential framework for development – both in terms of institutional configuration and actual institutional capacity – has for the promotion of territorial cohesion at the regional level and beyond.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

CO-CREATING
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

FROM "ART VILLAGE" TO "CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRY CLUSTER" IN CHINA: RESEARCH ON THE DYNAMICS MECHANISMS AND PREDICAMENT OF SONGZHUANG'S SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Z. Zhu
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Abstract Body: China's cultural and creative industry clusters have springing up in the rapid urbanization process since 1990s, leading to a cultural and economic phenomenon where international metropolis are ushering into the post-industrial era. Songzhuang, a township in Tongzhou, a sub-center of Beijing, was originally an art village developed by artists in 1994, and is nowadays the largest cultural and creative industry cluster in China. The paper, therefore, takes Songzhuang as a case study to illustrate the dynamic mechanisms of its spatial development and the inducements of its present spatial predicament.The major drives behind Songzhuang's spatial development include public policies from all levels of governments in Beijing and 17 related planning programmes. Hence, Songzhuang has gradually evolved into a super large cultural and creative industry cluster integrated with artists' studios, art curators and creative industry parks. Although the spatial scale of Songzhuang is growing, the number of artists is constantly decreasing. The main inducements of Songzhuang's present spatial predicament are mainly the dislocations of the external forces and the chaos of the internal order. The dislocations of external forces mainly refer to the damage to the originality of the art village space caused by blueprint planning and commercial capital investment. The chaos of internal order are mainly attributed to the conflict between the existing land system and the bottom-up endogenetic development process, and the spatial disorder caused by the existing multiple construction subjects during the development process.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

ESPON COMPASS L (EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES)
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE EUROPEANIZATION OF SPATIAL PLANNING. TOWARDS A PRELIMINARY TYPOLOGY (PAPER SUBMITTED TO ESPON COMPASS SPECIAL SESSION)

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Abstract Body: Since the 1990s, developments in the territorial dimension of EU policies has progressively fostered Member States' territorial governance and spatial planning systems to become one of the key components of EU integrated development strategies and policy delivery mechanisms. The extent to which this created a catalytic environment resulting in a so called 'Europeanization' of territorial governance and spatial planning is however subject of debate. Aiming at shedding light on this matter, the paper builds on the interim results of the ESPON COMPASS project to investigate the role that the EU plays in shaping domestic territorial governance and spatial planning and viceversa. It does so by understanding territorial governance and spatial planning systems as *institutional technologies* subject to continuous change, and classifying the possible influences that link the EU and the Member States within the overall European territorial governance framework. In particular, it identifies three types of top-down influence from the EU to the country level (structural, instrumental, discursive top-down), two types of bottom-up influence through which the European countries potentially influence EU policy-making (discursive bottom-up, practical), and one horizontal influence through which countries potentially influence one another. The impact of these six types of influence is explored systematically for all 28 Member states, in order to reflect (i) on the main commonalities and differences that characterise the impact of EU legislation, policy and discourse on domestic contexts and (ii) on the influence of concepts and practices coming from domestic contexts on the shaping of European territorial governance as a whole.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

(TRANSBOUNDARY) GOVERNANCE OF WATER
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

MODELLING THE WATER MANAGEMENT REGIME SHIFT IN IRAN

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Abstract Body: The need to manage scarce resources, such as water in (semi) arid regions, is at the basis of particular management regimes, which are amenable to change in the long run. For example, over centuries, local people in (semi) arid areas succeeded to maintain sustainable levels of water supply through community governance of water as a common. However, as the population has increased and technological methods have improved, the commons were gradually abandoned. In this paper, we model the shift in water management regime in Iranian Kurdistan during the last century, which underwent fundamental changes. The model reveals how these transformative changes have induced water scarcity. The methodological framework was adopted from the existing frameworks of Institutional and Analysis Development (IAD), and Transition and Management. The main applied actions to demonstrate this transformation emanate from a review of formal and informal documents, and are validated through consulting of a local expert group. We find that the topical action arena has transformed from a rather straightforward and predictable pattern at the local scale, to a complex and unpredictable pattern at a large scale level. Therefore, the shift of the Iranian water management regime departed from an originally locally based cooperative water management regime into a predict and control water regime, in which water scarcity issues are often occurring due to governance issues rather than to water shortage. The developed model can provide a useful approach to understand transformative changes of resource management regimes in the face of a decline of common resources.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

MULTI-LEVEL TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

HOUSING POLICY AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE: THE CASE OF PORTUGAL AND THE (HIDDEN) ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract Body: Doling (2006) characterized the intervention of the EU in the field of housing as a 'stealth policy': while the EU has no formal competences in this policy area, Doling argued, it has de facto conditioned policymaking by member states in this field. This also suggests that housing policy, a field in between welfare provision and spatial planning, is a particularly interesting case for the study of multi-level territorial governance. However, European comparative studies about housing policy have almost exclusively focused on the national level, while housing studies at the local level tend to focus on issues such as quality of housing or housing demographics. In this paper we explore the connections between the development of Portuguese housing policies in the last three decades, on the one side, and EU programmes and documents on the other (from SFs for urban development, to the 2004 Kok report and the memorandum of understanding signed in occasion of the recent financial bailout of the country). We will show how the dynamics of Portuguese housing policy reflected, and in some cases contradicted, the fluctuations of EU agenda. In doing so, we aim at (i) further exploring the history of EU 'stealth housing policy' (Doling), a largely overlooked theme, in a moment of re-emergence of housing as a defining theme of EU agenda; and (ii) providing a more accurate characterisation of recent general trends emphasised by comparative studies (e.g. the transition from public provision toward support to regeneration) through a multi-scalar gaze.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

METHODS IN SPATIAL PLANNING L
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

RESEARCH ON SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING OF "GLOBAL CITY - REGION" CITY CLUSTER FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF INFORMATION FLOW——EMPIRICAL STUDY ON PEARL RIVER DELTA METROPOLIS BASED ON BAIDU INDEX

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Abstract Body: With the progress of globalization, more information flows, knowledge flows and capital flows have emerged among contemporary cities. Traditional theories such as gravity model or "Center-Periphery" and "Space of Flow" can not fully explain the development and cultivation of world-class urban agglomerations. In contrast, the theory of "Global City-Region" can better explain the spatial development of urban agglomerations. In this theoretical background, this study focuses on the Pearl River Delta urban agglomerations using the data from Baidu Index (an open-source platform for collecting web search statistics), and builds the city network supported by GIS from the perspective of information flow, which provides a new and effective method to analyze the complicated relation among cities and instruct the spatial planning. Through the C-Value and D-Value hierarchy analysis, net-draw, as well as the regression analysis (regression residual) with the index of centrality and other indicators, the research verifies the spatial characteristics of "Global City-Regional" urban agglomerations:(a) The global cities lead and organize the overall homogeneous network; (b) The global cities are supported by hinterland which is consist of different cities. Based on the information city network, this paper discusses the rationality of urban planning in the Pearl River Delta urban agglomerations and provide some advice.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

INSTITUTIONAL AND REGIONAL DESIGN
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE PERFORMATIVITY OF SPATIAL IMAGINARIES IN INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

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Abstract Body: Many authors have recognized the upsurge of attempts to create and stabilise new regional spaces and identities (e.g. Allmendinger et al., 2015). Metzger and Schmitt (2012) argue that spatial planning, rather than being activity that is reflexive of the region-building process, is activity that enacts regions. Spatial planning processes function to create and consolidate multiple connected or conflicting versions of a region and its future, into one common version framing observations and actions. As performative practice (e.g. Healey 2009), it brings the future into existence by mobilising the common vision of a region in policies, strategies, and investments. Therefore, the consolidation and performativity of spatial imaginaries in enacting regions has recently gained attention, not least, because they reveal the contestability of planning spatialities. However, although Hincks et al. (2017) have found that spatial imaginaries require not only a convincing logic but also supporting institutions to enact regions through planning, their role in institutional change remains understudied. To address this gap, this study illustrates the performative role of spatial imaginaries, in other words, their 'strategizing' in institutional change related to spatial planning. As a case study, it analyses a Finnish city region of Kotka-Hamina and its voluntary strategic city-regional masterplan, which complements local and regional statutory master planning. The analysis shows that although collaborative master planning has created and mobilised an imaginary of Kotka-Hamina as an economically growing city region, it has consequently re-framed master planning as a city-regional marketing tool, contesting the role and purpose of statutory master planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

URBAN PLANNING PROCESSES & DESIGN
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

EXPLORING THE AGENCY OF SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED 'FLAGSHIP' SPECIES IN LAND USE PLANNING PROCESSES

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Abstract Body: Whilst geography and the environmental humanities have begun exploring the multispecies and more-than-human realities of urban spaces, van Dooren and Rose (2012) argue our understanding is minimal. Planning theory, in particular, is yet to fully embrace the theoretical potentialities of cities as complex heterogeneous assemblages. Viewing urban spaces as products of dynamic human-nonhuman relations, we begin to understand the various roles of nonhumans in shaping the more-than-human city, and the planning processes underpinning them. Central to this is an acknowledgement of nonhuman agency. This paper seeks to explore the agency of socially constructed 'flagship' nonhuman species – *charismatic species acting as rallying points for humans* – and the extent to which these species subsequently shape more-than-human urban spaces. Utilising actor-network theory and discourse analysis, it is argued that particular species of flora and fauna are transformed into influential agents as a result of their relationships with, and subsequent discursive framings by, local humans. This agency permits these flagship species to significantly influence the planning processes of locally contentious development proposals, contributing to the moulding of local urban spaces. The paper focuses on two empirical case studies in Perth, Western Australia: the Carnaby's Cockatoos and the subdivision of the Underwood Avenue bushland; and the proposed Mangles Bay marina and the seagrass meadows of Mangles Bay. In illustrating the influence of nonhumans, the paper presents a further challenge to the notion that cities are merely social products, and the practice of planning solely a human-centric affair.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

REGENERATING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

FUN CITY -- SHENZHEN BEAUTIFICATION PLANNING

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Abstract Body: Shenzhen is a new precedent for fast growing cities in China. In less than 30 years, Shenzhen once was a small town with a population less than 30,000, but now it is a modern city with a population that exceeds 15 million. The project "Fun City-- Shenzhen beautification planning" aims to utilize public space, using "acupuncture therapy" on urban acupoints to create interesting and unique places. More than 100 new creative locations fall under six categories: park and square, waterfront spaces, streets, creative spaces, distinctive buildings, and city event spaces. In order to achieve the four main goals of beautification – accessibility, functionality, comfortableness, and sociability of the public space – this paper proposes a series of ideas and measures. For example, with regards to accessibility issues, in order to increase more entrances and exits of public parks, it proposes to soften the edge of Central Park and remove walls and hedges; for functional issues, this paper proposes to create more public space by changing the use of some facilities, such as turning the vacant land and brownfield to public parks. Further, small-scale reconstruction projects for urban villages, such as removing some buildings to create some open and ventilated courtyard-style spaces, are proposed. For comfortableness issues, this paper proposes to convert dead space between buildings into public areas. According to the climate characteristics of Shenzhen, promenades will be built in front of buildings so that people could walk outside in hot or rainy days.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

ASSESSING AND MEASURING RISK AND RESILIENCE
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

ASSESSING FACTORS CONTRIBUTING VULNERABILITY TO DISASTERS: THE CASE OF SOUTH KOREA

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Abstract Body: Socially and economically marginalized people and environmentally vulnerable areas are disproportionately affected by natural hazards. Identifying populations and places vulnerable to disasters is important for disaster management, and crucial for mitigating their economic consequences. In the fields of geography, urban planning, and emergency management, several approaches and methodologies have been used to identify significant vulnerability factors affecting the incidence and impact of disasters. This study performs a spatial regression analysis to examine several factors associated with disaster damage in 230 communities in South Korea, using nine vulnerability indicators for social, economic, and environmental aspects and one indicator for disaster characteristics. A spatial autoregressive model (SAM) based on a Lagrange Multiplier diagnostic test was used to assess the potential spatial autocorrelation in the ordinary least squares (OLS) residuals. This study compared the results of an OLS regression with those of a spatial autoregressive model, both in terms of presence of spatial autocorrelation and model performance. The conclusion of this study is that communities with a higher vulnerability to disasters, as a result of their socioeconomic and environmental characteristics, are more likely to experience economic losses from natural disasters in Korea.

Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION, PEDAGODY AND DIDACTICS LL
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

RESILIENCE AND PEDAGOGY: LEARNING FROM INTERNATIONAL FIELD STUDIES IN URBAN RESILIENCE IN CANADA AND GERMANY

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Abstract Body: Can the concept of "urban resilience" be clarified through field school pedagogy? This article reports on qualitative analysis of learning outcomes related to a novel pair of international field school experiences on the theme of urban resilience. Our pairwise field schools took place with German and Canadian students respectively visiting Metro Vancouver and the Rhine-Ruhr region to understand urban resilience planning and policy in the context of a post-industrial regional facing climate change (Vancouver) and a region transitioning from an industrial to a post-industrial model (Ruhr). The field schools included immersive experience in pre-selected sites of advanced practice in urban resilience, elements of peer-to-peer learning, and a workshop in which urban resilience was debated by local experts and practitioners. Students submitted reflections throughout their field school, and these reflections were analyzed to determine where and why students attributed success in their learning, and what these reflections may mean for the design and offering of future field schools. We found that the element attributed the most importance for learning by students was the immersive experience and ability to test their conceptual knowledge in the field. Mixed success was achieved in the students' ability to navigate the sense of complexity and ambiguity within the notion of urban resilience as they experienced it. Social learning was also important to students when it came to learning from international peers. This review of our field school experiment offers insight into the challenges of teaching and learning in the terrain of urban resilience.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

JUSTICE, RESISTANCE AND HERITAGE FROM BELOW
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

PROTECTION PLANNING OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL TOWNS BASED ON INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT A CASE STUDY OF CONSERVATION PLANNING OF LUOZHOU HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL TOWN

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Abstract Body: Inclusive development refers to the diversity and enrichment of the values and lifestyles of the multiple social groups, embodied in the diversity, richness and compatibility of the urban space. Inclusive protection elements include historical information, cultural elements, time elements, and spatial elements. Inclusive protection needs to keep the premise of authenticity and the possibilities for future development, protecting the information of the different ages as much as possible. The daily life connects the time and space, tells the stories of history, present and future, reflects the elements of history and culture, which need to be inherited, retained and developed. The historic environment carries the function of the new era to meet the needs, instead of being preserved as specimens. With people-centered, space as the carrier, historical and cultural heritage protection shows the breadth and depth of inclusiveness. Fuzhou City is a Chinese historical and cultural city with a history of 3,300 years with over 30 historical districts needing protection. Luozhou Town is a historical and cultural ancient town at the south side of Fuzhou, with the resident 5000 people, intact retains the traditional family culture since Ming dynasty. Unlike other ancient towns in China, which have been relocated their residents and developed into scenic spots, the protection planning of Luozhou preserves not only the historical environment, but also the original residents as well as their traditional customs and culture to meet the public interest and to achieve space justice.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

COMPARING PLANNING CULTURES LL (TRANSFORMATIONS)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

REGIONAL GOVERNANCE IN AUSTRIA AND FINLAND: A PLANNING CULTURAL APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING EUROPEAN INFLUENCES ON SPATIAL PLANNING

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Abstract Body: The European Union has significantly altered governance arrangements in its member states, creating not only a new supra-national level of policy- and decision-making, but questioning the responsibilities and relations of existing levels of government. This becomes apparent primarily at the regional level: Regional administration faced new tasks related to EU cohesion policy, leading to fundamental changes oftentimes also affecting spatial planning. This paper compares the changes regarding regional governance in Austria and Finland since their accession to the EU in 1995. In Austria, regions – if understood as the federal states – have a traditionally strong and independent position. The situation is less clear in Finland, where regions stand awkwardly between the strong central and municipal administration. As a result, discussions about reforming regional governance are ongoing and expected to result in more independent and politically autonomous Finnish regions. This paper goes beyond exploring regional governance through the analysis of planning systems and their administrative and legal frameworks, but takes up a planning cultural approach. Based on extensive interview data from both countries, it puts a spotlight on regional planning cultures. Regional planning cultures are understood both as regionally specific approaches to planning within the two countries, and as general question what kind of planning should take place at the regional scale and how. The planning cultural perspective is essential to better understand European influences on spatial planning, as regional actors play a significant role in determining how European input is dealt with within a country. (special session COMPARING PLANNING CULTURES)

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

PLANNING DEALS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

TO MANAGE FINANCIALIZATION FOR URBAN REGENERATION THROUGH GOVERNANCE – WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL CITIES IN SWEDEN

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Abstract Body: *This paper presents a study of urban waterfront development. The empirical cases investigated are large-scale planning initiatives for brownfield regeneration in two industrial cities in Sweden (Norrköping and Västerås). These cities share the experience of stagnation following the global de-industrialisation wave. However, more recent years' strong business cycle, growing population in Sweden and improved physical infrastructure for these cities have contributed to recovering and local growth. This means high demands for local development planning and financial investments. Brownfield regeneration are costly projects and financialization is a key focus of the paper. The point of departure for the discussion is that brownfield regeneration projects involving long-term planning and irrevocable steps are demanding tasks challenged by present ideals for entrepreneurial city strategies, the endorsement of flexibility, incremental approaches and governance. The empirical material for the paper involves documents (budgets, annual reports, physical development plans, etc.) and interview data about the procedures through which these documents have been developed and approved. Through this empirical material it is analysed in which ways, on one hand, flexibility and governance (representing strategic planning) and, on the other hand, irreversibility and long-term plans (representing physical planning) are balanced and integrated. Employment of governance for managing financialization for the investigated urban regeneration projects is in focus and how this involves networking and negotiations between the local authority, the national state, EU and private companies. The results analyses how employment of governance for physical development planning involves acceptance of planning procedure to be imbued by uncertainties.*

Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND THE CURRICULUM L
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN PLANNING EDUCATION IN CHINA：EUROPEAN IMPACT, TONGJI UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE AND THE INDIGENIZATION PARADIGM

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Abstract Body: *Modern urban planning education in China, which budded in 1920s, has been heavily influenced by transplanted Western education system, especially European planning education system. Tongji University, the first university in China that set up program of urban planning, has began its planning education with the start of the cours "Urban Planning and Design*（Städtebau）*" in 1922. Based on a review of the history from 1920s to 1940s of planning education in China, this research analyses the beginning and early development of Tongji planning education, which had been under the impact of German planning education mode and developed along clear threads of educational ideology evolution. In view of the theory of education system transplantation and the background knowledge of the transplantation of European planning education into Tongji soil, this paper focuses on three major adoption aspects: a) Cultural values; b) Case teaching, including new town planning, reconstruction of old city and small town planning; c) Municipal administration. Base on the analysis of these three levels, this paper establishes an early indigenization paradigm of western planning education to Chinese localization. The paper comes to the conclusion that core point of planning education indigenization is to make the conversion of urban planning ideology and method consistent with Chinese traditional cultural connotation and suitable for Chinese planning practices. In this sense, this research proposes two theoretical direction for urban planning educators, i.e, the focus on the ideological core of modern urban planning and the mastering of the basic law of adoption of foreign ideologies.*

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

IDEOLOGIES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

POPULIST CHALLENGES TO PLANNING IN LIBERAL DEMOCRACIES

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Abstract Body: Populist challenges to planning in liberal democracies Abstract: The primary aim of the presentation is to show that neoliberalism is not the only threat to liberal democratic values in public planning. Populism is here characterized by anti-elitism, anti-pluralism, and the exclusionary belief that only some of the population are really the people. In addition, populism is taken to imagine a homogeneous entity outside all institutions – that is, the people – whose identity, ideas and will can be fully represented. The presentation deals with the consequences for mainstream planning in liberal democracies from encountering strong populist movements with these features. From five authoritative collections of academic papers on the theory and practice of planning (for example, The Routledge Handbook of Planning Theory, 2018), I select six main themes and analyze the differences between populism and mainstream planning approaches. The themes are (1) The planner role, from knowledge to action, (2) Diversity, justice and the public interest, (3) Conflict, agonism and consensus, (4) Governance versus government, (5) Globalization, growth and sustainability, and (6) Informality and social capital. A main viewpoint in the academic debate is that populism is a thin-centred ideology that can fuse with other ideologies to the left or right. Combinations of populism and neoliberalism can pose new threats to participatory democratic planning. Populism can weaken diversity, minority protection and deliberative democracy, while neoliberalism is opposed to welfare policies, equity planning, and most public interventions. Following their joint effort, mainstream planning in liberal democracies can be severely challenged.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

RESOURCES FOR PEOPLE
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

SPORTS SHARING PRACTICE UNDER THE WAVE OF GLOBAL SHARING ECONOMY – A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SPORTS SHARING PRACTICE IN CHINA

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Abstract Body: Over past decades, the Chinese people's enthusiasm for health gradually increased in accordance with economic growth, specifically, people have a higher demand for sport facilities in community level, in terms of accessibility, quality, diversity, proper location, etc. However, the poor accessibility as well as spatial-temporal unbalance of sports resource are widespread problems. Thus, how to effectively and smartly open and share these sports facilities to residents in the communities has become priority for policy makers and planners. This paper summarizes different modes of sports facilities sharing in China, concludes into two modes: the top-down government-led and the bottom-up Internet-led. In the top-down government-led mode, government as the main player to open and share the sports facilities of public resource like schools and institutions by introducing policies and allocating financial expenditure. In the bottom-up Internet-led mode, thanks to the development of sharing economy and technology, some Internet entrepreneurial teams play a protagonist in guiding the opening and sharing sports facilities to the public by using sharing APPs as platforms. Both modes realize the sharing of idle sports facilities in Chinese cities from different angles, aspects and scales. This paper is dedicated to comparing the two kinds of sharing modes in China in terms of major players, sports activity types, services, investment, etc. Based on the comparison, this paper finally concludes the pros and cons of both modes, and puts forward the recommendation approaches suitable for various situations to better improve the existing modes.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

(TRANSBOUNDARY) GOVERNANCE OF WATER
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AS BOUNDARY SPANNER IN DUTCH RIVER MANAGEMENT

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Rotterdam, Rotterdam/NETHERLANDS

Abstract Body: In many Western countries, flood policy is transitioning from a focus on rather
technical flood defence measures towards more spatial and holistic flood risk management
approaches. Consequently, water governance practices are also shifting, from technocratic and state-
controlled towards more collaborative governance approaches where integrated solutions and spatial
quality are frequently mentioned ambitions. In this paper, we focus on the boundary spanning role of
landscape architects in realizing these ambitions. Boundary spanners are individuals who negotiate
the interactions across the boundary between organization and environment for realizing a better fit.
To that purpose, they are engaged in e.g. selecting relevant information and connecting different
people and processes at both sides of the boundary. We studied the boundary spanning behaviour of
landscape architects within the Dutch Room for the River programme. This programme is well-known
for its dual objective of improving simultaneously the water safety and the spatial quality of the Dutch
riverine areas. We conducted in-depth case study research of three local Room for the River projects
and investigated antecedents that stimulated or frustrated the work of landscape architects on
establishing spatial quality. We found that the landscape architects involved in these projects played
various boundary spanning roles including 'guardian' of spatial quality, 'teacher' in spatial quality
aspects, and 'mediator' between the national programme directorate and the local project team. The
results indicate that the boundary spanning behaviour of these landscape architects positively
contributed to realizing and securing the spatial quality objective of the Room for the River
programme.

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Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

URBAN FUTURES
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE PURSUIT OF UNKNOWABLE NOVELTY - ANTICIPATING FUTURES IN URBAN VISION MAKING

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Abstract Body: Our society will be an urban society based on large metropolitan regions (Brenner & Schmid, 2015; UN Habitat, 2006). These metropolitan spaces create the economic and technological dynamics to solve the problems of the very same urban society (European Commission & UN Habitat, 2016; Glaeser, 2011). They are extremely complex structures, difficult to understand in all their dimensions and asking for new ways of strategy formation: 'if we cannot imagine, we cannot manage' (Neuman & Hull, 2009). Stakeholders and planners alike will be faced with the challenge to develop appropriate ideas guiding the dynamics and complex settings and to keep development horizons open for not yet anticipated trajectories. Vision making processes become very important in such a context, in the best case creating open political horizons (Pinder, 2013), interested in the 'midwifing of futures'(Ganis, 2015). A survey of vision making processes from close to one hundred European and global city regions forms the empirical backcloth for a presentation and discussion of vision making and the processes relevant for the 'perpetual pursuit of unknowable novelty' (Harvey, 2012 , referring to Lefebvre)). Concluding, we tend to see vision making as *utopistic*, in the sense of being non-consequential. However, it is about time to take these exercises serious; as will been shown, a lot of resources (human, time) go into vision making processes. Reformulating Lefebvre, there is a *right to utopianism*, and vision making creates 'moments of experiments in dialectical utopianism' (Ache, 2017).

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

EN ROUTE TO FLOOD RESILIENT CITIES: SMART RISK COMMUNICATION TOOLS

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Abstract Body: Among various natural disasters, flooding annually causes the highest economic and societal losses in Europe. An accurate understanding of resilience is crucial for assessing current management strategies in urban areas, and for developing future management strategies tailored to dynamics in frequency and magnitude of flood hazards. The aim of this paper is to analyse why people do or do not adapt local adaptation strategies in flood-prone areas. Taking the city Graz (250,000 citizens), Austria, as a case study we studied current risk reduction strategies in order to encourage individuals to take adaptation actions, focusing on risk communication strategies. Using a two-step methodological approach, we evaluated available risk communication tools (with expert interviews) as well as individual communication strategies (with homeowners). By evaluating these tools, an understanding of the state-of-the-art was made, and the Q-method was used to examine different risk behaviour groups. A set of statements derived from literature was conducted, which had the aim to understand the preparedness of people living in hazardous areas. Preliminary results provided vital insights into the needs of risk communication depending on the risk behaviour of people facing local adaptation premises. Further expected results are to increase the risk awareness among homeowners and provide tailored information in order to improve planning support systems in risk management strategies. Thereby, the implementation of measures through governance arrangements should be triggered by new communication pathways. Thus, expertise from risk assessment studies, spatial simulation, urban planning and planning support science is integrated to establish this new planning instrument.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

RETHINKING THE CONCEPTUAL GROUNDS: HERITAGE AND CONFLICT
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

TO BE THE PLACE OR THE NON-PLACE ? FUTURE IN QUESTION FOR CENTRAL SQUARE IN WARSAW

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Abstract Body: This paper aims to show the focal point of Warsaw (Plac Defilad) - the palimpsest of meanings in quest to define its contemporary identity. The Central Square in Warsaw mirrors the difficult history of Poland and its society (the destruction of the historical urban tissue and the traditional socio-economic system, the post-war reconstruction of the area in socrealism spirit comprising the construction of the Palace of Culture and Science – as "a gift from the Soviet nation to the Polish nation", which until today maintained its original functions housing the institutions of culture, science and city administration). Nowadays, the Palace, perceived as contested heritage, with surrounding square – the empty area in the central part of Warsaw, are in critical need to change, which would be adequate to contemporary society's needs. The debate about the future form and function of this area has been going on for nearly 30 years, reflecting the role of the society in the planning processes. The paper focuses on public perception of the palace and surrounding square. The historical context of the place have been presented. The current urban context (existing, postulated and planned functions) and the social context (public perception of the place, the right to land, lost heritage vs contested heritage, current needs of the users) have been discussed. The results of the series of face to face interviews with officials, spatial planners and representatives of NGOs involved in the process of development of the square have been also presented.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

COMPARING PLANNING CULTURES L (OPERATIONALIZATIONS)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

SPECIAL SESSION: COMPARING PLANNING CULTURES MEASURING PLANNING CULTURES FOR CO-HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract Body: ***Comparing Planning Cultures*** We define co-housing development as the self-provided development of a new housing supply through the cooperation between individuals. Co-housing development provides interesting solutions to many of the current problems of housing production and this phenomenon is therefore increasing all over Europe since the 2000s. We also see this trend in French-speaking Belgium (Wallonia and Brussels), although the evolution there remains limited. Many general obstacles are pointed out in both, the academic research and outreach handbook, to explain the limited development of co-housing development: land acquisition, planning permission... Besides those general reasons, we consider that the culture can also be a major barrier, specially in environments such as French-speaking Belgium where the trust level among the population is weak, as showed by the European Social Survey. In order to test this hypothesis, we aim to measure culture by using experimental economics. Experimental economics are experiments motivated by economics questions. Those experiments are notably used to measure the impact of culture on beliefs and preferences as well as on economic outcomes. With this method inspired by studies in economics, we build a link between planning culture and planning outcome through attitudes. Our work is based on experiments measuring two attitudes that are critical for co-housing development: trust and cooperation. We conduct those experiments with students in several European countries: Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, France and England. The objective of those experiments is to check that the propensity for co-operation is lower in French- speaking Belgium than in other countries.

Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF PLANNING METHODS L
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF HEALTHCARE PROVISION IN PORTUGAL: A GIS-BASED STUDY

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Abstract Body: The quest of equal access to primary and secondary healthcare services is a central goal of many health systems. From a geographic perspective, accessibility means the relative ease with which healthcare services can be reached from a given location. This means that all citizens should have access to healthcare services regardless of where they live or work. Similarly to other Beveridge health system models, the Portuguese National Health System provides universal coverage and is primarily financed through general taxation. Still, like in many other countries, universal coverage is being increasingly threatened by widespread health sector reforms, as policy-makers need to consider different policy objectives that usually include improving access while reducing costs. Knowing the geographic location of health services and the percentage of population covered by the existing healthcare network is crucial for health planning. The focus of this paper rests on describing and mapping access to primary and secondary healthcare services from a geographic perspective for Portugal, as to date such information is not available. Healthcare services' location together with population and road network data were used to determine accessibility via open source Geographical Information Systems (GIS). By creating isochrones with a routing algorithm, it was possible to analyse different time travel scenarios and assess if national criteria recommendations (30min and 60min maximum to access primary and secondary healthcare services, respectively) are fulfilled. Findings show that, despite a high average spatial coverage, regional disparities persist, with the metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Porto presenting the best results.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

NEW URBAN MOVEMENTS AND THE RIGHT TO THE CITY
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

FIGHTING FOR A NEW HOUSING LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN SPAIN: A TEST OF DEMOCRACY!

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Abstract Body: After the crash of the real estate market in 2008, more than 700,000 families have been evicted from their homes in Spain. The response of Spanish local communities has been the emergence of a networked social movement called *Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca* (PAH; the Spanish Mortgage Victims Group) born in 2009. This networked movement has fought for building a sustainable future by claiming the right to housing and other rights like electricity supplies. In this work the impact of the Spanish housing policies carried out from 1950 is shown, as well as the fight that the PAH is carrying out since 2012 in order to promote new housing laws in Barcelona and Madrid aiming to make effective the right to housing. The information will be collected via participation in assemblies of the PAH, as well as through other sources such as documents, publications in social networks, etc. For the extraction of conclusions, the information collected will be processed through an analytical framework based on the Foucault approach. In this paper it is concluded that the PAH has definitively become a new power block, with capacity to produce new meanings and to force the transformation of reality (Foucault, 1998). It is also shown how these laws promoted by the PAH challenge the taken-for-granted principles of capitalism, such as the primacy of property rights over the right to housing, and how the approval and application of this laws have become an examination of the state of the Spanish democracy.

Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNING AND THE POLITICAL: NEW ACTION SPACES, L
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

SPATIAL PRACTICE IN CONFLICT AND CONFLICT-TRANSFORMATION: PROBLEMATISING MILITARY INTERVENTION IN THE PLANNING OF SOCIAL-HOUSING IN 'TROUBLES-ERA' BELFAST

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Abstract Body: Belfast is often described as a 'contested city' and its social and physical divisions remain acutely visible in its housing settlements. Whilst current conflict-transformation policy in Northern Ireland embraces the social legacies of sectarian segregation, they fail recognise the complexities presented by the material and spatial legacies of conflict. This paper problematises prevailing policy orthodoxy by presenting findings from a three-year multi-disciplinary research project, revealing a programme of undisclosed military involvement in the planning of social-housing in Belfast between 1976 and 1982 at the height of 'the Troubles'. Quite distinct from the widely recognised 'peace-walls' which continue to separate a range of Catholic and Protestant communities in Belfast, the paper examines how these confidential interventions sought to latently control the planning of social-housing in order to facilitate the military and political objectives of reducing terrorist threat, controlling civil disorder and bolstering economic stability. Here the paper draws parallels with contemporary international discourses where citizens are pre-emptively targeted through power-knowledge networks and objectified as potential 'security-threats'. The paper goes on to illustrates how these historic processes have put in place a modern-day urban fabric in Belfast that reinforces patterns of social inequality and division in distinctly *unseen* ways. The paper concludes by examining how such interventions sit beyond the scope of conflict-transformation policy, placing continued limitations on spatial mobility and social equality. In doing so, the paper argues the need for a conflict-transformation policy rationalisation that is premised on community-level urban regeneration practices that integrate social, material and spatial development.

Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

DEBATING THE POLITICAL IN PLANNING THEORY, L
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CRITITQUE OF EVERYDAY LIFE AND POST-POSITIVIST PLANNNING THEORIES - EXPLORING ORDINARY, AFFECTIVE-PERFORMATIVE, EMBODIED, RELATIONAL, POLITICAL AND WORLDED APPROACHES IN PLANNING THEORY

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Abstract Body: Lefebvre´s books on the 'Production of Space', 'The Right to the City' and the 'Urban Revolution' have been widely received and discussed in planning theory, and are constantly referred to in (scholarly activist) urban planning practice, e.g. in the urban struggles against massive gentrification, but also in the more recent solidary struggles against post-political regimes heralding austerity politics. However, Lefebvre´s century-long oeuvre on the 'Critique of Everyday Life' has received few attention in planning theory. This is remarkable, as particularly 'The Critique of Everyday Life' conveys several insights on un- and resettlement of urban routines useful to understand present macro-changes mediated through everyday life in cities, and beyond.
Shifts in theorizing the city pave the way to start thinking about conceptualizing a more recent generation of planning theories interested in affective, agonistic, performative, insurgent, relational and counter dimensions of space. I have assembled these under the umbrella of "a new generation of post-positivist planning theories" that are rather performative than discursive, political than neutral and that focus primarily on present dimensions of lived spaces rather than on utopian promises for better futures. The presentation will focus on (1) planning theory and (critique of) everyday life; tackle approaches of (2) feminist planning, (3) performative/affective planning and (3) relational planning, and finally include (4) a reflection on the new dialectics between dissent and consent in planning in a post-political world, and end (5) with a post-colonial take on a more 'worlded' dimension of planning theoretical thought.

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Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

SCENARIOS, EXPERMANTATION
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

HOW SHOULD WE DRIVE SELF-DRIVING VEHICLES? ANTICIPATION AND COLLECTIVE IMAGINATION OF MOBILITY FUTURES

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Abstract Body: Currently in the foundational stage, self-driving vehicle (SDV) technology brings about significant uncertainties, ranging from organizational practices to citizens' values, indicating a societally-wide disruption. In this context, one cannot disentangle envisioning futures with SDVs from questions of (re)distribution of societal benefits and burdens. Contrastingly, the need for strategies to cope with this disruption has recently been recognized through several planning efforts. Despite their fruitfulness, missing an elaborated understanding of technology as a socio-technical phenomenon remains an underlying challenge, manifesting as a lack of critical reflection on all the possible and desirable technological futures. On the contrary, reclaiming technological futures as plannable space requires understanding that human ends are not well-defined and static, to which we just need to provide technological means. Moreover, we argue that technological determinism might lead us to a conclusion that technology is unstoppably reshaping society to fit its demands. At the central point of contention, we argue for replacing the language of unintended with the language of unanticipated consequences. In relation, we have to recognize the threat of inequality of anticipation if we solely rely on expert-based practices. For supporting envisioning efforts, we propose a phase of participatory expansion of the technological horizons for (un)desirable futures. To this end, we have organized an online discussion platform for reflective engagement about mobility futures with SDVs, for a neighborhood in the Helsinki Capital Region, Finland. Citizen discussion in duration of three months during autumn 2016 provides a range of lessons on demanding discipline of deliberation about contested futures.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS AND NARRATIVES OF ACTIVISM
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

TRUST, MISTRUST AND DISTRUST IN SHAPING NEW FORMS OF RADICAL AND CONSENSUS-ORIENTED CITIZEN ACTIVISM: LESSONS FROM YIMBYISM AND COMMUNITY ENERGY

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Abstract Body: Recent years have witnessed a proliferation – across Europe, in various sectors, and in both urban and rural environments – of new forms of local citizen activism. While diverse in their manifestations (e.g. YIMBY[2] groups in urban planning, new cooperativism in energy policy) these initiatives share their concern for sustainability, local determination, engagement, empowerment, and local development. However, their relationships with the institutionalised planning practices, organisations and decision-making structures vary: on one side, one finds radical opposition groups, and on the other consensus-oriented and expertise-driven organisations that collaborate with decision-making bodies.

This paper draws on the findings from our on-going research, initiated in 2015, on specific local cases of urban, energy, and transport planning controversy and citizen activism in Brighton, Gothenburg, Helsinki and Lisbon. We analyse the relationships between the different types of citizen activism, the frequently overlapping membership and activities of the radical and consensus-oriented organisations, and their respective positioning in relation to institutionalised planning practices and decision-making structures. To do so, we examine the relationships of trust, mistrust and distrust – both between individuals and between individuals, groups and institutions. These trust relationships constitute a relatively neglected area of research on planning and new citizen activism. Yet we argue that they provide a useful entry point to an analysis of the complex and sometimes paradoxical relations between local-level citizen organisations and the various governance levels involved. We conclude by identifying key trust-related challenges that such diverse forms of urban activism pose for planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CASCADING EFFECTS AND PATTERN FORMATIONS L
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

COMPLEXITY CONCEPTS IN THE CASE STUDY OF THE COURSE OF METROPOLITAN PLANNING IN ISTANBUL

N. Ekin Erkan
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Abstract Body: Complexity science has given us new perspective to understanding and explaining our dynamic world. This paper examines the "Course of Metropolitan Planning in Istanbul" as a case study by using some key concepts in this perspective. The course is at Global Cities and Istanbul Studies Master's Program at the Marmara University. Almost all students have been working at different level management of several municipalities and non-governmental organizations in Istanbul. They take on responsibilities and carry authority in concern with Istanbul planning. The planning agenda of Istanbul is the focus of discussion in the course. The course has turned into a subject for a case study, a research project submitted to the Scientific Research Projects Committee of Marmara University. The project's methodology is based on Bourdieu's participant objectivation. Moreover data has been compiled via surveys and interviews. As a consequence, the data were turned into findings in this paper. This paper presents the student group has emerged as a hopeful community with Istanbul planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

DEBATING THE POLITICAL IN PLANNING THEORY, L
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

"COMMUNICATE OR CALCULATE", OR "INNOVATE"?

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Abstract Body: This paper is a review of the planning theory debate from the 60's until today regarding definitions, understandings and uses of the concept of innovation. Our paper will answer these questions: Why do the innovation concept reappear in the planning theory debates? Are there any differences regarding definitions, understandings and uses of the concept of innovation from the 60's/70's and 2000's/2010's? And finally, what does the new ways of understanding innovation contribute to in planning theory? John Friedmann already wrote about innovative planning in 1966 in the article "Planning as Innovation: The Chilean Case" (Friedmann J. 1966). In the much-cited book, *A Reader in Planning Theory* (Faludi, A. (ed.) 1973), "Bureaucrats, Advocates, Innovators" is the title of one of the five sub-chapters. The use of the concept of innovation then disappears out of both the practice and theory debate, with a few exceptions. The dominant concepts were "Calculate" and "Communicate" (Sager, T., 1990, 1992). Around the millennium, changes occur. The most visible and influenced planning theorists began to adopt the concept of innovation and new voices joins in the debates. The historic review is done by examinining the various and diverse use of innovation-consepts in planning theory by 10 to 15 of the most visible contributors and contributions over the years. The analysis of the current situation is based on contributions both from new planning theorists and from some of the well established theorists, which strongly influenced the debates in the last century

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

PUBLIC SPACES (OF PROTEST) AND SPATIAL JUSTICE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

"WE GOT TO KNOW THERE ARE 70 NATIONALITIES" - DESIGNED FRAGMENTATION AND THE DISORDERLY WORK OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IN TWO RECENT MAKINGS OF PUBLIC SPACE IN SCANDINAVIA

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Abstract Body: Whereas the binary division family/public sphere has been challenged by feminist theory for decades, it is only recently that western tradition of considering sameness a pre-requisite for community has been questioned within the discipline of urban-planning (Collins 2010). Although challenged by processes of globalisation and migration, community is continuously seen as "what is of shared or common interest" (as defined by Petrescu 2007). Parallel to aspirations of rendering public space an arena for fostering habits of living with difference (Young 2011), we see a growing scepticism to whether the traditional planning paradigm can bring about desired change (Mukhtar-Landgren, 2012). This professional ambiguity, and the numerous experiments that follow, raises questions of the outline of urban-planning; what happens when municipal planning, influenced by artistic- and activist practices, becomes a laboratory pushing the understanding of community? How can planning embrace the fragmentary, particular and personal without loosing its responsibility to represent a general public? I engage with this question through an extensive, five-year long study of two new city parks: *Superkilen* in Copenhagen, Denmark and *Jubileumsparken* in Gothenburg, Sweden. Although different in terms of design, both spaces play with the radical suggestion that diversity and disagreement does not constitute an obstacle for collective action. Jean-Luc Nancy suggest that we are moving from communities based on *having in-common* towards an ontological condition of *being in-common* (Nancy 2010) Drawing on his proposal I finnaly discuss Superkilen and Jubileumsparken as spaces of designed fragmentation where the highly personal may be experienced alongside the deeply collective.

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

ACHIEVING AFFORDABLE HOUSING
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

LISBON'S AFFORDABLE RENT PROGRAM

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Abstract Body: The municipality of Lisbon is the biggest real estate owner of the city (more the 5,000 dwellings). However, the municipality doesn't have the management capacity and funding availability to maintain and explore this heritage. Assuming this situation, it was decided to launch a program with two main goals: a) To create the conditions to promote the urban rehabilitation of this heritage; b) To create conditions to have more affordable rents in the housing rental market to captivate the young population. This program "Lisbon's Affordable Rent Program" defined 23 operations. Each operation corresponds to an investment for which the municipality seeks a partner to rehabilitate and let the buildings included in the operation, for a period of 30 years. During this period, the rent paid by the renters corresponds to the income of the investor. Finishing this period, the buildings returns to the municipality. In order to choose the partners for each operation, the municipality launches a call for tenders, for a concession contract. For each one of these procurement procedures, a program is developed, defining the typologies of the dwellings and imposing the maximum value for the rent of each typology. The criteria applied to choose the best offer are related with the value of the rent and with the quality of the design proposed. Until now, the municipality launched two calls for tenders and the result is 4 and 3 proposals, respectively. It can be seen that the proposed rents are approximately 20% below market values.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNING LAND USE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE MODALITY OF LAND POLICY: PUBLIC LANDOWNERSHIP IN STOCKHOLM AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING

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Abstract Body: Planning scholars have increasingly urged their discipline to engage with questions regarding land ownership and property finance in order to challenge entrenched ideas about the inevitability of market forces shaping space. But there is still a lack of scrutiny on the nature of land policy in relation to contemporary capitalist society. In particular, public landownership has mainly been conceptualized as a policy tool within planning, alongside for instance zoning, which may be used to secure various wider public policy goals. Little attention has been given to public landownership as a distinct modality imbued with separate and potentially conflicting goals to that of land use planning. This paper explores the possibility and the implications of the latter through an empirical investigation of the City of Stockholm's treatment of its vast land holdings. Since the City's acquisition of fringe urban land began over a century ago, the task of managing municipally owned land has been placed on a political entity separate from the City's planning administration. By following the decision-making processes of different projects initiated on municipal land during the last decade, the paper seeks to highlight how the objectives and practices of the administration in charge of public land may not only conflict with wider planning and public policy goals, but may also have an overriding influence on them, particularly in relation what gets built, how, and for whom. This underscores the need for planning scholars to further engage with questions regarding land and property markets and its implications for planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

COMPARING PLANNING CULTURES L (OPERATIONALIZATIONS)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

MEASURING AND COMPARING PLANNING CULTURES: RISK, TRUST AND CO-OPERATIVE ATTITUDES

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Abstract Body: To the special session Comparing Planning Cultures: Cultural impacts in planning increasingly receive attention from both academics and practitioners around Europe. However, comparative planning cultures studies face the challenges of lacking systematic comparison and empirical evidence, especially on the micro level of planning actors' behavior in interaction. This article aims to fill these gaps by (1) operationalizing the concept of planning culture; and (2) measuring and comparing it. We base our operationalization on the culturized planning model (Knieling & Othengrafen, 2009). We complement its explanatory power by building a link between planning culture and planning outcome through attitudes of planning actors. Three attitudes are focused in this article: attitudes of risk, trust and co-operation. To measure and compare these attitudes, we adopt three experimental economic games and conduct an experiment with public and private planning practitioners in three European countries: Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway. Both cross-country and public-private differences in these attitudes are tested in the experiment. Our experimental findings suggest that Dutch planning actors value risk aversion and trust; Norwegian planning actors value co-operation; while (French-speaking) Belgian planning actors do not value these variables that much. This empirical evidence is largely in line with more general evidence of differences in societal cultures in these countries.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

CONTRACTUAL URBAN REGENERATION: RISKS AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS FOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

PRE FACTUM ACCOUNTABILITY: CONTRACTUAL CONTROL INSTRUMENTS OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR AS NEW FORMS OF ACCOUNTABILITY IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract Body: Planning has become a collection of complex set of contracts that aim to regulate urban development with increasing private sector involvement which can take diverse formats like public-private partnerships, outsourcing of government functions, or privatization (Forrer, Kee, Newcomer, & Boyer, 2010). Within this framework, the control instruments to regulate private sector involvement in large-scale public works and to ensure public accountability is replacing vague norms and values created by urban planning institutions to safeguard the public interest. In this paper we argue that public accountability on the one hand is becoming more opaque due to private sector involvement, and more concrete and operational on the other, as the public sector has to find concrete measures to "control" private sector actions to maintain their accountability. By focusing on these instruments we show that public accountability is gaining a more 'contractual' meaning and new forms through control instruments in policy and plan implementation processes. By focusing on cases from Brazil, the Netherlands and UK, the paper provides analysis of how public accountability is affected by rapidly changing, diverse, fragmented and complex landscapes of contracts; and how actual accountability exists through instruments developed to regulate private sector involvement.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

RESIDENTIAL SPATIALITIES, GENTRIFICATION & URBAN CHANGE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

SPATIAL PATTERNS OF FRAGMENTATION AND QUALITY OF LIFE: THE CASE OF NAIROBI

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Abstract Body: Residential fragmentation undermines the making of space for hope. Urban fragmentation physically excludes some urban dwellers through walling, fencing and use of barriers limiting interaction and integration. Research has shown that many cities in the Global South are experiencing spatial fragmentation issues associated with increasing inequalities, social exclusion, and proliferation of gated communities. This results in distinct fragments with limited interactions and unequal quality of life (QoL) conditions. The aim of this paper is to analyse and explain the association between residential fragmentation and QoL. The case study area includes urban fragments in the city of Nairobi (Kenia). A mixed method approach was employed to understand the history, drivers and prevailing patterns of fragmentation. 415 questionnaires were used to understand three types of integration and QoL satisfaction. Results show, as expected, that slum residents felt the least integrated compared to the planned non-gated and gated neighbourhoods. Similarly, gated area residents have higher QoL satisfaction compared to other types of urban fragments. However, residents in gated areas displayed lower community integration compared to the slum and planned non-gated areas. There is a strong positive relationship between symbolic integration and QoL domains related to housing and safety; indicating that people who are satisfied with housing also perceive their neighbourhood to be friendly, and show a sense of pride and feeling of belonging. In conclusion, fragmentation is related to QoL as it is associated with social polarization and spatial exclusion through barriers and gating, self-marginalization and marginalization of the poor.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

POLICY FRAMES, TRANSFER AND MOBILITIES
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

AMBIDEXTROUS PLANNING DOCTRINES: AN EVOLUTIONARY APPROACH TO POLICY FRAMES

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/PORTUGAL

Abstract Body: There is increasing recognition that individuals and societies understand reality making use of a variety of worldviews. This has significant implications for planning theory and practice. In order to explore some of these implications, this article critically explores the concept of planning doctrine. It proposes an open definition for the concept so that it can accommodate the abstract values and pragmatic preferences of alternative worldviews. The five basic dimensions of planning doctrines are introduced: values, knowledge, stakeholders, processes and content. Each one of these dimensions is associated with a variety of dilemmas that change from case to case. It then moves on to explore the notion of ambidextrous planning doctrines, that is, those that can deal with the process of worldview change through radical experimentation while remaining capable of providing a stable frame of reference for planning practice. For this, it makes use of Spiral Dynamics theory, which is critically presented. A transition matrix is proposed to help mapping planning doctrines in relation to the worldviews driving them and to facilitate understanding evolutionary doctrinal transitions. Some concluding reflections on the dynamics of planning doctrines and on doctrinal assessment are offered. This research is funded by the project SPLACH – *Spatial planning for change*, ref. POCI-01-0145-FEDER-016431, project coordinator: Prof. Paulo Pinho.

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INCLUSIVE & ALTERNATIVE HOUSING SOLUTIONS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

SOCIAL STRATEGIES BUILDING THE CITY: A RE-CONCEPTUALIZATION OF SOCIAL HOUSING

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Abstract Body: Social housing should be understood as a complex system integrated by social, economic, political and city making processes. Social practices could provide clues for an alternative way of approaching new housing solutions. The social dimension of housing enables **social capital** through **self-management** and **mutual-aid**. Social capital at the same time is the platform for the development of a **social economy** based on collective effort and benefit. This social dimension is encouraged by social organizations that have achieved access to adequate housing, social mobility and the **right to the city**. On the contrary, wrong approaches resulting in homogenization, lack of participation in the process and disconnection from urban life are the fundamental causes for exclusion, decline of neighborhoods and stigmatization of the inhabitants, impairing their opportunities to integrate both socially and culturally into their environment as well as in the economy. However, recent experiences from organized communities in Latin America are contributing not only with material for discussion, but also concrete proposals for the provision of social housing while ensuring the right to the city. These new urban producers who are also social entrepreneurs are shaping new models for policy frameworks that allow low-income population to access adequate housing, create possibilities for employment and accesses to urban centralities. Other regions can also learn from these new models that can be re-interpreted and adapted into contexts such as Europe where in later years economic, urban and representation crisis have emerged as the result of exclusive politics, foreigner wars and new waves of population.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

CONTRACTUAL URBAN REGENERATION: RISKS AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS FOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

BEARING THE BURDEN OF RISK IN URBAN REGENERATION: A COMPARISON OF PPP SCHEMES IN BRAZIL, THE NETHERLANDS AND THE UK

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Abstract Body: Urban regeneration of previously used land is an inherently risky endeavour, in terms of both financial and reputational risk. This paper is designed to identify the similarities and differences that exist in urban regeneration developments in Brazil, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, where a public private partnership (PPP) has been developed between the municipality or other government organisation and the private developer. PPPs are designed to share the burden of risk and offer the greatest reward to both parties, both in terms of financial return and delivery of a new development that is to the benefit of the municipality and its residents. The paper focuses on one case study from each country. In Taunton (United Kingdom), the local authority had to underwrite the financial risk to the private rail company to ensure the development took place. In Amersfoort (the Netherlands), a joint-venture was established to share financial risks between public and private sector partners. However, the contract turned out to be out of balance in the sense that the local government technically bore all the risk. In Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), a complex scheme of contractual relations involving a municipal urban redevelopment company, a real estate investment trust and a private consortium of infrastructure builders were set up in the context of a large waterfront redevelopment project, establishing an uneven risk distribution. The research demonstrates that the burden of risk is greater or becomes greater on the public sector body as the development moves towards completion.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

FUZZY PLANNING APPROACHES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

HOW NUDGING CAN BE USED TO GUIDE PROCESSES OF SELF-ORGANISATION IN PUBLIC SPACE.

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Abstract Body: Nuisance affects the well-being of citizens and quality of public spaces. As a starting point, this paper considers nuisance as the result of processes of self-organisation, as nuisance emerges and spreads through the autonomous interactions of citizens in public spaces. Little is known about how urban planners can guide such self-organisation processes towards more desired directions. In this light, nudging might be a promising instrument. Nudges are interventions that exploit the cognitive flaws of humans, without limiting the choice set or making alternatives appreciably more costly in terms of time or effort. Therefore, this paper argues that nudging can guide processes of self-organisation towards more desired outcomes and consequently can decrease nuisance. This paper suggests that nudging can be perceived as a form of '*Guided self-organisation*'. Guided self-organisation can provide a framework of conditions that influences whether nudging is an effective instrument. The purpose of this paper is to explore under which local conditions urban planners perceive (in public space and neighbourhoods) nudging as an appropriate instrument in decreasing nuisance. Understanding the assumptions of planners about these conditions can inform planners how nudging is used in practice and whether this fits with how it should be used according to the literature. These assumptions are mapped in two phases. Firstly, in-depth semi-structured interviews have been conducted with professionals that design and implement nudges to decrease disorder in the public spaces of Dutch cities. Secondly, a survey amongst the same target group has been conducted.
Keywords: Nudging, guided self-organisation, nuisance, public spaces.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

TECHNOLOGY
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PLANNING FOR AUTONOMOUS MOBILITY: DOMINANT TECHNOLOGICAL DISCOURSES AND HIDDEN SOCIETAL TRANSCRIPTS

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Abstract Body: The Self-Driving Vehicle (SDV) represents a new era of vehicle systems, where part or all of the driver's actions may be removed or limited by means of a combination of new technologies, including sensors, computing power, and short-range communications. A cyberlibertarian (Winner, 1997) vision of autonomous mobility promises radically individualistic freedom and safety, efficient ride-sharing as improvement on traditional transport infrastructure, mobility self-realization, "no-driver" reducing operational costs and increasing business opportunities. This new, rapidly developing, highly disruptive technology presents urban planners with unique challenges (Guerra, 2015)(Davoudi, 2015). SDV research prioritizes the technical. Urban planning for technology is modernist, prioritizing costs and returns over the political (Ploeger, 2006). Yet the urban environment is a sociotechnical process (Graham and Marvin, 2001), where infrastructure networks, legitimized through engineering discourses, reconfigure time and place to capitalist needs. Autonomous mobility is promising to challenge and reconfigure geographies and social power, creating winners and losers (Graham and Marvin, 2001; Winner, 1978) and turning transport into a market commodity that controls access in new ways, doing away with the "public good" of traditional infrastructure. Using a more "theoretically eclectic" approach to sociotechnical transitions, this research examines "hidden transcripts of societal resistance" (Scott, 1990) from the perspectives of the ecosystem of intermediaries to reveal a much greater complexity surrounding autonomous mobility than official narratives would suggest. Narratives of speed, technological, societal and institutional trust, pleasantness of the urban environment, social and technical safety of users, social construction of exclusion amongst other things emerge beyond the official cyberlibertarian narrative.

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Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

SCENARIOS, EXPERMANTATION
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

BUILDING MULTI-DIMENSIONAL FUTURE SCENARIOS TO HELP POLICY MAKERS EMBRACE UNCERTAINTY IN THE FIELDS OF URBANISATION AND TRANSPORT

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Abstract Body: Urban and transport policy makers are supposed to know what, where and how much to plan. For this, they have to attempt to understand what the future holds. A number of aspects of what the future will look like can be quantified and modelled. Other aspects, however, cannot be grasped in this way, e.g. what work will look like 20 or 30 years from now and how autonomous vehicles will affect city life. Questions such as these cannot be answered by improving models or extrapolating past trends. How, then, can policy makers deal with this kind of uncertainty? How can research in the fields of spatial and transport planning help them to not ignore or hide uncertainty, but come to terms with it? In our research project, we were inspired by thinkers/researchers such as Glenn Lyons, Anthony Townsend and Martijn van der Steen to 'embrace' uncertainty. We focus on building scenarios, not by defining conventional 'two-factor/four-quadrant futures', but by working with multiple dimensions simultaneously, using both stories and images. Our goal is twofold: (a) to help policy makers gain insight in and anticipate a diversity of more or less plausible developments as well as (b) interpret these from different (normative) perspectives. In this way the research provides input for a debate on what we want our future cities to look like, what this means for different societal groups, which policy choices are required to get there and which dilemmas policy makers might face in dealing with novel challenges.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

THEORIZING
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

RE-FIGURATION OF SPACE AND THE SPATIAL KNOWLEDGE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

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Abstract Body: We start from the assumption that the transformation of the social order becomes particularly clear when looking at the restructuring of spaces. Spaces are understood as relational arrangements of actors, object and technologies, both placed and placing. These arrangements are based on two analytically distinct social processes – synthesizing and specific practices of placing referred to as spacing. Social changes are leading to new forms of synthesizing spaces and new dynamics of spacing, which result in the spatial reorganisation of societies. The process of rearranging and restructuring is described from the perspective of the spatial, which we regard as fundamentally social and relational in nature, i.e. we analyse this process as re-figuration of spaces. Based on previous research, the collaborative research centre investigates the following characteristics of re-figurations of spaces: the polycontexturality of spatial constitution, the mediatisation of communicative actions, and the translocalisation of places. The presented research project looks at the re-figuration of space from the perspective of children and adolescents, the generation of digital natives. We reconstruct changes in the appropriation of spaces by children and adolescents, and the spatial knowledge involved since the 1970s. Building on these findings, it will investigate in further case studies how these changes in spatial knowledge are nowadays being processed by professionals planning and designing spaces. The project's methodology combines a meta-analysis of the relevant literature with two empirical case studies on planning and designing public spaces in Latin America and Europe. Theoretical background, methodology and first insights to the meta-analysis will be presentet.

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

CONTROVERSIES
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

CREDIBILITY IN THE ABSENCE OF LEGITIMACY

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Abstract Body: This presentation will consider the motivations for those who chose to live beyond 'the system'; outside of mainstream regulated society and, particularly, formal town and country planning frameworks. The paper will present research which compares the motivations of those involved in the early unregulated and unauthorised development of Plotlands with individuals who have embraced contemporary 'off-grid', low impact forms of development which are often not within mainstreamed planning provisions. Plotland settlements in England primarily emerged between 1918 and 1940. These were predominantly communities of unregulated and unauthorised self-built properties, developed speculatively. Many of these developments were removed or legitimised following the 1947 planning legislation which introduced universal planning controls in the UK. Today, speculative 'off grid' development continues to occur. This is on a much smaller scale, typically individual properties, but is nevertheless notable for being outside of the formal development industry and processes. This paper will provide a greater understanding of the motivations of those who live or have lived beyond the system and consider this in the context of the concept of legitimacy as derived from the creation and acceptance of regulatory constructs, specifically planning legislations. This work will consider ideas of credibility being associated with these development that could still be considered illegitimate due to their unauthorised nature. With this, a discussion will be presented concerning the limitations of established regulatory constructs, and reflect on the challenges associated with adapting such constructs to enable new forms of development whilst retaining legitimacy and effectiveness in controls and management.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

CONNECTING
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

PUBLIC SPACE ACTIVISM IN UNSTABLE CONTEXTS: EMANCIPATION IN PROGRESS... A VIEW FROM BEIRUT

C. Mady
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Abstract Body: An overview of the 21st century reveals conflicts in cities worldwide with implications for public spaces, and their users. A suitable context for investigation is Beirut, Lebanon, which after a 15-year long war is still witnessing perpetual instabilities, yet efforts to reinstate public spaces continue. This research examines the work of one NGO, NAHNOO, whose public space activism contributed to the emancipation of Beirut's largest urban park, Horsh Beirut, by opening it to the public after a closure of almost 40 years since the 1975 war's outbreak. This demonstrates a relational approach to public space reinstatement in Beirut's fragmented society. Horsh Beirut became a locus for performances, various outdoor activities and informal gatherings, a meeting place for different segments of the population within Beirut. With its current management that involves the municipality, NAHNOO and volunteers, it enabled the reconnection between people and nature within a city referred to as a forest of concrete, due to the scarcity of open urban spaces, and its dense urban fabric. Moreover, events in Horsh Beirut transformed it into a platform for discussion among the population, engaging in issues related to the capital city's remaining public spaces.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

INNOVATIVE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF TERRITORIES
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

DIMENSIONS OF URBAN WATERFRONT REGENERATION: CASE STUDY OF HALIC / THE GOLDEN HORN - AN ASSESSMENT OF OBSTACLES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INCLUSIVENESS

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Abstract Body: In the process of globalization, building on the particular spatial scenery of the waterfront, cities tend to refresh their strategies of development to adapt new trends of urban life with huge urban waterfront regeneration projects. This aspect is depending on bigger changes in the urban context, the shift in government structures to entrepreneurial forms that involve externalization of state functions (Swyngedouw 2005; p.1998). The goal is to contribute to the more general, theoretical contention of urban waterfront regeneration in developing countries in understanding their dimensions in terms of governance and planning. The research tackles urban waterfront regeneration in Istanbul by studying the Halic Shipyard Conservation Project.The theoretical framework that underpins this study is derived from the discourse on new forms of urban governance including private, public and civic actors (Paquet 2001) that influence planning processes and project outcomes. To evaluate the planning process, indicators include: the legal framework, decision-making process, actors and their relations (Nuissl and Heinrichs 2010).The aim is to assess to which extend the top-down governance forms, but also bottom-up grass root empowerment influence the planning process and project outcomes, giving recommendations for an inclusive planning approach. The thesis argues the modes in which along with clear targets for the improvement of the quality of life for the neighboring community, the project will be able to escape the current deadlocks and collisions between government, investors, resistance and local community and might have a chance to actually set an urgently needed precedent of a new planning culture in Istanbul.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION, PEDAGODY AND DIDACTICS L
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

ENGAGED SCHOLARSHIP IN PLANNING RESEARCH AND EDUCATION - DEVELOPING PORTFOLIOS OF PROJECTS, ROLES AND METHODS

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Abstract Body: Planning practitioners and researchers alike face a complex and dynamic context characterized by tensions and tradeoffs (Wiechmann 2008). Engaged scholarship is one way to face this context in an integrative way (Van de Ven 2007). Engaged scholarship may take on many forms. For instance, it is helpful to distinguish between projects of (1) basic research with stakeholder advice, (2) collaborative research jointly conducted by researchers and practitioners, (3) doing an evaluation study, and (4) action research. This conceptual distinction between four forms of studies refers to two dimensions of research: the purpose of a study and the perspective of the scholar. Of course, in many situations more dimensions than these two are salient. Therefore, based on the analysis of completed (Hutter & Otto 2017) and ongoing projects in a German context, the paper seeks to advance this conceptual tool to enhance engaged scholarship in the field of planning. The paper highlights some implications for the diversity of roles and methods that scholars need to consider in planning research and education. Hutter, G.; Otto, A. (2017): Raumwissenschaft und Politikberatung – am Beispiel von Projekten zur Klimaanpassung in Städten und Regionen. In: disP - The Planning Review, 53(4), 42-54. Van de Ven, A. H. (2007): Engaged Scholarship. A Guide for Organizational and Social Research. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Wiechmann, T. (2008): Planung und Adaption – Strategieentwicklung in Regionen, Organisationen und Netzwerken. Dortmund: Rohn.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

DEBATING THE POLITICAL IN PLANNING THEORY, L
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

IDEOLOGY, HOUSING AND A NEW CONJUNCTURE FOR ENGLISH PLANNING?

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Abstract Body: The study of ideology can be crudely divided into two overlapping categories: the sociological and the critical. The sociological study of ideology is preoccupied with the analysis of ideologies as types of thought and is therefore concerned with mapping and understanding ideologies on their own terms. The critical study of ideology is concerned with critiquing ideology and ideologies as types of thinking which distort and misrepresent reality. Both conceptions bring with them abstract forms of analysis, with the focus being on concepts, ideas and discourses. These forms of analysis can therefore have lacunae regarding the 'brute facts' of reality and sometimes struggle to present a form of analysis which can handle both ideas and 'events'. Stuart Hall's 'conjunctural analysis' addresses these lacunae. This Gramscian form of analysis acknowledges the dialectical, but not necessarily determining, relationship between the material base and political thought. This opens out the potential for an analysis of the role of ideology in securing institutional continuity and change which does not over-emphasise its role at the expense of other factors. It also straddles both the sociological and critical conceptions of ideology in that varieties of ideology can be mapped and understood on their own terms, as well as critiqued. The research employs Hall's analytical framework in order to provide an explanation of the role of ideology in legitimising recent changes in English planning, with particular regard to the construction of a 'housing crisis' in motivating successive attempts to reform a planning system persistently perceived as a problem.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

STRATEGIC PLANNING
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CONTEMPORARY STRATEGIC PLANNING IN ENGLAND – MYTHS, OLD CHESTNUTS AND REINVENTING THE WHEEL

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Abstract Body: Drawing on a series of elite interviews with public-sector planners, this paper will reflect on the continuing dilemmas surrounding attempts to introduce stable sub-national governance structures and to revive cohesive strategic planning in England. Following the 2010 election the incoming Coalition government dismantled existing regional institutional structures and related policy mechanisms. In eradicating these remaining regional institutional functions and strategies, the Coalition government brought to an end an era of formal strategic 'spatial' planning in England and shifted policy towards a more locally based and narrowly defined land use orientated form of planning. This went alongside the establishment of some new formal city-region structures via negotiated agreements with central government (combined authorities). This paper will explore the turbulent last decade in which English 'larger than local' spatial planning have been in a state of flux. In particular the paper contends that the current politically reactive and asymmetrical approach to decentralisation of governance and spatial planning is creating a muddled 'patchwork quilt' of dysfunctional and competitive public policy. The paper addresses how far the current model has tackled the fundamental challenges and 'old chestnuts' of delivering public policy at a strategic level. Such challenges include a lack of cohesive sub-national identities; tackling cross-boundary issues (e.g. providing housing supply for underbounded cities) and developing a policy approach which leads to a more balanced pattern of growth. While it is recognised that there are no panaceas to solve these ongoing intractable problems, we contended there are lessons from past efforts at strategic planning worthy of review, which may avoid 'reinventing the wheel' in terms of English public policy.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

URBAN REGENERATION
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

ANALYZING THE REGIONAL STRATEGIC FOR SPATIAL PLANNING IN REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY OF SPATIAL PLANNING APPROACH OF UNDEVELOPED REGENCY: CASE STUDY OF NORTH KAYONG REGENCY, INDONESIA.

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Abstract Body: The North Kayong Regency is one of the new Regency in West Kalimantan Province that is still lack of regional development. Since the most of the Regency location is in the National Park which is increase the contribution of limitation for development. The expectation highly increase on utilization of regional spatial planning for food security that will influence the economic development. The debate highly increases on how to maintain economic growth and secure the land use for food security resources for its benefits that it is needs to overcome. One of main tools to develop planning policy that acquaired from government to enhance regional economic is the Regional Strategic Spatial Planning.The best approach to reach the successful development planning is improve appropriate policies that might be apply through pay attention to the social and geographic condition, focus on strategies, tools and manage the utilization of planning. By maintain strategies, develop solution that integrates new dimension of regional planning and spatial planning for food security resources to solve the problem and to overcome the obstacles. The purpose of this paper is to contribute in regional development planning policies through determine appropriate method in spatial planning for increasing regional economic growth. Many of those by increase the availability of land use and spatial planning for infrastructure and food security, in terms of its regulation and guideline. The right way to make spatial and land use is correctly utilize and mitigate the impact of regional development by increasing and making equal land use.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

POLICY FRAMES, TRANSFER AND MOBILITIES
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

CIRCUITS OF URBAN POLICY MOBILITIES: EXPLORING TRAJECTORIES AND RELATIONSHIPS IN 'PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING' MOBILITY (IN BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL)

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Abstract Body: The recent debate on *urban policy mobilities* shows the intense circulation of policies have been producing new relationships and networks in the 'policy world'. This subject highlights the important role of *mobility circuits* (McCann 2011; Kennedy 2015), that through various paths, move and assemble policies, people and things. However, there has been little clarity about the dynamics surrounding the different types of relationships in (and through) the mobility circuits, as well as the different trajectories that mobilise and transform the policies. Thus, this communication proposes to analyse in greater depth the *relational variety* in the mobility circuits to typify the relationships and to identify trajectories in the mobilisation and mutation processes. For this purpose, complementary methodologies will be used, such as Mobile Methods (McCann and Ward 2012) and Relational Methodology (Serrano 2015). Additionally, will also be used qualitative analysis software that allows new forms of representation (Rodger, Moore, and Newsome 2009). The associated case study is the 'Participatory Budget' and its circulation between some cities in Brazil and Portugal. 'Participatory Budget' is participatory management experience with a high level of diffusion, an interesting process of global mobilisation, and different mutations at the local level. In general, it is expected to broaden the knowledge about relational variety – relationships and paths – in the mobility circuits, as well as the specific dynamics involved. In addition, it is also expected to deepen the understanding of mobilisation and mutation of policy instruments, concerning the ability of relationships and trajectories to interfere in these processes.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

CITIZENS AND GOVERNANCE
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

GOVERNMENT VERSUS CITIZENS IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONFLICTS: RESULTS FROM A RESIDENTS' SURVEY

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Abstract Body: Recent innovations in urban governance and planning often focus on the value of citizen initiative and self-organisation. These approaches would better fit today's volatile, dynamic and complex society by putting the – changing and contextual – needs of (groups of) citizens central. This also means the importance and power of the government would decrease, sometimes only providing a framework for initiative. Several experiments show that this can lead to interesting and creative solutions at neighbourhood level. However, the question is whether these solutions are always just and representative for the needs of the wider society. This question becomes even more important when focusing on the issue of environmental health, where the impact for the disadvantaged of an intervention – or of not intervening – can be very high. While citizen initiatives and participation on environmental health issues are on the rise, they are at risk of being biased towards a specific group of highly educated, high-income citizens that do not necessarily experience the worst environmental impacts. In this paper people's opinion on government policy, participation and citizen initiative is further explored by reporting on a residents' survey in a highly polluted area along two highways in the city of Ghent, Belgium. The results show that many residents sympathize with local initiatives, but that a strong local government is still essential to protect the most vulnerable and most exposed citizens. They have the least opportunities and capacities to organize, protest and engage on environmental health issues, and the highest trust in the government.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

ANALYSING
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PUBLIC SPACE SERVICES – DISCUSSING A CONCEPT FOR ASSESSING BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE AND CITIES

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Abstract Body: As a base for the city and all urban activities, public space establishes relations, links between private spaces and between other public spaces, it gathers users and hosts a variety of overlapping dimensions – ranging from functional to symbolic. Despite a wider recognition of public space value, few research focus on assessing the benefits that these spaces provide. **We intend to present and discuss the relevance and practicability of the concept of public space service, as a means to further the roles of public space in urban dynamics**. Proposing and developing the concept of public space services, we foster the notion that **public space** enables the **provision of several public goods and supports many vital city activities**– social, cultural, economic, leisure, mobility, etc. – ensuring **services** that are collectively valued as public benefits. The paper is developed within PSSS - Public Space's Service System research project, led by IST-Lisbon University teaming with Oporto and Barcelona Universities, aiming to develop new concepts and tools to foster awareness of public space services and discus stakeholders' values. Finally, we discuss the relevance and applicability of this framework within different public space assessment process and contexts. The paper will show results of case studies analysis, bringing conceptual and theoretical model to practice,in a varied sample, assuring its consistence and adaptability to changes in new urban contexts and regard of stakeholder's variety.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

CYCLING AND WALKING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT TRACKING ANONYMISED WI-FI SIGNALS FROM MOBILE PHONES

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Abstract Body: This paper presents the methodology and results of an international observational study on pedestrian movement, using innovative high-end technology of tracking anonymised Wi-Fi signals from mobile phones. The pedestrian survey was conducted during three weeks in October 2017 in 60 neighbourhoods across three cities in Europe - London, Amsterdam, Stockholm. The survey was led by Chalmers University in cooperation with Bumbee Labs consultancy firm. More than 300 streets of different network centrality profiles were monitored, ranging from small alleys to high streets, in neighbourhoods which differed in density type, from suburban villa areas of low density to central high-density areas with primarily closed building blocks. The aim is to quantify the separate and combined effects of spatial form, particularly built density and street centrality, on pedestrian movement. The collected data record how many people passed each street per hour, but also their average speed and exact paths through the area; revealing both flow patterns and intensities, and the microstructure of individual paths. The paper, first, presents the methodology and technology of collecting and processing anonymised pedestrian data through mobile phone Wi-Fi tracking and the results of the study. Then, results are tested against spatial variables and types to discuss how movement is influenced by street centrality, density and other attractors. Finally, the paper discusses the possible utilisations of pedestrian data in urban analysis and design, not least in a time when big data become increasingly accessible and when the boost of pedestrian mobility in cities is a central planning objective.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF PLANNING METHODS L
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

A METHOD FOR ASSESSING UN-SECURED AND VULNERABLE AREAS IN CENTRAL URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS BASED ON COMMUNITY-NETWORKS ANALYSIS

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Abstract Body: Current urban planning of central neighborhoods is focused on mobility transformation towards more sustainable methods of transport such as public transportation and walkability that increase social interactions. At the same time, central urban neighborhoods in many cities may suffer from deterioration due to lack of personal safety and security that result in diminished walkability, that might exclude residents from those neighborhoods and create a troublesome circle of deterioration. It may also establish different patterns of the neighborhood infrastructure usage for different community networks such as the use of more secure streets and public-spaces. The main goal of this paper is to define the routes and spaces where people walk and use in their neighborhoods in which they feel safe, and to understand how different community networks walk-through and use the same urban environment. This will be analyzed by a *Security Rating Index* derived from a GIS-based mapping model, which was used to identify and rate safe and secure urban areas for better walkability. The Index was compared to a questionnaire, which was given to different community networks, and to urban data, that was collected using a mobile application. The security and walkability analysis were assessed in the study of Tel-Aviv, Israel. The results of this analysis suggest urban changes for improving unsecured urban parameters, such as suggestions for secured walking routes for the different communities during the day and night, changes for urban usage locations, etc, and developing an urban decision-making process for a potential renewal and improved secured areas.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

ACTIVISM VERSUS AND/OR WITHIN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

YOUTH AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: A NEW POTENTIAL FOR FOSTERING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

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Abstract Body: We live in a period characterized by the unpredictability of catastrophic events, terroristic attacks, economic and ecological crises. The nature of contemporary risks is unprecedented in terms of spatial, temporal and potential impact and of their invisibility and also traditional categories for control and measurement of risks are no longer valid. To face of hazards that escape the logic of control, new paths for planning practices are required in order to build resilient communities able to enlarge the numbers of actors, including citizens, and to deploy all form of expert and not expert knowledge, in innovative ways. In this framework, the prospect of worsening future adds more responsibilities especially on the young generation whom now find illusory the idea of a future of prosperity and are deeply affected by the uncertainty. At the same time, young people are often key actors in activism and social movements because youth often innovate social movement media practices and frequently operate outside formal channels of participation. Starting from reading the Youth-led Social Movements (YSMs) evolution in the last decades, the paper suggests the creative role of YSMs in their respective communities, the ability to develop innovative methods and technologies, and the opportunity to be powerful agents in strengthening community capacity for resilience. As final remarks, the paper investigates if YSMs - engaged in activities as strengthening their citizenships, and social responsibility- can cooperate with administrators, emergency management and decision makers in contributing to a new dimension of planning for resilience.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

HERITAGE AND HOPE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

MAKING SPACE FOR HOPE IN HISTORIC DISTRICTS

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Abstract Body: Making Space for Hope in Historic Districts Abstract This paper introduces an approach to activate a historical area in Shanghai by employing big data to support planning strategies. We hope to excavate the value of historical areas by public spaces designing and strategies making. In this way, citizens in historical district will get benefits from city's heritage and improve their living environment. Like most historic district, Shanghai Hengfu historic area is facing the fact of life quality decline and economic regression. As laws prohibit the rebuild of these historic buildings, this city' heritage protection is at the cost of the locals. In order to help local residents in this old district, several proposals are raised. Firstly, we use big data like mobile signaling and Micro-blog data to analyze the spatial characteristics of residents' activities, we also find out some attractive places by analyzing the Internet POI data(point of interest) and population density maps. Secondly, quantitative analytical methods are used to design public centers and provide slow traffic systems for citizens. Thirdly, surveys are made to fully understand the need of the locals and the memories of this district. Moreover, a business street is designed to appeal tourist, and the money raised can be used in the construction of public spaces. In this way, local residents can get profits from these historical buildings and we achieve the goal of bringing hope to citizens.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN NETWORKS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

SPACE-TIME ANALYSIS AND FACTORS ATTRIBUTION OF URBAN SHRINKAGE IN NORTHEAST CHINA

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Abstract Body: Northeast China has been involved in urban shrinkage which means decline in economic growth and population in recent years. This paper uses population data to study the space-time distribution of urban shrinkage in Northeast China, and try to identify influencing factors. Based on the data of 2000， 2008， 2010 and 2014, the space-time distribution of the urban shrinkage was measured from the prefecture-level and district-county level. (1)From 2000 to 2010, there are nearly 1/3 prefecture-level cities and 1/2 districts and counties are experiencing urban shrinkage；From 2008 to 2014, the data increased respectively to 8/9 and 3/4. (2)Mudanjiang-Yanbian, Yichun and Liaoyuan-Fushun shrinkage areas were the most significant， Others performed local shrinkage. Using quantitative (correlation analysis) and qualitative (existing views or related judgments) methods, from regional economic disparities, urbanization process, industrial structure change, population structure change and administrative adjustment to identify influencing factors. (1) Industrial structure change and administrative adjustment are strongly related to shrinkage. Now the shrinking of traditional tertiary industry affects most. Also, administrative adjustment results in a significant change of population statistics. (2) Regional economic disparities, resource-based city recession, de-industrialization, urbanization process although impact population change, but aren't the main reasons. (3) Population structure change is the consequence of urban shrinkage, the basic characters are the outflow of the young and middle-aged, and the rapid rise of the aged proportion. Urban shrinkage is an objective development process and inevitable diachronic issues in many cities. It's complicated, especially the population changes and economic vitality are causal factors, which needs deep study.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN FORM (L)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR ON HAZY DAYS: EVIDENCE FROM NANJING, CHINA

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Abstract Body: The high incidence of haze in China, along with its long-lasting harm and widespread range has aroused universal concern. Haze not only undermines the health of people, but also exerts great influence upon urban mobility. Questionnaires and interviews were conducted in eight selected neighborhoods in Nanjing to get trip characteristics and socio-economic data of the residents. Based on the collected data of residents and GIS data of eight neighbourhoods, the paper attempts to reveal the relationships between the built environment and travel behaviour of urban residents on hazy days. Changes in frequency and travel mode of the residents on hazy days were found and regression models were then established to further explain how built environment and socio-economic attributes affect travel behavior. The results indicate that the frequency and travel mode of work and maintenance related trips including commuting, picking up the kids and going to the hospital, are less affected by haze than discretionary trips associated with sports, entertainment, shopping and visiting friends. People living in neighbourhoods with fewer service facilities tend to make fewer daily shopping trips on hazy days. Efficient public transport system can alleviate the influence of haze on commuting trips. Moreover, gender plays a significant role. Men are inclined to make fewer commuting trips and leisure trips than women on hazy days.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

INSTITUTIONAL AND REGIONAL DESIGN
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

FAILING HOUSING PRODUCTION: APPLYING AN INSTITUTIONAL OPPORTUNISM FRAMEWORK ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE NEGOTIATIONS

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Abstract Body: The provision of sufficient new housing in urban areas that face a growing population is an important challenge for local governments. The actual development of new housing estates is a result of a negotiation process where local planning and land policies meet developers' ambitions and plans. Often a conflict emerges between the long term goals in their plans and divergent short term considerations that might lead to suboptimal results and outcomes, for example a shortage of affordable housing contrary to the plans. A gap in knowledge exists about how these long term goals and divergent short term considerations of both public and private actors influence the outcome of the negotiation process. This paper introduces institutional opportunism as an analytical framework to open this black box and to understand why these processes lead to suboptimal outcomes. We distinguish five types of institutional opportunism: political, social, financial, bureaucratic and development opportunism. All five apply to both public and private actors. A conceptual framework is proposed and subsequently confronted with three negotiation processes for new housing development in an illustrative case - the City of Arnhem in the Netherlands. Our findings reveal a dominant role of short-term considerations in the negotiation process, which threatens the goals of long term planning policies. The analysis also confirmed that our conceptual framework with five types of institutional opportunism is a useful way to examine the housing development negotiation process in a public-private arena.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

EXAMINING URBAN SPATIAL STRUCTURE THROUGH THE JOB-HOUSING FUNCTIONAL LINKAGES:THE CASE STUDY OF WUHAN

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Abstract Body: Previous work has shown that cities have changed from mere morphological objects to increasingly functional entities. At the same time, the widespread use of location-based services has made it possible to collect functional relation data. This paper presents an approach of understanding urban spatial structure from the perspective of job-housing functional linkages. Given the content of urban spatial structure, both center system and functional division are measured based on mobile-phone call detail records for a month of 7 million individuals. The center system is measured according to the employment density and connectivity to the whole urban system. The functional division is analyzed based on the job-housing linkage network including the main direction and amount of linkages. The paper illustrates the potential of the method with the empirical case study of Wuhan central city. The results show that urban spatial structure of Wuhan central city is polycentric with clustered functional divisions. The center system is polycentric with a strong primary center. Centers with higher density also have the stronger contact with other regions. Functional divisions are clustered which are influenced by the administrative division, natural and artificial boundaries. The approach overcomes some limitations such as the poor availability of commuting data as well as the large division of research unit. The findings of the empirical study could be valuable for urban spatial structure studies as well as the application of mobile-phone call detail records.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

SHANGHAI MEGA-CITY REGION AND ITS GLOBALISED PATHWAY: COMPARATIVE RESEARCH WITH MEGA CITY-REGIONS IN EUROPE

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Abstract Body: As the number of global cities grows and the extent of their city region hinterlands expands it is increasingly important to understand connectivity of cities within global city regions to the core city as well as connectivity of the city region to other cities in the world city network. By investigating multi-scalar network connectivity of Shanghai both to cities in its hinterland and the world city network from 2000 to 2013, this article concludes that Shanghai's status as a global city is based both on connections to cities within the region and connections of Shanghai municipality to other cities in the world city network. Based on measures of connectivity, since 2000 Shanghai has become one of the most connected cities in the world. However, Shanghai's global connectivity is not the same as its importance in the world economy. City network analysis within the Shanghai mega-city region provides a novel explanation for this apparent paradox. Shanghai's global connectivity is strongly influenced by its close connection with its hinterland, the Yangtze River Delta, and elsewhere in China. Shanghai's rapidly growing global connectivity is largely a result of the emergence of the Yangtze River Delta as a global city region. Shanghai, as the core city in the city region, is both a hub connecting flows within the Yangtze River Delta region and a gateway through which other cities in the city region connect to the world city network.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

PLANNING PERFORMANCE AND GOVERNANCE
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

URBAN GOVERNANCE IN RISK PRONE AREAS, WHICH PLANNING SYSTEM IN IRAN FOR RECONCILIATION OF THE PEOPLE AND CITIES?

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Abstract Body: The recent urban uncertainty and disasters indicate the need for a rethinking and questioning the basic assumptions of contemporary planning theories (Eraydin, 2013). Contemporary urban planning and management in Iran suffer from defects such as lack of stakeholder's participation, lack of local authorities and vague position of planning institutions in multi-scalar basis. These defects have resulted in conflict of actors and urban documents in risk management and urban governance. This paper seeks to develop a multitheorical framework to urban flood management based on a cross conceptual analysis of theories in territorial governance and spatial planning systems in one hand and resilience theory, social innovation,and risk management on the other hand. Specifically, this research aims to answer the following questions: (1)How do these conceptual lenses help to reconcile the diversity of actors in Iran urban risk governance? (2)How can they be adapted in semi-democratic contexts and strict urban planning systems? (3)What are the political and organizational constraints for planning systems in Iran? This research methodology is based on a multi-criteria decision-making process and Q factor analysis to decide on the selection of the strategies and to generate Consensus based assessment in Tehran, Iran. There is a great diversity in the target of assessments (people, institutions and urban documents), in the source of data (interviews, existing data sets and expert judgments). In all cases, the purpose of assessments is to simplify complicated experiences of risk in order to assist in decision making process. **Keywords:** Urban governance, Resilience, Risk management, Iran

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

POLICY FRAMES, TRANSFER AND MOBILITIES
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

HOPE FOR THE SHRINKING GERMAN PERIPHERY THROUGH SELF-EMPOWERMENT? IDEAS FOR A TRANSFER OF PRACTICES FROM GLOBAL SOUTH TO GLOBAL NORTH

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Abstract Body: The debate on community self-empowerment is mainly carried out in the respective global territories: either in Global South or in Global North. Self-empowerment processes happen in small units of towns and cities, but they depend on a diverse set of local, regional, national and global actors and their negotiation and interaction with each other. Some urban theorists compare and discuss possible links between southern and northern urban theories. But does it make sense to widen the debate and bring in also practical considerations? 'Learning from the South' is a slogan to be tested. In regions of the Global South, the empowerment approach is practiced since a few decades to enhance development. The aim of this presentation is to share some ideas on transferability of northern and southern approaches to community self-empowerment. Therefore, the context of information flows between local actors in the scope of informal urban settlements in Cairo, Kathmandu, and Ulaanbaatar as well as in the German small town of Weißwasser will be compared. The actor's constellations, communication patterns and roles of urban actors in empowerment processes are depicted. Alongside, it is argued that in local areas in both the South and the North similar community self-empowerment processes, on different actors' levels, contribute to new sets of urban politics and types of communication. In the conclusion, ways of collaboration between different actors, like the co-production approach, are discussed and it will be shown how self-empowerment could be supported.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN FORM (L)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

WORKPLACE LOCATION, POLYCENTRICISM AND CAR COMMUTING

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Abstract Body: Planning policy documents increasingly promote the 'polycentric city' as a measure to promote sustainable mobility in urban areas, underpinned by concepts such as 'jobs-housing balance'. Studies have shown that residents of neighborhoods with high availability of local jobs tend to commute shorter distances and drive less than residents of neighborhoods with a deficit of jobs do. However, this does not necessarily mean that higher local jobs-housing balances have reduced commuting distances at a metropolitan scale. Employment growth in predominantly residential suburbs may result in longer commutes for those employees who are not local residents. Based on data from the Norwegian cities of Oslo, Bergen, Stavanger and Trondheim, the presentation will illuminate how workplace location relative to the main city center and suburban sub-centers, and local-area density, are associated with commuting distances and travel modes. Workplace location in compact suburban sub-centers performs better, judged from a sustainable mobility perspective, than ordinary suburban and exurban employment growth does. Polycentric workplace development is still less favorable than densification close to the main city center if the aim is to reduce car driving. Local facilities such as schools, kindergarten and grocery stores should of course not be centralized to the inner city, nor should workplaces that are area demanding and/or generate much goods transport. For most other workplaces, however, central locations contribute to shorter commuting distances and lower shares of car commuting than for suburban job locations, even if the latter are located in compact sub-centers.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CASCADING EFFECTS AND PATTERN FORMATIONS L
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

DANCING IN THE DARK
– REVEALING THE NETWORKED DYNAMICS OF PLANNING PROCESSES

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Abstract Body: As cities are currently facing large-scale and constantly evolving systemic challenges, there is a high responsibility for planning practice to develop its own processes for responding to these demanding circumstances. As complex systems, planning processes are typically dynamic in nature, exceeding the understanding of individual actors. Thus, resilient cities cannot be planned in silos, but require the synergy of various expertises in the processes. In planning practice, collaborative multi-actor processes are seldom linear and easily structured, but are affected by various externalities, ranging from legislative to organizational frameworks.
Planning process development is a topical theme in the context of Finland. Planning legislation is currently being re-evaluated, and some of the largest cities are simultaneously re-organizing their planning processes. This study aims at utilizing the possibilities of social network analysis in revealing the networked dynamics of planning processes and identifying a range of influencing factors. The empirical analysis uses detailed time-series data of organized actor interactions during a four-year statutory strategic spatial planning process in the Helsinki Capital Region.
The findings visualize and quantify the actual social complexity and hidden dynamics of networking in a spatial planning process (e.g., structure, size, modularity, density, node degree, centrality). Based on the cumulative and disaggregate analysis, one can conclude that social network analysis offers a promising visual-analytical method for unveiling network dynamics in the planning process research. In addition, these methods support planning organizations in process development by encouraging discussion of their network dynamics and structures, and their possible consequences on planning practice.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

CONTRACTUAL URBAN REGENERATION: RISKS AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS FOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

IT'S ALL IN THE CONTRACT—OR IS IT? COORDINATION, PROTECTION, AND CONTINGENCY IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEALS

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Abstract Body: Governance arrangements for redeveloping inner-city areas and brownfields are often laid down in contractual agreements. Public and private sector actors seek to mitigate risk, ensure service delivery, and organize payment structures by setting up agreements that define the rules of the game. First, by drafting a contract, parties can be mutually protected against opportunistic behavior, for instance by defining penalty mechanisms for inappropriate behavior. Second, a contract coordinates a relationship by assigning roles and responsibilities and regulating monitoring. Third, through the specification of contingency plans and flexibility measures a contract allows actors to adapt to changing conditions. As Dutch urban planning has evolved from a plan-led system to a development-led system over the past few decades, local governments have welcomed developers, financiers, and investors to assume more responsibilities in urban development. Against this backdrop, contractual agreements have become increasingly popular. Although the planning literature shows extensive accounts on Dutch urban development in general and the specific planning models used over time, there has been limited academic coverage of what public and private sector actors actually incorporate in the agreements they make. The proposed paper contributes to the literature by addressing what is actually written in confidential private law agreements. It presents an analysis of the contracts used in three urban regeneration projects in the Netherlands. The preliminary findings indicate that despite significant amounts of money and risk being involved in project deals, the contracts come across as incomplete documents that leave room for interpretation and discretion.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

SPATIAL PRODUCTION
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PRODUCING THE 21ST CENTURY CITY: LABOR UNIONS AS URBANISTS IN LAS VEGAS

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Abstract Body: The spatial production of the city in the 21st century is a complex and multifaceted process that belies the often overly-simplistic narratives. What is often missing in such singular narratives [e.g. of the neoliberal city] is a grasp of the rich and nuanced on-the-ground realities that differ in each context. Such is the case of Las Vegas, which continues largely to be dismissed by scholars as simply an exemplar of extreme neoliberalism, excessive consumption, inauthentic urbanism, city as theatre, or perpetual transience. In contradistinction, this paper makes two arguments: (a) more generally, that Las Vegas is worthy of serious study because even as a city of apparent extremes, it reflects similar phenomena in other 21st century cities, and (b) specifically, that Las Vegas shows how social and political movements like labor unions produce the city in unusual and influential ways. Thus, labor unions simultaneously shape and are shaped by the political-economic context of the American city. The paper examines this phenomenon through research on the powerful Culinary Workers Union in Las Vegas. Through primary and secondary sources, especially field research in Las Vegas, the paper offers several insights. First, it shows that while labor unions may not directly shape the city in the ways that city planners or policymakers do, they can substantially alter the urban political-economy at the local level. Second, in the absence of a powerful public planning presence in the neoliberal context of contemporary cities, labor unions are among the few influential organizations countering urban precarity through their direct actions. Third, and finally, the success of labor unions in places like Las Vegas is also due to particular spatial features of the city, such as the densities of activity that facilitate effective protests, organizing and ongoing training.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

BELONGING/ENABLING
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

IMPACT OF URBAN REVITALIZATION PROJECT ON LIVABILITY : THE CASE IN SOUTH KOREA

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Abstract Body: The 'Livability' is a paramount importance element in urban planning. What is livability and what makes a urban livable? 'Livability' is defined as sum of the factors that add up to a quality of life including built and natural environment, economy, and social equity. In other words, government cares about sustainability of economy and ecology, people care more about quality and quantity of cities' functions and facilities. Therefore, 'Livability' is crucial factor for not only urban planning but also regenerating a declining city. The Urban Revitalization project is a national political agenda in South Korea. However, we found following limitations in the policy and previous researches. First, there was lack of consideration of 'livability' in the process of selecting project areas or analyzing the effect of policy. Second, the effect of policy has not been tested empirically since previous studies have set the temporal range after the policy implementation. This paper develops a generalization of the widely used difference-in-differences method for evaluating the effects of policy from 2007 to 2016. Before and after 'livability' differences among 13 project areas were compared with the others that were not selected. It showed that the policy did not affect 'livability' since it does not consider livability index in practice. South Korea government plans to spend 50 billion dollars over the next five years to continue Urban Revitalization policy. In order to evaluate effect of policy and become livable cities, livability index should be considered in the process of selecting and monitoring project areas.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

INCLUDING
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

GLOBAL AND LOCAL REALITIES ON MAIN STREETS - AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF HORNSGATAN, STOCKHOLM

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Abstract Body: This paper explores main streets' micro-sociological processes that demonstrate the paradox of everydayness and complexity through a layered perspective on the production and construction of public space. The coexisting social networks, economic opportunities and various ethnicities indicate a state of hyper-diversity that calls for multilevel understanding. Ethnographic research methods are used for an in-depth case study of the main street Hornsgatan, Stockholm, to investigate the tensions between global and local realities for different user groups. After providing the analysis and conclusions, larger questions of inclusive globalized public spaces are discussed.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN FORM AND STRUCTURE LL
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

THE PLANNING STRATEGY OF THE "NEW TOWN"AROUND THE METROPOLITAN AREA FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF URBAN-RURAL RELATIONSHIP CHANGE —— A CASE STUDY ON WANGJI TOWN，WUHAN CITY

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Abstract Body: Under the background of urban-rural integration， the strengthening of urban and rural development in China, the relationship between small towns and rual in the vicinity of China's metropolitan area is gradually being reconstructed. With the cross-border flow of rural resources and the constant differentiation of the development power of small towns, the small towns around the metropolitan area play a leading role in rural development in the region. With the transformation production mode between small town and rural, the small towns bear the economic function of effectively integrating the village resources. With the gradual emergence of the sharing features of the service facilities, the small towns around the metropolitan area assume the service function for farmers near urbanization area. Under the changing of urban-rural functions, some small towns around the metropolitan area transformed from'Central towns' to 'New Towns' and become an important space carrier for urban-rural integration. This paper， taking Wangji Town Planning practice as an example, explores the planning strategy of "New Town" in the context of the change of the urban-rural function in the small towns around the metropolitan area, break the traditional thinking mode of administrative division unit, bridging the gap between development and daily life, establishing a new mechanism of coordinated development of urban-rural areas. Based on the resource endowment, puts forward the planning path to adapt to the new urban-rural relationship.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

HERITAGE, TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

THE TOURISTIFICATION OF ST.ª MARIA DO CALHAU: A CASE OF SUCCESS?

R. Matos
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Abstract Body: The St.ª Maria do Calhau district was the birthplace of the city of Funchal, the capital of the Madeira archipelago. The neighbourhood was, from its origin, a working district on the fringes of the rich and powerful centre of the city. This marginalization continued until the 20th century, when the character of its narrow streets and the poverty of its inhabitants was seen for the first time as picturesque, and its touristic interest was discovered. In 1986 the neighbourhood was classified as an old urban quarter worthy of safeguarding, and its process of touristification began, leading to the progressive relocation of almost all its resident population. Nowadays, the neighbourhood is being occupied at street-level by restaurants, bars and craft shops and, on the upper floors, by tourist accommodation. The typology of the existing houses allows an easy adaptation, making restoration profitable. In the coming years, with the recovery of the old physical structure, the neighbourhood will likely become a large tourist accommodation complex, fitted to the fifteenth century urban fabric. To what extent can this transformation - which has been welcomed by the majority of the population and by tourists, and has not received much opposition from relocated residents - be regarded as a case of success? In a city with one of the oldest touristic traditions in Portugal, the case will be approached from a historical perspective, questioning dogmas that throw an uncritical anathema on the processes of urban touristification regardless of local specificities.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

PROPERTY RIGHTS, DEVELOPMENT CONTROL AND LAND-USE PLANNING
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

AFTER EXCLUSION: THE SOCIAL FUNCTION OF PROPERTY IN LATIN AMERICA AND EUROPE

B. Davy[1], G. Ondetti[2]
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Abstract Body: Spatial planning influences the distribution of wealth and poverty through designating permitted uses of property. Frequently, such influence is construed as burden on private property, supposed to mitigate negative effects of exclusion. Spatial planning, however, merely points the land-uses in a direction where individual and collective rationalities are best aligned. From this perspective, spatial planning is an instrument of coordinating private and public interests that reaches beyond exclusion and strengthens the social function of property. The notion that private property is, or has, a "social function" is probably more widely diffused in Latin American constitutions and statutes than in those of any other world region. It has been the legal foundation for numerous efforts at land redistribution, especially in rural areas. However, this notion actually originated in the work of European intellectuals, most prominently León Duguit and Karl Renner. Our paper will offer an analysis of how the social function should be understood, especially in societies characterized by profound inequalities in property ownership. How, it will ask, can the social function best be conceptualized in order to function as an effective tool for promoting equity within a broadly capitalist framework? Literature Davy, B., 2016. Land policy. Oxford: Routledge. Duguit, L., 1912. Les transformations générales du droit privé depuis le Code Napoléon. Paris : Félix Alcan. Ondetti, G., 2016. The social function of property, land rights and social welfare in Brazil. Land Use Policy 50, 29–37. Renner, K., 1929/1949. The institutions of private law and their social functions. London: Routledge.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CO-EVOLUTIONARY STRATEGIES L
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR CONDITIONING: RELATIONSHIP AND FORECAST – HOW PLANNING OF SPACES IS AFFECTED, AND WHAT CAN BE EXPECTED IN THE FUTURE

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Abstract Body: "Climate change" means a change of climate, which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere, and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods. Climate change on the planet has always been constant, since the beginning of time. Earth was born with the birth of our solar system, and from a hot ball of fire, it has gradually become cooler to finally support life, from the most primitive to the most complex forms of living things. From the onset of the age of homo sapiens, up until the nineteenth century, the overall climate on earth has remained reliably unchanged, when in the early 1900s, air-conditioners started being used. Consecutively people started settling, and also migrating to comparatively hotter and sunnier areas in larger numbers, and for the next century, air-conditioners found an exponentially larger audience, and as the indoor air kept on being conditioned, the outside air went on being neglected. In this paper, we will try to examine the relationship between artificial air-conditioning, climate change, and urbanisation, and establish a relationship between them. We will try to demonstrate that the use of air-conditioners doesn't just affect the climate of that urban area, but may even affect other adjacent areas as well. We will try to build up a relationship between planning practices, and usage of air conditioners in urban areas; how their usage has led to climate change, and what are the future prospects.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNANCE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

HOW TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTS OF PARTICIPATORY ACTIVITIES ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES? A REVIEW OF RELEVANT CONCEPTS.

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Abstract Body: Participatory activities in urban planning processes are increasing. There is a variety of types of participation procedures. However, little is known about the actual effects and impacts of participatory actions on both the specific urban development process and the broader institutional and societal context. Research on the effects and impact of participatory activities is still in its infancy. Reasons can be found in the methodology (complexity, measurability, lack of control groups) and the motivation (lack of epistemic interest, funding and acceptance of negative results). There are several concepts for the evaluation of the effects of participatory activities (e.g. Abelson and Gauvin 2006, Frewer and Rowe 2005), but most of them do not focus on participation in urban planning. The paper reviews several of those concepts and discusses their utility and limits for the use in urban planning procedures. Urban planning is, compared to other governance fields, even more complex (several actors, long-time processes). The discussion includes aspects such as the proposed time of evaluation (ex ante vs. ex post), the capacity (feasibility) and the initiation process. The results are tested with some case studies gained from a literature review. The paper leads to some hypotheses on the utility of effect and impact evaluation tools for participatory activities in urban planning. The author is working on a PhD on the state of the art and perspectives of the evaluation of effects of participatory activities on urban development processes in Germany.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

LOCATION PATTERN AND TYPOLOGY ANALYSIS OF URBAN HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIAL PARK IN SOUTH KOREA

J. Park
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Abstract Body: Urban high-tech industrial parks have been introduced and supplied in South Korea to foster high-tech industries, secure urban competitiveness and create urban jobs. The industrial parks, first introduced in 2001, are now 23 (2% of total number of all industrial parks) by the end of 2017. There is criticism that those industrial parks are still very few numbers, especially in the central areas of large metropolitan areas where are rich in high-end human resources, cultures and technologies. In addition, unlike other types of industrial parks, urban high-tech industrial parks are designated in urban areas, and thus can have unique characteristics in terms of size, form and density. Using the national industrial park spatial DB, this study aims to analyze the locational patterns of urban high-tech industrial parks and those morphological characteristics such as street, block, and building patterns. The result of the analysis shows that most urban high-tech industrial parks still tend to locate in greenfield sites in boundaries or outskirts of urban areas. However, some industrial parks are found in existing developed sites of urban core areas with a human-oriented street and block shape, as well as highly mixed-use and verticalized building pattern.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

REAL-ESTATE MARKETS, FINANCIAL RISK AND LEGAL MECHANISMS, I
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

SIMPLICITY OR COMPLEXITY? DOES DE-REGULATION OFFER ANY HOPE FOR THE BROKEN HOUSING MARKET IN ENGLAND?

J. Askew
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Abstract Body: Successive governments and neo-liberal right-wing think-tanks in England have argued that over-regulation in the planning system fetters the freedom of capitalism, leading to a seemingly inexhaustible reform of the laws that govern it. At first sight, calls for simplification are in line with good regulatory practice for smart or better regulation (Baldwin, 2005). But unintended consequences increase ambiguity, leading to a new layer of complexity, making implementation more difficult (Booth, 2016). The UK planning system remains one of the most flexible in the world with its broad policy base and discretionary merit-based system for permitting development. It lacks the rigid inflexibility of zoning and codified systems, allowing for considerable negotiation at every stage of the process. In a poorly understood historic and theoretical context, (Prior, 2005), regulatory relaxation is followed by reformed principles more aligned to market logics (Lord, 2012). Ideologically-driven, the English Government looks to an American-style zoning system and de-regulatory measures to respond to a 'broken housing market'. Two new rules, 'permission in principle' and 'prior approval' demonstrate that this so-called simplification leads to complexity, creating ambiguity with disastrous consequences. Baldwin R (2005) 'Is better regulation smarter regulation? *Public Law* Booth, P., (2016) 'Planning and the rule of law' *Planning Theory and Practice,* Vol. 17, 3. Lord A., Tewdwr-Jones, M., (2014) 'Is planning under attack? Chronicling the deregulation of urban and environmental planning in England, *European Planning Studies*, Vol 22, 2. Prior, A., (2005) 'UK Planning reform: a regulationist interpretation' *Planning Theory and Practice,* Vol.6, 4.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

INFORMALITY AND PLANNING REGULATION PRACTICES
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

WHEN POLICIES HIT THE GROUND: LAND-BASED STRATEGIES AND URBAN REDEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract Body: Land-based strategies – from land banking to privatization, regularization to readjustment – play a central role in comprehensive strategies of urban redevelopment. This is especially evident in cities in the global South, where strategies must tackle immense challenges related to informal settlements and 'slums'. This paper critically reviews the prominent role of land-based instruments in several recent urban strategies in India. It encompasses both national policy frameworks and metropolitan- and urban level plans in Mumbai and Delhi. Specific strategies discussed include: Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM, 2005-2017); Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT, 2015-2022); Rajiv Awas Yojana Mission (RAY – "Cities without Slums", 2010-2015); Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY – "Housing for All", 2015-2022); Mumbai Metropolitan Region Concept Plan (2011); Greater Mumbai Development Plan (2016); and the Delhi Land Pooling Policy. We use content analysis to examine which land-based instruments are proposed (and which are neglected) as means to redevelop informal settlements and assess their diverse objectives. These include infrastructure provision, affordable housing supply, value capture, wealth redistribution, spatial integration and social cohesion. We evaluate these plans along two scales: the degree to which they promote government-, partnership-, or market-led interventions; and the extent to which they detail tools for implementation. We evaluate these strategies by means of several examples from the international experience where land-based instruments are harnessed to improve social equity and cohesion (Alterman, 2013, 2014). Our overall goal is to assess whether these strategies could contribute to realizing more integrated and socially inclusive cities in an urbanizing India.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

BORDERS AND PLANNING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS CROSS-BORDER REGIONS – INFLUENCE OF EU POLICIES ON CROSS-BORDER TRANSPORT?

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Abstract Body: This paper addresses the influence of the two EU policies *European Territorial Cooperation* and *Trans-European Transport Networks* on the transport development in cross-border regions (CBRs). It compares the implementation of EU transport aims in the German-Polish CBR *Brandenburg-Lubuskie* and the Western European CBR *Greater Region Saar-Lor-Lux+*, involving German, Belgian, French and Luxemburgish entities. The analysis is based on a document analysis of national, regional and cross-border policies and of concrete projects, as well as interviews with stakeholders from different administrative levels of the involved Member States as well as from cross-border institutions. The two CBR-case studies show different initial situations and features – among others different spatialities – although belonging both to the INTERREG A classification. Such different initial situations can lead to distinct policy implementations. Based on the comparison, the paper discusses the reasonableness of policy-making in the field of cross-border transport at EU level. Can the EU transport related policies adequately address and effectively support the CBRs in their respective transport challenges and contribute to territorial cohesion despite the different scales? The comparison of both case studies shows that the EU transport related policy discourse is repeated stronger in the national policies of cross-border regions which include Eastern European Member States. In general, however, as cross-border transport was rarely mentioned in the domestic policies and many transport challenges have remained despite the EU support, the paper finally defines recommendations and orientations for the two EU policies and the future enhancement of cross-border transport in the EU.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

STRATEGIC PLANNING
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANNING IN LEBANON: THE CASE OF FEDERATIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

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Abstract Body: Planning law and regulations in Lebanon, has long been considered as the task entrusted to the government institutions that allows providing an equitable planning framework. However, in the context of globalization, two issues arise: that of decentralization, which is judged more effective, in particular by international donors; and the rise of new actors playing an increasing role in urban planning and development, gaining power and could have more influential roles. In 1977, the municipal law authorized the creation of federations of municipalities in Lebanon. However, it is only until recently have we witnessed their actual rise. Over the last decade, these federations assumed an important role as planning actors, more importantly in the field of strategic planning. The paper aims to analyze this shift by answering three questions; first, what is the positioning of these federations, as institutional planning actors, on the planning chessboard? Second what instruments do they use for planning and what kind of relation exists between strategic planning and the regulatory traditional planning? Based on 25 semi-structured interviews, the paper shows, first, that federations of municipalities, sandwiched between the state and the municipalities, are structured based on political and communitarian logics (1). Second, they are adopting strategic planning as a planning and governance tool that allows them to go beyond the limits of the traditional sclerotic planning system (2). Third, strategic planning became a localized planning practice; however it presents itself as an autonomous nexus creating its own evolving process in a fragmented landscape of planning practices(3).

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

MOBILITY FOR INCLUSION
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

HOPING FOR INCLUSIVE MOBILITY: SMART TECHNOLOGY TOOLS IN TRANSPORT INCLUSION

M. Gebresselassie[1], T. Sanchez[2]
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Abstract Body: Smart technologies are considered a part of the solution for urban problems. Our study examines smart mobility tools in the context of equity and inclusion challenges in transport and evaluates their potential in making mobilities for hope. The focus of the study is on transport disadvantages experienced as a result of low income, physical disability, and language barriers. Our research question is: How do smart mobility tools address social inclusion and equity in transport, if at all? We surveyed 64 smartphone transport applications (apps) to assess their features in light of these issues. The findings show that smart mobility tools respond to equity and inclusion needs in two ways: (a) by employing universal design in general-use apps, including cost-conscious features, and providing language options (b) by specifically developing smartphone apps for persons with disabilities. However, further study showed that such apps are in short supply. Analysis of market factors in the app ecosystem indicates that existing business models of the industry are nonviable for these types of apps. Our study outlines roles local governments and transportation authorities can play to support this market. The purpose of the study is to raise issues of transport inclusion in the smart technology realm and discourse. Moreover, it is to highlight and assert the role of planning in generating hope and in contributing towards inclusive futures.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNANCE OF TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATIONS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

MANAGING URBAN TRANSITIONS: REVIEW, FRAMEWORK AND EMPIRICAL TRIALS

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Abstract Body: Cities and urban regions around the world are under many pressures and in response have to adapt, innovate and change. Planning only superficially (if at all) draws from the rich field of transition and change management and rarely succeeds in pursuing integrated approaches and strategies. This lack of effectively dealing with transitioning is due to various reasons, including the legacy of relying on non-management disciplinary knowledge and a gap between scientific literature and practice and policy discourse. To fill this gap between planning knowledge base and practice, we review literature on strategic planning, integration and transition management. We examine related concepts and theories developed to help address and drive the sudden and long-term changes in societal structures and practices which are required for creation of sustainable and resilient cities. From literature we derive a generic and pragmatic framework for an integrated and interdisciplinary approach to facilitating transitions in urban environments. We apply this general framework to 3 cases of urban transition and find it useful in identifying the key elements that would enable a more systematic pursuit of urban transitions: . We also connect this framework to the process developed in a 30-partner European FP7 TURAS project and discuss the lessons learned in implementing the findings of research into local practice. We discover that even successful projects would differ in the structures and paths pursued in managing the transition process.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INSIGHTS INTO LIVEABLE NEIGHBORHOODS
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

EFFECTS OF COLLECTING SOCIAL STOCK AS PUBLIC HOUSING: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN NANJING, JIANGSU PROVINCE

Z. Li
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Abstract Body: Currently, most cities in China are facing the problem of ample supply of commodity housing and the relative shortage of affordable housing. Driven by the reform goal of housing supply side, it is a major transformation of urban housing welfare measures in China to raise public rental housing from the rental market and replace the government building new ones by reusing available social stock housing sources. This paper selects Nanjing, which has carried out the practice of collecting vacant private housing as public rental housing, as an an empirical research object, and aims to study the effect and impact of such alternative public rental housing. The results showed that at the urban scale, this practice promoted the overall dispersion of the beneficiaries and helped to prevent the relocation and over-concentration of the poor due to the reunification resettlement. However, on a community scale, this practice has accelerated the partial re-agglomeration of guaranteed parties and may result in the solidification of the poor and the continued deterioration of some old communities. It is difficult for the government to effectively alleviate the housing problems of poor households by offering this alternative public rental housing based on economic efficiency. Therefore, this paper points out that in order to improve this public housing welfare it is also necessary to optimize housing options, enhance community development and renovate the declined communities.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

DYNAMICS OF RESIDENTIAL CHOICE AND DEMAND
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

A STUDY ON RESIDENTIAL DEMANDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE LIVING IN SHANGHAI CHUANGZHI FANG AREA

Z. Wei, J. Zhou, J. Chen, Z. Zhou
College Of Architecture And Urban Planning（caup）, Tongji University, Shanghai/CHINA

Abstract Body: The emergence of different youth lifestyles is the direct outcome of the fast urbanization in major Chinese cities. The realizations about using of personal living space differ than those previous generations had in their minds. The primary goal of this paper is to conduct the collection of residential demands of the youth population. The survey conducted in the selected areas of Shanghai, namely Chuang Zhifang, bring to light, interesting results and highlight the different ways of youth form in this communities. The research methods utilized include questionnaire and interview to examine living status and residential demands of young residents living in the selected area. The survey is composed of two main sections, which respectively proceed from the use of indoor space and the feelings of dwellers, and continue with the investigation of the indoor spatial layout and facility pipelines, as well living experience of the youth group. According to the study, the layout of the apartments is expected to change flexibility over time with the varied demands, and also the separation form. There is also the considerable amount of hope that the future pipeline will turn to change more easily. It is important to notice that interviewing with young people shows that higher degrees of flexibility and freedom are in direct relationships with higher residential satisfaction and sense of belonging. The results of this survey can be further utilized to improve the residential design for young people and serve as a base for the new models of youth apartments.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND METABOLISM
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

CIRCULAR CITY: A DIALOGUE BETWEEN CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND URBAN METABOLISM

H. Cheng[1], H. Chang[2]
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Abstract Body: The concept of circular economy has been used to assess the construction of industrial parks and has also been regarded as a model towards sustainable development, leading to the concept of sustainability. The concept of circular economy is rarely promoted to the urban scale, however, if we concentrate on the scale. Moreover, in recent years the term of circular city has been found, but there is no relevant research to indicate how to achieve this idea. In order to establish a model to evaluate the circular city, this paper will use the structure of Multi-Agent Systems (MAS) and the theory of urban metabolism. The former one is mainly for analyzing and establishing the relationship between various departments and land use in the city, while the latter one is the process of analyzing the inputs and emissions of ecosystems in terms of resource input systems and waste discharges. Finally, the feasibility of this model is proved by the way of case analysis. Keywords Circular economy; Urban metabolism; Multi-Agent Systems (MAS); Sustainability

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INSIGHTS INTO LIVEABLE NEIGHBORHOODS
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC RENTAL HOUSING RESIDENTS AND OTHER RESIDENTS IN THE MIXED COMMUNITIES OF CHINA ——CASE STUDY OF RENTAL HOUSING NEIGHBORHOODS IN METROPOLIS SHANGHAI

Y. Zhang, F. Yang
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Abstract Body: Public rental housing is one type of the affordable housing, supplied by the local government, aiming at middle-lower-income groups. It is a common method to deal with housing shortage problems in urbanization process for many countries. China central government encourages accelerating the construction of public rental housing, through releasing the document of *Guiding Opinions on Accelerating the Development of Public Rental Housing*, in June 2010, by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development. However, the conflict issue between different groups in residential quarter is becoming serious due to different developing ways. The methodology of this research is based on the integration of case studies and social investigations, by selecting two typical rental housing neighborhoods which one is rental and commercial mixed-developed neighborhood located in urban central area, the other one is a rental housing neighborhood in the suburban new town. Firstly, based on the investigation of relationship between different residents in terms of social characteristic, it reveals the primary harmonious or conflicting facts of neighborhoods. In this step, we proceed from the analysis of social fabric of these two neighborhoods, by questionnaires survey, household interviews, on-site observations and statistical data analysis. Furthermore, it analyses the interaction mechanism of the identity difference and residential conflicts based on the hypothesis of causality. Meanwhile, the paper gives further definition of residential identity differences, in depth the aspects of income level, occupation, native place and education level. Finally, it gives argumentation about constructive suggestions facing the trends of rental housing development in contemporary Shanghai.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

NEW URBAN MOVEMENTS AND THE RIGHT TO THE CITY
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

RESEARCH ON SPATIAL EFFECTS OF MEGA-EVENT IN URBAN NEW DISTRICT ---CASE STUDY OF NANJING HEXI NEW TOWN

L. Zhang
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Abstract Body: Under the background of globalization, mega-events have been widely carried out in Chinese and western cities as the catalyst of urban development. The mega-event is a growth-oriented public policy led by the government, which is a powerful political tool for city or regional marketing. Nanjing government put forward important strategies of developing and constructing Hexi new town in 2001, then the 10th national games and the youth Olympic Games and other major activities respectively were held in Hexi new town, which has a significant impact on the spatial structure of Nanjing city. This paper takes the Hexi new town of Nanjing city as an example to study the spatial effect of Mega-event marketing on urban new district. Firstly，by studying the development of the various stages of Hexi new town, this paper discusses the important material spatial effect and immaterial space effect of the mega-event on Nanjing and Hexi new town. Secondly, the effects of material space are summarized from four aspects: the evolution and reorganization of urban spatial structure, the construction of major facilities, the image of landmarks and the area, and the construction of the environment. From the aspects of culture, economy, politics, society and so on, this paper summarizes the immaterial spatial effect of mega-events. Finally, the operation mechanism of mega-marketing and summarizes the influence of mega-events on the construction of new district are studied, which can provide reference for other similar urban development projects.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF PLANNING METHODS L
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

EVALUATION OF BEIJING CULTURE AND CREATIVE INDUSTRY FUNCTIONAL AREAS' DEVELOPING BY INDUSTRIES DISTRIBUTION AND INDUSTRIAL REVENUE DISTRIBUTION

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Abstract Body: This article reviews the development of three typical Cultural and Creative Industry(CCI) Functional Zones in Beijing, including New Media Industry Functional Zone, CBD-Dingfuzhuang International Media Corridor Functional Zone and Olympic Culture and Sports (Exhibition) Fusion Functional Zone. Identified by the local authorities, each zone represents a developing type of CCI Functional Zones in Beijing, including Top-down mode (New Media Industry Functional Zone), Bottom-up mode (CBD-Dingfuzhuang International Media Corridor Functional Zone) and well-developed area's Spontaneous-organized mode (Olympic Culture and Sports (Exhibition) Fusion Functional Zone). Based on enterprise and revenue data with urban spatial data from 2011 to 2015 of the three territories, this article aims to evaluate the evolvement of diverse industries and corresponding taxation distribution within different land uses in the CCI Functional Zones of Beijing. Applying the approach of GIS analysis, it studies the dynamic spatial transitions of enterprise and revenue in various industry categories of the three zones in five years. Drawing upon the findings, it is concluded that despite the macro developing positioning towards the three zones, it is common that wholesale and retail, leasing and business service, scientific research and technology service are dominant. As to land use, it is significant that the high industrial taxation is concentrated in well-developed and mixed-use areas. Especially, there is a distinct trend of mixed function along with the development of CCI Functional Zones.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CASCADING EFFECTS AND PATTERN FORMATIONS LL
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

ANALYSIS OF THE SPATIAL EVOLUTION CHARACTERISTICS OF CREATIVE INDUSTRIES IN SHANGHAI

T. Liu[1], X. Wen[2]
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Abstract Body: Since 90s twentieth Century, Creative industries around the world are gradually forming a trend of agglomeration, and generating creative cities and creative industries with metropolitan areas as the main carrier. Shanghai is the central city of China's economy, which is carrying on the transformation of creative economy. As an important part of the creative economy, the creative industry has a great influence on the economic, social and cultural aspects of Shanghai. So the aim of this paper is identifying and analyzing the characteristics of spatial evolution of creative industries in Shanghai. First, classifying Shanghai creative industries, based on the investigation of creative industry enterprises，established spatial database of 5 categories of creative enterprises by ARCGIS10, then using the grid method to calculate and draw Shanghai all kinds of creative industries Institutional thickness map of 2004, 2008 and 2013, and analyzing the spatial intension features of the creative industry in order to find out the development rules in the past 10 years. The study found that (1)The spatial distribution of creative industries in Shanghai has gradually spread from the center to the urban area since 90s, and "leapfrog" to the periphery of the city area since 2008.(2)Spatial pattern of various types of creative industry showing some differences, which has different kinds of density and different development stages.(3) The Overall creative industry space presents several different stages of development under the different forces of industrial self-organization, industrial policy and the diffusion of Internet information technology.

Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

SUSTAINABILITY DISCOURSES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

RESEARCH ON HETEROGENEOUS SPACE IN METROPOLIS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CREATIVE SPATIAL PRODUCTION IN TRADITIONAL CHINESE GARDEN AND SHANGHAI LONGTANG

X. Bai

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Abstract Body: Garden, The etymology of it refers to enclosure and paradise, which not only symbolizes an enclosed space, but also represents a sacred world, a utopia. Michel Foucault calls the Garden as the original heterotopia - a collage and abstraction of nature. Through this "mirror of utopia", people are able to pursuit their inner feelings and enjoy spiritual pleasure. As a remarkable idealized space, Chinese garden make it easier to distinguish a heterotopia from a utopia, although many people blame the fading of it on lacking of traditional skills, but the real reason is the alienation between culture and space. Serve as a cultural behavior, the Garden is always related to its region, historical and cultural background. However, in today's globalized world, the mass culture has broken this inherent relevance, the unidirectional construction led to the failure in garden construction and the spread of heterogeneous spaces. Therefore, in order to reconstruct the relationship between nature and its representation, to formed a sustainable and productive alliance for the transformation of inner-city districts of Shanghai. This article conducts a comparative study on the traditional Chinese garden and the heterogeneous space in Longtang, through science, by design and in place with an anthropological perspective. Particularly, under the global trend of cultural-life returning in Metropolis, it's essential to discuss how can we regain the skills of past and constantly translate them into new urban context, to help people achieve their original imagination of ideal life in a new digital world – the Utopia of Modernity.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

SPATIAL JUSTICE AND COHESION
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

RESEARCH ON SPATIAL JUSTICE IN CENTRAL AREA OF METROPOLIS ——ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL AND SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF LAOXIMEN SUB-DISTRICT IN SHANGHAI

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Abstract Body: It is an important issue to realize the social equity and justice in contemporary urban development. Meanwhile, it is also a highlight spatial related topic in planning academic circles. In the context of rapid development and spatial transformation in Shanghai, urban spatial fabric and lifestyles are constantly being reconstructed. The "spaces" shaped in different era are presented in collage and mixed ways, reflecting the complexity of social and spatial patterns, because the built environment always failed to transform with the replacement of population and time completely. With the superposition process of nonhomogeneous residents and space, it is necessary for the research of spatial justice. This article attempts to reveal the connotation of spatial justice and seek for research methodologies to evaluate the justness of space, based on the analysis of social network, interaction of residents, spatial fabric and the configuration of public facilities at inner area of Shanghai. The paper analyzes the evolution characteristics of population, employment, public facilities and housing aspect of Laoximen neighborhood as a case, which is located in Huangpu District of Shanghai, integrating quantitative analysis and spatial analysis. Meanwhile, a questionnaire survey for residents gives the sociological analysis perspective. The results indicate that the distribution of public facilities in central Shanghai, which worked at previous population structure and spatial pattern, is faced with severe mismatch of spatial and social structure. Finally, the paper discusses the conceptual spatial pattern of Shanghai, form the perspective of space stability, groups diversity, social mobility and spatial match.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

RETHINKING THE CONCEPTUAL GROUNDS: HERITAGE AND CONFLICT
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE TRANSFORMATION OF AN URBAN HERITAGE IN SHENZHEN —— THE URBAN INSTITUTE ALONG THE SECONDARY BORDERLINE

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Abstract Body: As an urban heritage in Shenzhen, The Secondary Borderline is a man-made boundary set up for the special status due to political and economical development in 1983. Along the borderline, armed police stationed there to inspect people and vehicles that wanted to enter the Special Administrative Region (SAR) before 1997. Nowadays, the whole city of Shenzhen carried out integrated reform. There is no need to reserve borders between the SAR and the Mainland. Followed by this change, many questions appear spontaneously, such as manifesting a loose and messy morphology; creating a vast drop at the level of social psychology among the public; and developing countless "villages in city" because of the floating population and immigrants. On the other hand, The Secondary Borderline witnessed the unique process of development in Shenzhen and mentally carried remote historical memory of the city and citizens. Therefore, it is a huge challenge to explore, preserve and highlight its historical value, providing an energetic urban public space, as well as making up for the urban physical and psychological rip. This thesis takes education as a starting point, combining population structure and industry characteristics of the Secondary Borderline; responding to the features of the floating population in Shenzhen; finally putting forward the concept of The Urban Institute, which is an open campus including functions of vocational training, non-vocational training and community activities. It can facilitate the migrant integration materially as well as psychologically, while adaptable to the complex historical relationships along The Secondary Borderline.

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

CO-CREATING
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE FUTILITY OF ORDER: STRUGGLES FOR THE RIGHT TO THE CITY BY STREET VENDORS IN HANOI

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Abstract Body: Cities are sites of contestations in which the spaces of everyday life of the people are in constant clash with the spaces envisioned and enforced by planners and politicians. For many modern governments, the spatial ordering of the city according to a certain aesthetic ideal has been a powerful tool to implement the state vision of social and moral order. This is not only a practice of bygone modernist era but still very much relevant in the current age of globalised neoliberalisation. The problem is, the ordering quest tends to be a purification process that marginalise and suppress those forms and activities that do not fit into the orderly image, such as the spaces created by poor people in their every day life. The paper discusses the contestations between the state ordering actions and the struggle for the right to the city of street vendors through the case of a recent sidewalk clearance campaign in Hanoi. It is argued that the ordering of urban space in Vietnam is a function of power. For the higher-level governments, the ordering action is the legitimation of power and keeping of control. For the lower-level governments, the ordering action is the justification of their own existence. The failure of the sidewalk clearance campaign highlights the futility of top-down ordering and the resilience of the street vendors and their ingenuous spatial strategies. The paper is based on materials from policy documents; media coverage and interviews with street vendors in Hanoi.

Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

THE RECOGNITION OF DIFFERENCES AND THE PLURAL DIMENSION OF ACTIVISM
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

STUDY ON THE IMPACTS OF MAJOR COMPREHENSIVE SPORTS EVENTS ON THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN TRANSITION—A CASE STUDY OF THE YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES IN NANJING

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Abstract Body: In the global competition era, major comprehensive sports events bacome the focus in worldwide, which is the urban development engine, many cities are keen to promote the competitiveness of the city by hosting major sports events. As China's cities enter the transition and upgrading period of development, major cities has also raised the upsurge of holding major comprehensive sports events, which accelerate the transition development of the direction of high quality and internationalization, of course, there are some problems such as the input-output efficiency is not high, the destruction of urban spatial growth texture etc. For those reasons, this article is based on the review of research progress at home and abroad, taking the Nanjing Youth Olympic Games as an example, adpoting grey clustering model and spatial analysis to systematically assess the impacts of the Youth Olympic Games on Nanjing in economic, society, space, transportation, facilities, environment, system and so on seven aspects, so as to provide reference for China's cities which will hold and intend to bid for the major comprehensive sports events.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

SPATIAL JUSTICE AND COHESION
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

TERRITORIAL COHESION CITIES: POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT HUBS IN LAGGING REGIONS?

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Abstract Body: Despite being mentioned in several EU documents in recent decades, Territorial Cohesion is still a very much misunderstood and illusive concept, both for politicians and for academics. Over the years, the EU Cohesion Policy rationale has been gradually shifting towards a growth and investment agenda, following on from the main goals of EUROPE 2020, TA2020, the EU Urban Agenda and the overall current economic context faced by EU territories. The focus is now on the big cities, the MEGAs and FUAs. The fact that few EU countries present a dominant 'polycentric' urban system pattern, leads to policy implementation problems in 'monocentric' countries. Many of the 'monocentric' countries also experience significantly low population densities than countries in Central Europe. In this light, the rise of a 'Territorial Cohesion narrative' poses crucial challenges. This paper aims to discuss the role of medium towns as crucial anchors in achieving the policy goal of Territorial Cohesion. It highlights the need to counterbalance market trends to favour the continuous channelling of investment and people into larger metropolitan areas, by means of proactive measures focused in attracting investment to medium towns, as an alternative to dispersing public and private investment in lagging territories. Iberian and Scandinavian cases are examined in more detail in order to illustrate the possibilities and challenges of using 'Territorial Cohesion Cities' as development hubs in lagging regions to achieve Territorial Cohesion at a national level.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

TRANSPORT EQUITY
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

MEASURING SOCIAL EQUITY EFFECTS OF NON-MOTORISED ACCESSIBILITY TO RETAIL ACTIVITYMEASURING SOCIAL EQUITY EFFECTS OF NON-MOTORISED ACCESSIBILITY TO RETAIL ACTIVITY

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Abstract Body: Policies that enhance accessibility to major activities (e.g. health care facilities, educational facilities, food stores) are increasingly considered an essential component of plans to achieve sustainable urban futures. One relevant limitation can lie in considering transport accessibility as an absolute parameter, which paying no particular attention to how accessibility is distributed among individual members of society. To address that, the present paper aims at evaluating the social equity effects by mapping how "Retail Mobility Environments" -homogenous geographical areas that interrelate non-motorised accessibility and retail activity- distribute non-motorised accessibility to retails between different socio-economic groups of population. The city of Zaragoza (Spain), where there is a clear institutional objective to foster non-motorised mobility patterns to retail activity, served as case study. A specific method has been developed that locates, identifies and compares from a spatial viewpoint both "Disadvantage Accessibility places" (DAPs) and "Advantage Accessibility Places" (AAPs) for four socio-economic groups of population (young employed, young non-employed, seniors, and adults). Results suggest that young non-employed have the most inequitable distribution of non-motorised accessibility, while young employed is the most favoured group. The paper concludes with a discussion on both the need to use accessibility measures as a basic unit to assess transportation equity effects and the challenge to establish accessibility minimum standards for population.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

LEGAL MECHANISMS OF COMPULSORY PRUCHASE AND LAND READJUSTMENT
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

COMPULSORY PROPERTY ACQUISITION FOR DENSIFICATION: A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON

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Abstract Body: This paper explores international approaches to the compulsory acquisition of property for the purpose of achieving densification. The paper aims to make a cross-national comparison of the circumstances and ways in which property rights are extinguished or compensated in order to achieve the public benefits of densification. It draws on 11 case studies from North America, Europe, Asia and Australia. The nationally varying scope of compulsory acquisition in terms of the circumstances under which it can be used and the types of densification initiatives to which it can be applied is identified. The processes of compulsory acquisition are compared in terms of appeal rights, permitted or required negotiation, and the extent to which acquisition is subject to public examination, inter alia. The paper then compares the nature of compensation for expropriated property, such as the extent to which compensation takes into account existing or future property values with or without densification. The case studies show considerable variation in terms of compensation, with Spain, Germany and China giving dispossessed landowners the title to new properties created through densification projects, unlike other countries. In other countries (Singapore and two Australian cases), issues of lack of justice in process or compensation amounts are significant. Overall, while there is a trend in European countries to use compulsory acquisition less frequently for densification projects, this is less apparent elsewhere,

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN FORM (L)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND ACTIVE TRAVEL IN SMALL CITIES

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Abstract Body: Densification is the key intervention strategy proposed in the urban sustainability planning literature. Nevertheless, the blueprint for action is still vague, and especially so in small cities. Is, for example, the premise for and reward of densification relatively transferable between city scales? In addition, does difference in center structures and distribution of facilities in small cities have an implication for active travel? By focusing on three Norwegian small cities, this paper addresses how built environment and attitudes in small cities with different center structures influence travel behavior. Using descriptive statistics, ANOVA test and negative binomial regression on survey data, the analysis finds attitude towards active travel, city-center structure and neighborhood-level accessibility as the influential attributes in the propensity to travel by active modes. When other means of travel is available, the decision to commit oneself to walk or bike depends, largely, on the motivation to do so. In general, small cities with denser centers tend to enable their residents to walk/bike more frequently than those with diffused or polycentric center structures but the effect varies between facility types. The effect of neighborhood-scale accessibility also varies by trip purpose.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

TOWARD A TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSITION. SMART METHODS
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

TACTICAL URBANISM AND THE EVALUATION OF TIMES SQUARE ——BASED ON SENTIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF TWITTER DATA

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Abstract Body: Times Square has been through many years of renovation and is a typical example of Tactical Urbanism. The first stage was about turning it from a street into a public space, during which hundreds of plastic chairs were put on the public space temporarily. People loved this change. With low cost and low risk, New York proved the approach of turning the street into a public space to be very effective. The second stage was about making it permanent. So, the official design for Times Square started. The example of Times Square shows that short-term pilot project can make a long-term effect, which is exactly what Tactical Urbanism is about. With over 60,000 Twitter data collected from year 2008 to year 2016, we use Sentimental Analysis in Python to see how people's attitude towards Times Square change over the years, and see if there's any relationship with the Tactical Urbanism of Times Square. As the analysis shows, the renovation is effective and it lowers the negative attitude, though it doesn't show too much influence on the positive attitude.

Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

METHODS IN SPATIAL PLANNING L
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

CHARACTERISTICS AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF SPACE DEVELOPMENT IN MEGA-CITY UNDER APPLICATION OF BIG DATA ——A CASE STUDY OF GUANGZHOU, CHINA

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Abstract Body: In recent years, the large data represented by mobile signaling data have been widely used in urban planning education and work. Many Chinese scholars have made use of mobile signaling data in research of the urban system, City spatial structure, occupational commuting, and so on. Using the Desensitization ID of the cell phone signaling data to identify places of residence, employment in workday, and entertainment at weekend of mobile phone users in Guangzhou city area. Then obtain the commuting data of the work-day workers and those who go out for service entertainment at weekends, to evaluate the development performance of Guangzhou urban space from static distribution and dynamic connection, including the following analysises that: (1) commuting range of major groups, and commuting network, (2) K-density map of residence, employment, and entertainment, (3) the energy level of public centers, population sources and the scope of influence of them. We can draw some conclusions like: (1) It has formed a multi-center network spatial structure in Guangzhou, which matches the previous comprehensive planning. (2) There are two main public centers there, and a central vitality zone has formed in Central District, however, the construction of some other level centers is poor. (3) Different levels of public centers have a significant difference in sphere of influence. Guangzhou is a mega-city in China, under the goal of establishing a global city, it is expected that this study can provide the basis for Guangzhou to build a high performance urban space system in the future.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

PROPERTY RIGHTS, DEVELOPMENT CONTROL AND LAND-USE PLANNING
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

GROWTH MANAGEMENT OR GROWTH CONTROL? THE URBAN AND RURAL GROWTH MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES UNDER THE NEW SPATIAL PLANNING ACT 2016 IN TAIWAN

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Abstract Body: In order to solve the urban sprawl, strategies of growth management have been widely adopted in many American cities since 1980s to pursue a sustainable urban environment. A successful growth management strategy usually involves a comprehensive land-use control plan and a bottom-up decision. Nelson (1999) examines that cities applied with growth management policies have better outcome of containing urban sprawl than others. Carruthers (2002) indicates that strong consistency requirements and enforcement mechanisms are the two key elements for an effective growth management policy. In the past, land use regulations and urban planning tools applied in Taiwan were too weak to address the development pressures. Accordingly, the new Spatial Planning Act of Taiwan has enacted in 2015 and growth management strategies are required contents in the first time of planning history. The central government should clearly indicate quantity and location of developable lands and 22 local governments need to propose their own growth management plans. However, the lack of bottom-up participation opportunity and a clear goal of growth management set out in each municipality, it is highly likely that growth management will become just another land use control tool. Therefore, this paper decide to examine the growth management of the Spatial Planning Act 2015 from a smart growth perspective. Also, foreign case studies will be undertaken to obtain smart growth approaches for modern urban challenges. In-depth interviews will be conducted with domestic experts and scholars in order to propose effective growth management measures in the new system.

Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

NEW URBAN MOVEMENTS AND THE RIGHT TO THE CITY
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

VIRTUAL SPACES FOR ACTIVE CITIZENS *POSSIBLE PHYSICAL OUTCOMES OF THE ONLINE PARTICIPATION – THE CASE OF THE ITALIAN SOCIAL STREETS*

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Abstract Body: The role of the active citizenship in contemporary cities has been consistently changing in the last decades, together with its expressions and forms. In the age of temporary and uncertain life conditions and bounds, the space of the public participation, confrontation and gathering is increasingly contaminated, and sometimes substituted, by a virtual and a-spatial dimension. This generates a loss in the experiential dimension of direct interaction and exchange, but also broadens the space for confrontation, inclusiveness and democracy, with consistent consequences on the urban level. This contribution aims at analysing the case of the Social Streets, neighbourhood-based Facebook groups born in Italy to promote inclusiveness and small urban regeneration initiatives. The focus of the analysis is a very central neighbourhood of the city of Milan, where great efforts have been made to transform a virtual initiative into spatial good-practices. The author has been following this phenomenon for two years as a participant observer and has tried to assess its features in terms of inclusiveness, representativeness and legitimacy in the eyes of the local institutions. In conclusion, the paper addresses the possible outcomes of this initiatives for the improvement of the commercial and residential attractiveness of the neighbourhood.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANNING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

PATH-DEPENDENT OR TRANSFORMATIVE? A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANNING IN HONG KONG, SINGAPORE AND SHENZHEN

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Abstract Body: *Aims:* To compare and contrast strategic spatial planning in Hong Kong, Singapore and Shenzhen with reference to a synthesised framework related to their histories, driving forces, modes of governance, substantive contents and institutional arrangements throughout the planning and implementation processes. *Scope:* Strategic spatial planning in the three cities since the 1980s. Hong Kong's first published territorial development strategy was announced in 1984 (although a Colony Outline Plan was made in 1971, it was not available in the public domain). Similarly in Singapore, a Concept Plan was formulated in 1971 with the help of the United Nation but the first locally made Concept Plan was promulgated in 1991. The first strategic spatial plan for Shenzhen was formulated in 1982, two years after the Special Economic Zone was set up. *Arguments:* As a pro-market executive-government led polity that shies away from socio-economic envisioning, Hong Kong's strategic spatial plans have been made to satisfy land use needs of existing policies rather than attempts to initiate transformative changes. While Singapore does an even more vigilant job in satisfying land use demands of different policy areas, this is based on the long-range, visionary and transformative vision of the city-state. Shenzhen's evolving socialist market economy and its expanded territory in the past three decades saw a dynamic and changing planning system that aims at guiding the city's developments within a complex multi-scalar political economy. *Conclusions:* Singapore and Shenzhen formulate more spatially 'transformative' strategic plans but intriguingly, path-dependent power relationships can be observed in all three cities.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN-RURAL INTERACTIONS
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

STUDY POPULATION AGGLOMERATION PATTERNS FOR THE URBAN-RURAL GEOMORPHOLOGY OF TAIWAN.

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Abstract Body: Spatial patterns of population agglomeration can be seen as one of the urban-rural structures in space. The scopes of urban planning should follow the patterns. Nonetheless, it is normally administration boundaries based in Taiwan, although the plans are used togophraphic maps as base maps. Therefore, there is a risk that the landuse plan is not consistent with the patterns of settlement. That can be consider as a MAUP problem of urban planning. The article interprets the inconsistency between plan's boundaries and urban-rural geomorphology revealed by population spatial agglomeration. First, using the basic spatial statistical unit defined by Council for Economic Planning and Development as the data base. It is the smallest statistical unit for the purpose of integrating various data coherently and conveniently. Second, GAM, a method and a software for clusters hunting; will apply to obtain the spatial patterns of population agglomeration in various scale. The cross scale spatial analysis is actually the presentation of urban-rural geomorphology. The difference between the patterns of population geomorphology and administration boundaries will be further investigated by GIS overlapping. As a consequence, the article aims to point out the gaps and dissuss their impacts in the geospatial space.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN FORM (LL)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

A COPULA BASED JOINT MODEL TO CAPTURE THE INTERACTION BETWEEN MODE AND DEPARTURE TIME CHOICES IN URBAN TRIPS

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Abstract Body: Mode and departure time choices are two effective decisions on urban travel demand. Previous studies have different assumptions for modeling these decisions. Some studies assume that mode and departure time choices are independent and other studies consider joint structure such as nested logit for modeling these decisions. Comparison of joint and independent models shows that these decisions are interrelated. This paper uses a copula-based joint modeling framework to depict this interrelation. To achieve better fitted model several copula functions including product, AMH and frank have been used. For mode choice and departure time choice models, multinomial logit and bivariate logit models have been used, respectively and finally, a BL-MNL joint model is used to create linkage between mode and departure time choices. The data used in this study is drawn from origin-destination data of Qazvin-Iran in 2010. Estimated copula dependence parameters with high statistical significance, approve the interrelation between error terms of two models.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

ACCESSIBILITY
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE ACCESSIBILITY: THE CASE OF THE BRUSSELS REGIONAL EXPRESS RAILWAY NETWORK

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Abstract Body: Following mounting concerns over the adverse effects of mobility systems dominated by individual motorized transport, metropolitan areas worldwide increasingly express a renewed interest in the role of public transport and its relationship with urban form. Like many other metropolitan areas, Brussels and its fringe face the problem of an increasingly congested transport system. The Regional Express Railway (RER) network is intended as a rapid-transit rail system serving an area of 30 km radius around the city, with the aim to improve rail transport between Brussels and its periphery and to alleviate congestion. In order to empirically undergird the strategic transport planning process, this paper proposes a systematic assessment of all RER railway stations in terms of transport and land use characteristics, by drawing on the node-place modeling literature. We specifically build on two recent developments within this literature: the incorporation of urban design features which allow to evaluate the ways in which the walking and cycling conditions support access to and from the station, and a novel way of visualizing the node and place features, coined 'butterfly model', which allows policy makers to better grasp the challenges at hand for each station. When combining this visualization tool with a sensible classification of station profiles, the tool may effectively assist the strategic transport planning of stations within the network. As the ease of use and interpretability of accessibility measures for practitioners is a recurrent area of concern, this paper specifically evaluates the used methodology in light of this critique.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

NEW POLICY DEVELOPMENTS
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN SAYING AND MAKING SPACES OF HOPE: THE CASE OF SERBIA

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Abstract Body: Spatial planning as a part of the governance system, needs to offer its share in reflecting societies' aspirations, envisioning new opportunities, but also in delivering the desired outcomes. While planning documents and discourse generally reflect best intentions in making spaces of hope, many living and working spaces still fall short of our expectations. Efforts to improve integration of economic, social, environmental issues, short- and long-term considerations, different governmental tiers, sectors and actors, as well as the general recognition of spatial planning as a "locus" for accommodating all those aspects, are considered as essential in bridging this gap. Drawing on the planning literature, the main requirements for integration are identified and structured in three levels: concepts; governance and planning system; and planning process. Using this framework, complex constraints and opportunities for integrative endeavours in spatial planning in the post-socialist, transitional Serbia, with a special focus on its post-2000s democratic period will be analysed. In this period Serbia's governance and planning system were reformed to offer hope, i.e. enable adjustments to the new, transitional conditions, to the EU integration process and planning guidelines, including the (re)introduction of some aspects of integration. However, these settings not only fail to deliver some improvements, but impose even more complex spatial challenges. Therefore, the paper reflects on the prospects of applying integrated perspectives and tools needed for making the desired and envisioned spaces within specific contexts.

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

QUESTIONS
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

HOW TO DEVELOP A PLANNING THEORY FOR THE GLOBAL SOUTH? SOME FIRST IDEAS

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Abstract Body: The paper analyses different urban planning models and ideals deriving from Western Countries and looks at their translation, adaption and hybridisation into the urban reality in Africa.To support the development of a planning theory for the Global South, it will cover both colonial and post-colonial times. However, the prevailing phenomenon of informal urbanisation which constitutes the largest portion of recent urban development is not yet covered. The same applies to planning procedures following the changing planning approaches in Europe. Again informal urbanisation and its power relations cannot be covered by these Western based approaches. A planning theory for the Global South has, therefore, to address these questions: What is the role of urban planning and urban planners? What is the relationship between the Government and its citizens and traditional leaders? What is the position of a state with its inherited governmental structures, planning legislation and procedures towards informal urbanisation? What are common goods and public interests in a market driven informal urbanisation? How can planning in such a setting achieve places for hope? The paper will trace back the influencing models and ideals and present the morphological implication regarding adaptive, hybrid and refused components and display the consequences for the urban fabric in terms of fragmentation and segregation of space based on the two case studies cities Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

CONVERSION OF LAND USES: SUSTAINABILITY AND ADAPTION
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

DEALING WITH CONFLICTING GOALS IN THE FIELD OF INNER-DEVELOPMENT IN LAND USE PLANNING

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Abstract Body: Currently, a key objective of the sustainable urban development is the reduction of the consumption of land. Therefore, recently adaptations to the German planning law have been made to force inner-development. However, inner-development often results in the practical implementation at the municipal level in conflicts of interest with other central goals of sustainable urban development. For example, open spaces in the inner-city are very important for climate adaptation, but at the same time, these areas are often also very well-located for inner-development projects and for the densification of cities. Although in the past the federal legislator has anchored the goal of inner-development in the Federal Building Code and it has also defined requirements for promoting inner-development at municipal level, thus the above-mentioned conflicting goals were not solved. Rather, these conflicts are still compromised in the legal regulations. In addition to the requirements of the Building Code, a large number of relevant legal norms in Germany state partly contradictory requirements and objectives. Decisive actors in the implementation of inner-development and in the application of the planning legislation in Germany are usually the respective planning administrations of the municipalities and the local politicians. For them, the contradictory requirements create a great challenge. The paper, based on case studies in Germany, will display which conflicts occur in local planning practice and how municipal planning authorities are coping with these conflicts in the land use planning.

Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

CHALLENGES
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

DRIVERS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY URBAN DESIGN PROCESSES

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Abstract Body: Citizens as inhabitants of the built environment are described as pivotal actors in urban planning literature since the 1960s. A communicative shift occurred in planning approaches to involve and engage people. This turn resulted in the research for participatory urban planning and design perspectives in democratic countries to give a say to people. However, the general debate has been on the degree of participation as regards the question: How do the lay people participate in decision-making processes by having the right to negotiate the decisions related to their living environment? Within this framework, the main objective of this paper is to clarify the communication gap between professionals and lay people. The research question is what are the drivers of public participation in urban design processes that engage lay people with professionals. Through the epistemological research, public participation and urban design fields are examined, integrated, and studied with case studies from European cities - Milan, Budapest, Amsterdam, and Istanbul. Outcomes of cases are discussed as regards process, actors and community to assess the drivers of public participation in community design processes. In conclusion, the emphasis is made on that community design processes initiated by a facilitator for public spaces create well-defined, practical and lively places. Hence, the paper draws a conclusion about the roles of urban design projects, community organizations, and citizen professionals respectively in the inception of a community design process. The paper sheds candlelight on the future of cities for better solutions created together with lay people and with the consultation of professionals.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

GOVERNANCE AND ASSESSMENT (L)
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

CONFLICTS IN PLANNING MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS: WHAT CAUSES THEM AND WHY ARE THEY SO PERSISTENT?

M. Goluža
Human Geography, Anton Melik Geographical Institute, ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana/SLOVENIA

Abstract Body: Slovenia got its first motorways in the 1990s. Due to an anticipated economic development, and better accessibility within the country and the rest of Europe, the project received a strong public support. Despite the Slovenian spatial planning system at that time was significantly more centralized than now, neither the mere planning nor the construction of roads triggered any serious conflict. Many later state-led transport infrastructure projects have proven to be more conflict-prone, even though Slovenian planning system has allowed for more stakeholders' participation. This paper aims to determine factors that cause long-lasting and demandingly resolvable conflicts that accompany the planning of major transport infrastructure projects. We compared the planning of the 1990s motorway network and the current, very conflicting third development axis. Conflicts related to the planning of major transport infrastructure are characterized by a great number of stakeholders involved. They vary according to social and professional background, power, knowledge, etc. Therefore, we applied a transdisciplinary research method to compare the two case studies in three steps: 1) preliminary research of the accessible materials, 2) interviews with stakeholders and 3) determination of factors. The research revealed three major groups of factors causing conflicts related to planning major infrastructure: 1) *uncertainties*, such as unclear objectives and outcomes of the project, and disparities among government bodies, 2) *planning procedure* that enables the participation of stakeholders when the plan is practically finished, and 3) *unfamiliarity with conflict management* strategies among spatial planners and others leading the procedures.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

DYNAMICS OF RESIDENTIAL CHOICE AND DEMAND
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

INTEGRATE OR DESEGREGATE？CHARACTERISTICS AND MECHANISM OF THE RESIDENTIAL DIFFERENTIATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC HOUSING IN METROPOLIS FRINGE AREA OF CHINA

B. Chen
College Of Architecture And Urban Planning, Tongji University, Shanghai/ /CHINA

Abstract Body: Since the reform and opening up, China has experienced profound social-economic transformation. The urban construction mode of"working-living unit system"and land mixed use during the era of planned-economy have been changing towards the urban functional zoning and the separation of working-living in market-economy period. In many Chinese cities, the problem of residential differentiation occured. Construction of massive pubilic or social housing exacerbated the trend further. The residential differentiation draw the gap between the rich and the poor in urban space, expanding the psychical distance between social classes which is not conducive to social fairness. Based on the classical planning theory of "Athens Charter" and "Machu Picchu Charter", using methods of field investigation, questionnaire and interview, this paper selects Jinshazhou as typical case which is a large residential plate at the junction of Guangzhou and Foshan in China to make in-depth analysis. The problem and mechanism of residential differentiation in the metropolis fringe area is rather complex. The features of the built environment in Jinshazhou led to the lack of dialogue between the poor and the rich and brought about the problem of residential differentiation. To solve the problem of residential differentiation, the optimization of road system and public transport should be taken into consideration. Promoting the diversification of urban functions and providing more chances of employment for local residents are essential. Also, the implementation of the appropriate scale of the mixed residential model should be encouraged. That is, we should not only provides the opportunity to daily exchange, but also avoids direct conflicts and contradictions. At last, we point out that the develpment from desegregated to integrated community requires residents,

government and developers continue to communicate and coordinate.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

ENERGY, PLANNING AND POLICY
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

A STRATEGIC DECISION SUPPORT TOOL FOR GEOTHERMAL ENERGY USE: THE CASE OF AYDIN

D. Unalan
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Abstract Body: The use of low carbon energy sources such as geothermal energy are now being tapped on a larger scale in order to combat climate change and fulfill international agreements. Geothermal energy use is set to increase in the future with the increasing energy consumption (Shortall, Davidsdottir and Axelsson, 2015). By 2050, it is predicted that geothermal energy could fulfill around 3% of global electricity demand, as well as 5% of global heating demand (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2012). Geothermal projects can result in socio-economic benefits particularly in developing countries and rural communities by improving infrastructure, or stimulating local economies. However, geothermal energy developments can also result in significant negative and socio-economic and environmental impacts (UNDP, 2002). This study aims to address negative socio-economic and environmental impacts of geothermal energy developments and develops a strategic decision support tool to improve resource allocation and resource management for the use of geothermal energy. In this study, the case of Aydin, an urban area has 80% of geothermal energy sources in Turkey, is analyzed as a good example to demonstrate negative impacts of geothermal energy use and to test the strategic decision support tool. The systemic and future-oriented evaluation tool developed in this study enables accurate and real-time input for the assessment of impacts of geothermal developments. It is suggested that policy-makers and planners may utilize this tool for tackling with environmental and socio-economic problems caused by geothermal energy projects in Aydin.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

FARMLANDS AND COUNTRYSIDES: POLICIES, PLANNING AND LEGAL MATTERS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

TEMPORARY USES IN VACANT SPACES AGAINST OR BESIDE THE PLANNING SYSTEM? A CASE STUDY IN THE CITY OF THESSALONIKI, GREECE

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Abstract Body: Vacant, abandoned or underutilized urban land, such as brownfields, have gradually become a crucial feature of urban space and a significant element of urban life. In urban planning, the most common approaches are that this land functions either as a barrier or a potential for development to achieve long term objectives. Temporary uses, introduced rather recently in planning practices, initially as grass roots urban interventions, are proposed by urban regeneration policies, as an effective and flexible solution for efficient management of abandoned and underutilized urban space. Such a tool suggests that almost every urban site has the potential to develop some kind of activity with temporary uses. Thus, there is a growing body of literature which focuses on their typologies, based on specific criteria, such as the type of temporary uses or their timescale. Based on a case study in the city of Thessaloniki, this paper provides an account of the meaning of vacant or underutilized land in the context of a Mediterranean compact city. Ten underutilized sites in Thessaloniki were selected and compared with the typologies of the theory. Through this comparison, this paper classifies the sites in brownfield categories and examines their recorded uses, verifying the theoretical framework in the context of a Mediterranean city. It also examines the statutory land use classification of the Greek planning system and discusses its potential and obstacles for allowing the development of temporal uses. The main question raised is how temporality can work beside a planning system to improve place quality.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNING LAND USE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

PRIVATE SECTOR AND PERI-URBAN LAND SERVICE DELIVERY IN TANZANIA: THE EXPERIENCE AND INHERENT POTENTIALS

S. Nuhu[1], W. Kombe[2], D. Makundi[3], Z. Tag-Eldeen[4], C. Msoka[5], C. Calderon[4]
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Abstract Body: The private sector in land services delivery has existed for decades in urban Tanzania spanning the era of centralized and decentralized public service delivery decision making. However, the more private institutions enter into an agreement with government institutions, the more challenges arose. This paper attempts to underscore the experience and inherence potentials that have been permeated by the involvement of private sector in land services delivery in peri-urban areas of Dar es Salaam. A case study approach was adopted to investigate the activities done by the private sector on land services deliverytwo and companies selected purposively: Husea and Geo-plan. The paper is informed by in-depth analysis with reference to public-private partnership theoretical framework and administered questioner that was conducted in three purposively selected wards in Dar es Salaam. The finding indicates that private sector has been experienced legal and policy challenges in conducting their activities. It was also noted that despite legal and policy challenges the private sector have been played an important role in delivering land services in peri-urban areas. In order to enhance private sector to delivery better services and to put forward the public interest the paper recommends that local government at ward and mtaa level should be given a power to communicate direct to the private sector which have interest in their areas. Both central and local government should recognize the private sector as an important actor as well as a development partner in peri-urban land matters.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNANCE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

REDESIGN OF COLLABORATIVE PLANNING PROCESS FOR STRENGTHENING REGIONAL GOVERNANCE

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Abstract Body: It is considered time to redesign the planning process to strengthen local governance. In particular, the purpose of this paper is to clarify the significance of reconstructing participatory planning process by three parallel process theories in regional planning and infrastructure planning. In recent years, neoliberalism, mega disasters, terrorism and the like have given backwards to the participatory plan, but the region is being surrounded by three destructive changes: climate change, technology change, and mind change. Given the risk of adaptation to them, it is clear that the region needs to work together in collaboration over the long term. Since these are problems that can not be solved by the government alone, it is considered that a new planning framework is needed for the government to maintain certain confidence, experts are trusted, and citizens can cooperate with responsibility . The three parallel planning processes proposed in this paper have similarities in the logic of Aristotle's choice. Three processes are the scientific technical examination process related to truth and facts, the institutional planning process related to social judgment of rightness, and the communication process related to goodness as individual value. Experts, administrators, and citizens are involved in these as main actors respectively. It has already been used for infrastructure planning, space planning, road network planning, railroad planning, and has several achievements in Japan. In this paper, we summarize them and discuss the significance of the planning process. Furthermore, we propose a framework for multi-scale plan and discuss future prospects.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

URBAN REGENERATION AND GOVERNANCE: DYNAMICS, POLICIES AND PLANNING II
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

CONSERVATION AND RENOVATION OF HERITAGE COMMUNITY UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF URBAN RENEWAL MECHANISM TRANSFORMATION: THE PRACTICE OF CHUNYANGLI AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

Y. Shang
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Abstract Body: With the deepening understanding of the culture significance of urban heritage, the concept of historical preservation and the renovation practices in Shanghai gradually changed. It reflects that the urban renewal mechanism in Shanghai has changed from "demolition, reform and conservation" to "conservation, reform, demolition". Shikumen Lilong is one type of the earliest modern residential buildings with the most local characteristics in Shanghai (one type of heritage communities in Shanghai today), it is always the focus of attention on how to handle the relationship between community life and urban development in its conservation and renovation practices. As a pilot project under the new background, Chunyangli became the first project to complete the overall reconstruction of houses within the neighborhood. After tracking and studying the case of Chunyangli, the author records this project's causes, implementation strategies, practices and the results of renovation. By Comparing with the previous renovation model of Shikumen Lilong, this study tries to discuss the progress and limitations of Chunyangli practice. Finally, the author hopes to use this case to reflect on how to improve the practice of conservation and renovation of Shikumen Lilong through policies to achieve a win-win situation at the community and city levels.

Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

HERITAGE, TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

CONTINUITY PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL SETTLEMENTS UNDER TOURISM PRESSURE: AN ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK FROM COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract Body: More and more historical settlements are suffering from the loss of continuity and authenticity due to excessive tourism, which urgently calls for a new preservation approach. The traditional protection theory and practice paradigm, only concerned about the continuity of physical elements, like historic buildings and space, or the continuity of heritage value based on experts' judgment. However, the local community, an important component part of heritage, are always neglected. Burano Island is a world famous tourism destination, and in the north part of a World Heritage Site—Venice and its lagoon (listed in 1987). After decades of tourism industry development, Burano maintained its continuity in the aspects of function, residents, culture, etc. The article using 95 Burano resident samples demonstrates how heritage continuity was maintained in three dimensions, community connections, cultural expressions and the care of heritage. Furthermore, the factors influenced the continuity are examined in order to give reference to other traditional villages.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

INSURGENT AND AGONISTIC ACTIVISM
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

TEMPORARY URBANISMS URAVELING MODERN UTOPIAS IN LATIN AMERICA

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Buisness And The Built Environment, Tampere University of Technology, Tampere/FINLAND

Abstract Body: This paper examines grassroots movements that have emerged in the last decade, intervening abandoned sections of three modernist social housing projects built between the years 1949 and 1970 in Latin America: Centro Urbano Persidente Juárez, Conjunto Urbano Nonoalco-Tlatelolco, and Remodelación San Borja. The paper contextualizes the theoretical debates on temporary urbanisms, such as do-it-yourself and everyday urbanism, and the political Right to the City argument to contemporary Latin American realities, foregrounding the dichotomies and connotations embedded in the modernist housing projects and the agendas of current grassroots movements´ interventions that aim to change the life and space of the project. Specifically, I will analyze the role played by the architects who conceived the modernist housing projects and the role of the activists responsible for the temporary interventions that are now transforming them. Based on interviews, I argue that these activists and the temporary interventions add, through *huertos*, a fluid active space to an otherwise monolithic passive environment. Furthermore, these grassroots movements and their temporary interventions counterpoise the totalitarian characteristic of the modernist social housing projects, which were conceived either by a single author or a group of architects who shared the same vision of how the city should be and for whom. Unlike the homogenic city that modernism produced, the grassroots movements create more diverse and inclusive cities and learning from them can help offset the equally totalitarian characteristic of the contemporary Latin American city, which today is not created following urban planning theory but, rather, neoliberal economic practice.

Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

ACTIVISM VERSUS AND/OR WITHIN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

(DE)CENTRALIZATION OF PLANNING AUTHORITY AND UNEVEN COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO STATE-LED REDEVELOPMENT: AN ANALYSIS OF THREE URBAN RENEWAL PROJECTS IN TURKEY

D. Ay
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Abstract Body: This paper studies the relationship between (de)centralization of planning power and the local community responses to ongoing state-led urban renewal projects in Turkey. Turkey's ambitious redevelopment initiative encompasses individual neighborhood-scale renewal projects in several cities across the country. This nationwide urban renewal agenda is based on central government programs and legislation enacted in the parliament, and the central government irregularly delegates the administrative and/or decision-making power to local governments to pursue their local urban renewal agendas. This paper comparatively studies urban renewal projects in three neighborhoods, each located in a major metropolitan area in Turkey. Multiple-case study methodology is used to compare the planning environments in Adana, Bursa, and Izmir to explain the variation among local community responses to top-down impositions of large-scale projects. Findings suggest that there is a complex relationship between decentralization of political and administrative power and local community responses to redevelopment: A complete exclusion of local government may give rise to strong grassroots resistance, while a partial delegation of power to local government may inhibit the residents' collective resistance based on the implicit assumptions of accountability. Decision-making power is decentralized down to grassroots level only when the government and the residents have overlapping economic interests in redevelopment. This paper concludes that neighborhood organizations arise as sporadic bottom-up responses to state-led urban change, and how they affect the planning process depends heavily on how the power is divided between the central and the local government.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN FORM (LL)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

WHEN DOES URBAN DENSIFICATION ENCOURAGE PROXIMITY-ORIENTED MOBILITY PATTERNS?

K. Haugen, E. Elldér, B. Vilhelmson
Economy And Society/human Geography, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg/SWEDEN

Abstract Body: Densification, mixed land-use development and proximity are leading ideas in contemporary urban planning aiming for sustainability. By increasing accessibility to relevant amenities in their local neighborhoods, people are given more opportunities to walk and bike, i.e. use sustainable modes of travel; and live more local lives rather than drive to more distant, competing destinations. This ongoing study adds to knowledge concerned with the connection between spatial planning geared toward densification of urban areas and the resulting patterns of daily travel of the local population. The aim is to identify key characteristics of neighborhoods where the residents perform much of their daily activities in the local vicinity and on foot or by bike. Which level of local density, type of amenity supply and mix of functions are necessary to trigger a modal shift from car to walking and biking? How does this vary across neighborhoods located at different distances from major urban centers or externally located centers, and when is proximity prioritized over car trips to more distant options? The study focuses on the Västra Götaland region in Sweden, and is based on statistical analyses of a combination of high quality, geo-coded and individual level data. First, the GILDA data base, which contains official Swedish population data and on all workplaces (including service, commercial and leisure amenities). Second, the Swedish national travel surveys, which provide detailed information on the travel patterns of the residents in different urban districts. The research design and preliminary results of the will be presented.

Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF PLANNING METHODS L
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

RESEARCH ON THE DAILY LIVING SPACE OF LOW-INCOME GROUPS IN SHANGHAI BASED ON CELLPHONE DATA

C. Sun
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Abstract Body: With the increasing gap between rich and poor, there has been a noticeable residential space differentiation in Shanghai. Low-income groups rent house with bad environment quality.About the spatial and time distribution of employment, residential and recreation behaviors, is there a significant difference between different income groups ? 4G Cellphone data with large sample size can passively record users activities through continuous location point trajectory. According to judging rules we can identify the location and time characteristics of periodic activities, which provide possibilities for large-scale research about time and space distribution. Combining phone data in 2017 with census data, this paper tries to identify living space, employment space, recreational space, moving distance and time distribution of low-income groups in Shanghai compared with high-income control group in adjacent location. We choose 10 groups of typical residential area of low-income population through factor analysis based on profession type, rental rate, housing area and housing price from census data. Then we identify the low-income users in phone data by space boundary matching. Next we use clustering analysis by time to sum up typical pattern of low-income users from the time dimension. While from the space dimension, we draw out main-life circle containing 75% people of weekdays and weekends respectively. Meanwhile the double standard deviation ellipse(68%) is used to measure travel direction and travel distance. Finally we can answer the question that whether different income groups enjoy different space and time of the city.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

URBAN REGENERATION AND GOVERNANCE: DYNAMICS, POLICIES AND PLANNING II
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

RESEARCH ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP MECHANISM OF ITALY'S PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HERITAGE IN THE VIEW OF HERITAGE CONSERVATION——BASED ON CRESPI D' ADDA CASE IN LOMBARDY,ITALY

S. Tang, C. Xu
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Abstract Body: Public and private matter are two issues that planning has never stopped considering since19th century.Planning mainly concerns with the rational management of private property and the provision of public interests. Habitation, on one hand, is private property, on the other hand is the most prominent aspect of modern urban problems.In Italy, private home-ownership rate is 71.9%.Since the concept of "urban renewal" was put forward in 1958 and in the current background of neoliberal urban development, public-private partnership in the field of heritage conservation has been practiced very early.In Italy, the definition of 'private residential heritage'is defined as: One must be over 50 years and built after medieval ages. Buildings with a certain historical and cultural value should be privately-owed.The building function must be residential in the past, present and future. This paper proceeds from the two aspects of residential buildings: 'heritage' property and ' habitation' property, trying to answer the following questions: What has public-private partnership practiced in conventional urban planning？Is there any creative method or practice in current Italy? The'private' in this paper is defined as private citizens and users. What are the roles of them in each process of urban planning judgement? This paper selects the UNESCO city Crespi D'Adda,located in Lombardy area,as an example, focusing on the public-private partnership model being practiced to explore feasible path in heritage conservation.In this case, it not only puts the proposition of the heritage conservation in the center of the topic, but also provides ideas for the sustainable development of such architectural typology and broader planning issues.

Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

RETHINKING THE CONCEPTUAL GROUNDS: HERITAGE AND THE COMMONS
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

QUESTIONING URBAN CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES, POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN THE WORLD FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF IBN-I HALDUN

F. Eren[1], M.Z. Pakoz[2]
[1]City And Regional Planning, SELCUK UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, KONYA/ /TURKEY, [2]Architecture, ABDULLAH GUL UNIVERSITY, KAYSERI/TURKEY

Abstract Body: The World's rich historical and cultural heritage was generally produced by nations with similar ideas, values and life style in history.Most of governments are now in an effort of conserving tangible historical and cultural heritage existing in their administrative boundaries.However, this heritage today has to be conserved and used by socially and nationally mixed communities with varied ideas, values and life style different from the past. In such an environment, these questions usually come to the agenda especially in heritage-rich countries: "Which heritage will be conserved with priority? How and why it has to be conserved? What will be transferred to the future generations through the conservation of that heritage? The theories of the 13th century philosopher "Ibn-i Haldun" on sociology, history, geography, law and politics provide an alternative perspective for today's urban conservation principles, policies and practices producing functional and convincing answers to the questions above. This study aims to question urban conservation principles, policies and practices in the world from the perspective of Ibn-i Haldun.The study consists of two main sections. In the first section, the philosophy, approach, theory and concepts of Ibn-i Haldun in relation to the conservation and usage of tangible historical and cultural heritage are given.The second section explores theoretical and practical problems in today's urban conservation approaches through the eyes of Ibn-i Haldun. The study gives an original answer to the question of which tangible heritage should be conserved in the first place, how and why in a society with varied values and ideas.

Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CO-EVOLUTIONARY STRATEGIES LL
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

DO SMALL BICYCLES PROMOTE BIG CITIES? —— RESEARCH ON URBAN PUBLICITY UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF SHARING ERA

Z. Sun, X. Zhu
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Abstract Body: The emergence of shared bicycles in China does alleviate traffic problems in the last kilometer to a certain extent, but the ensuing problems came out one after another, especially the unpleasantness of the urban environment caused by the rapid appearance of large numbers of bicycles and random parking. Sharing bicycles, such a public transport mode of convenience, why did they have such a large rejection with the urban public space? In the process of distinguishing the meaning of "publicity", how to recognize the urban publicity in the era of sharing has become an important aspect of urban development in the future. Behind the prosperity of shared bicycles in the era of sharing, there appear many problems, which are actually determined by the characteristics of the shared economy model itself. It's certainly forward-looking to explore the urban development in the era of sharing, but it's still a question of how long it can survive. Through analyzing the problems of urban space brought by the current sharing bicycle, this article firstly tries to understand the relationship between people's sharing behavior and urban publicity in the context of sharing economy. Secondly, the paper discusses the thinking and assumptions about the future urban development caused by sharing bicycles. Finally, the thesis draws the conclusion that when "sharing" becomes a universal treatment of public resources, new boundaries of public interest will be re-established and people's understanding of public nature will also change. At that time, "sharing" can no longer be called "sharing".

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS: CHALLENGES OF CO-PRODUCTION IN A POLITICIZED PRACTICE
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE POLITICS OF LIGHT RAIL PROJECTS IN THE AGE OF NEOLIBERALISM

K. Olesen
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Abstract Body: In the last decade light rail transit (LRT) systems have become a popular mode of public transport in many cities around the world to upgrade the existing public transportation network, but also, and perhaps more importantly, to support neoliberal urban development strategies. The paper takes its starting point in the growing critical literature discussing the politics of LRT and related transport infrastructure projects in the context of neoliberalism. Whilst light rail projects have been associated with progressive planning agendas of sustainable mobility and urban liveability, the paper demonstrates how the implementation of LRT in a Danish context has been governed by strong economic (real)rationalities of attracting investments and boosting land and real estate values. Through a case study of the city of Aalborg, this paper explores the important role of the city's spatial strategies in legitimising and rationalising particular investments in transport infrastructure, such as LRT. The paper suggests that LRT projects are first and foremost politically rationalised as important investments for facilitating urban development and supporting entrepreneurial city strategies of urban and economic growth, whilst its social objectives of providing affordable public transportation are downplayed.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

HOW URBAN TYPOLOGIES CORRELATES WITH SOCIOECONOMIC PATTERNS AND PASSENGERS' PERCEPTION OF SAFETY AT TRAIN STATIONS.

S.K. Strandbygaard
Civil Engineering, DTU Technical University Denmark, Kgs.Lyngby/DENMARK

Abstract Body: Urban planning typologies in the Copenhagen metropolitan area reveal the local socioeconomic level. Furthermore, the urban typology indicates the level of passenger's perception of safety the local train station. The typologies are based on morphologies of an 800 meter radius around 35 S-train stations. The S-train is the metropolitan's train system which spread from the medieval center of Copenhagen into the post-war suburbs. It covers the entire metropolitan area and thus various types of urban planning around train stations. Three main urban typologies are identified: 1 - Dense Urban Area, 2 - Coherent Suburb and 3 - Fragmented Suburb. The following correlations occur when coupling these typologies with socioeconomic data: 1 - Dense Urban Area has no significant correlation; 2 - Coherent Suburb correlates with strong socioeconomic structures and 3 - Fragmented Suburb correlates with low socioeconomic structures. When correlating the DSB (Danish State Railways) passenger survey from 2009-2015 with urban typologies, the majority of stations perceived as unsafe are located in Fragmented Suburb. Several parameters can cause this: Low socioeconomic urban areas are more often perceived as unsafe, and most Fragmented Suburb is post-war planning suffering from a variety of modernist planning problems connected to low perceptions of safety. However, a significant result of the study stems from two stations in Fragmented Suburb which both have high socioeconomic structure, but a low level of perceived safety. This points to a strong link between urban spatial design and train passengers' perception of safety at a station.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

THEORIZING
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

INFORMAL URBANISM ACROSS THE NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE: USING SOUTHERN THEORY TO UNDERSTAND INFORMAL URBAN PRACTICES IN THE GLOBAL NORTH

R. Devlin
Milano School Of International Affairs, Management And Urban Policy, The New School, New York/NY/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Abstract Body: Long a subject of study in the Global South, the topic of citizen-driven, bottom-up, non-professionally produced urbanism has received increasing attention in professional and academic planning circles of the Global North. This newfound focus on informal urbanism in the North is a welcome development, but, taken as a whole, Northern literature concerning informality is characterized by conceptual imprecision and an indeterminate analysis of the politics of informal actions and actors. As such, it fails to provide meaningful guidance to planners concerned with urban poverty, social justice, equity and inclusion. This presentation attempts to resolve some of these problems by focusing in on one key area of conceptual slippage in the literature: the failure to differentiate between informality born of *desire* and that born of *need*. This results in a flattened analysis of the political ramifications of informal actions and the political subjectivity of informal actors. In this presentation, I review existing literature from Europe and the U.S. in order to point out some of these shortcomings. I then suggest that planners in the North have much to learn about informal urbanism from their counterparts working in and on Southern cities. I attempt to reconcile these two bodies of literature, arguing that Southern theory can help Northern planners develop a more nuanced, politically sophisticated approach to informal urbanism.

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

LISTENING (I). SPECIAL SESSION SOUNDSCAPES (I)
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

A STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELLING APPROACH FOR INDOOR SOUNDSCAPE: ADAPTIVE RE-USE IN ÇENGELHAN CARAVANSERAI

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Abstract Body: This research focuses on the sound environment of Çengelhan Caravanserai. The aim of the study is to conduct a qualitative research which explores and identifies the indoor soundscape of historic spaces. Çengelhan Caravanserai is currently used by the Rahmi Koç Museum, an institution concerned with collecting, researching, preserving and exhibiting of industrial and engineering object from all countries and periods up to present day. Building is located in front of the main gate of Ankara Castle. It is constructed at the first quarter of sixteenth century as caravanserai, and used for various different purposes until its comprehensive restoration and conversion into a museum at the beginning of twenty first century. This study uses Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) to shape items/categories/sub-categories regarding to user's emotional behaviour. In that manner, this paper also uses the Grounded Theory (GT) method to identify the context of indoor soundscape in this historic caravanserai. Partially structured interviews are held with participants until the data reaches theoretical saturation. Statistical analysis including correlations and factor analysis is conducted aiming to infrastructure that serves SEM. Initial findings indicate that place identity and place attachment put strong relations with the context based on function and auditory sensation of the historic indoor space.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

URBAN REGENERATION
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

REVITALISATION OF POST-INDUSTRIAL AREAS AS A CHANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES

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Abstract Body: Revitalisation of post-industrial urban spaces in the context of constantly growing population in cities and large scale of degradation of cities around the globe is necessary. The need for intervention in post-industrial areas is based also on the necessity of elimination of contaminants which are the source of potential negative effects on the natural environment and human organism. The re-use of post-industrial areas offers a chance of sustainable development of urban centres. The authors present examples of selected European cities and possibilities of their development through revitalisation of post-industrial areas. The article includes the characteristics of selected post-industrial cities and analysis of their revitalisation process with a particular consideration of stage of identification and elimination of contaminants. The analysis of the discussed examples shows that post-industrial areas require individual approach due to the accumulation of unfavourable phenomena: economic, social, spatial, and environmental. In spite of many problems occurring in post-industrial areas, however, they are also potential areas with high importance in the context of development of urban centres. The revitalisation of post-industrial areas offers the possibility of sustainable development of urban centres through elimination of negative effects on the natural environment and living organisms, creating spatial order or limiting suburbanisation. Therefore, appropriate use of post-industrial areas in cities contributes to the improvement of the quality of the natural environment and quality of life of residents. This corresponds with the adopted rule of sustainable development.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

SOFT HERITAGE SCAPES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE SOUNDSCAPE, THE GREAT FORGOTTEN OF THE HERITAGE A METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSAL

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Abstract Body: When intervening in the built heritage there has been a concern for the quality of the urban environment giving preference to a visual perception. However, citizens perceive from the surrounding environment several information: visual, auditory, olfactory and tactile; which affect the way of recognition the area and provides a narrow stimulus for those who "live" that place and thus for its appreciation. Unfortunately, the hegemony of visual perception, the image, has contributed to the fact that the other stimuli, especially the auditory, are practically not considered as elements of the study of built heritage and hence not as important elements for its projection. However, heritage sites have a characteristic soundscape that has not been properly known or valued, being discriminated against from the very conception of heritage, despite being a constituent part of it. This work is based on the idea that the overvaluation of the image in general and built heritage in particular, makes it difficult to perceive the world through the other senses. The study focuses on the subjective aspects in the field of acoustics, for which the perception is analyzed, from the auditory sense, of individuals immersed in this soundscape, where these sensations and emotions are generated after daily living in patrimonial environments. Therefore, it is used a methodology that tries to privilege auditory perception through representative essays of those who have best developed this perception, we refer to blind people who inhabit these spaces.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

INSURGENT AND AGONISTIC ACTIVISM
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE DIVERSE NATURE OF LOCAL ACTIVISM TRENDS AND ITS IMPACT ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE CITY

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Abstract Body: As for various reasons the quality of urban environment and the quality of life can often be described as dissatisfactory, citizen-lead initiatives to force changes in the city gain more popularity. With the help of tactical urbanism people try to communicate with the city and draw attention to the problematic areas. This article looks at the diversity of citizen forced initiatives in 2017 in the city of Riga. In order to compose a broader picture of local activities and find out the main trends, it has been decided to focus on the guerilla urbanism and on the projects proposed by local inhabitants in terms of the "Neighbourhood's initiative to promote public participation" programme. The semi-structured interviews, project data analysis, as well as on-site observations have been used to collect information on the projects initiated by people and supported by the city. The second part of research included twitter and facebook data analysis, followed by on-site observations in order to understand what type of guerilla initiatives happened during the last year. Regardless the fact that both processes aim to improve people's quality of life and ideas come from local inhabitants, problems they solve, tools they use and the impact they have differ dramatically. It has been concluded that the guerilla initiatives acted as an opposition and aimed transformation of the urban environment. In turn projects accepted by the city and realised in terms of the programme were focused more on varios events, and had less impact on the urban environment.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

FARMLANDS AND COUNTRYSIDES: POLICIES, PLANNING AND LEGAL MATTERS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

LOCAL DIALOGUE ON FARMLAND PRESERVATION: A FRENCH EXPERIMENT.

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Abstract Body: Development plans at the local level often proclaim farmland preservation as a key challenge. But a gap between these stated objectives and an in-depth diagnosis on farmland is commonly observed. In France, local committees have been established in 2012 to increase the awereness of elected officials on urban sprawl and to improve their planning strategy concerning farmland. These committees are composed of representatives of the State administration, farmer unions and environmental associations. They organize meetings with elected officials (mayors) in charge of development plans and write a committee's opinion on plans in progress. Our inquiry is based on materials (meeting minutes, opinions delivered) collected among 10 commissions concerning about 200 municipalities in different French regions and on interviews conducted with committee members. We try to identify the main discussion topics raised during the debates with mayors: did municipalities explore various scenarios for the location of developable zones? What are the perspectives for maintaining farming activities on the long term? How to manage building rights in agricultural zones? We proposed a typology of these local debates in regard of the characteristics of municipalities concerned (location in metropolitan areas, demographic trend, social composition). The inquiry also offers a survey of the effectiveness of the procedure, underlining that the committees succeeded in improving the diagnosis on farmland activity but had a limited effect to reduce the dimension of large developable zones.

Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

ALTERNATIVES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

HOPE BEYOND GROWTH – TOWARDS AN AGENDA OF POST-GROWTH PLANNING

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Abstract Body: Spatial planning has its foundation in working against adverse effects of growth and of coordinating growing demands for limited land. Its vision was to provide good living conditions for everyone, often translated to enough land available for every citizen and their housing needs. During the 20th century, planning has developed many tools to allocate land for increasing economic and population numbers and later to bring these into a better alignment with environmental degradation, sustainability and climate change adaptation. Land has become an increasingly scarce resource. Many countries embrace political goals of densification, transit-oriented development or alike. However, most of these continue to centre on a positive notion of growth – and having 'enough' land equals a good life and happiness. Other disciplines, most notably economics and sociology, already think about societies and economies beyond growth. They work on alternative measures of success, ways of organisation and focus on the well-being and happiness of individual citizens. Planning has only recently begun to loosen its growth-orientation by focusing on transformation and transition. This paper proposes a core part of an agenda towards conceptualising a post-growth planning. It builds on engaging with more than 100 academics, professionals, activists and citizens in five workshops, world cafés and roundtables in Germany in 2017/18. It ponders on possible bridges across separated worlds: first, working on social innovation between public administration and civil society in living labs. Second, challenging and thinking different with diverse actors in role-plays. Third, activating and reflecting beyond communicative barriers by using art.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

INFORMALITY AND PLANNING REGULATION PRACTICES
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

URBAN REHABILITATION IN PORTUGAL: AN OVERVIEW OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND PLANNING PRACTICE

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Abstract Body: A large part of Portuguese cities is confronted with an over-dimensioning of urban areas, particularly given the demographic scenarios anticipated for the next decades. Moreover, Portugal has a predominantly recent housing stock due to widespread urban expansion after 1974 revolution. However, there is still a considerable need to conserve and regenerate many historical areas, old suburbs and derelict areas. Urban Rehabilitation (UR), as a set of integrated actions needed to improve the physical, economic and social conditions of an urban area, became a main national strategic goal. To that end, recent legislative changes have been made to encourage an attitude of containment and a paradigm shift towards the rationalization of existing resources (land, infrastructure, buildings). The Portuguese Urban Rehabilitation Legal Framework (Decree-Law 307/2009, of October 23rd) states the possibility, at local level, to delimit URA – Urban Rehabilitation Areas, through which it is possible to access financial and fiscal incentives and supports. These URA will define the intervention areas managed by each URO – Urban Rehabilitation Operations that should have specific UR programs and strategies, a detailed urban design plan, may have different management models as well as tools of urban policy, control, compensation and taxation. This communication will provide a brief overview of the Portuguese legal framework for urban rehabilitation and the rationale and scope of the recently introduced amendments. Some examples of different local approaches, mainly from municipalities in the metropolitan area of Lisbon, will also be discussed.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

ENERGY, PLANNING AND POLICY
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

REVISITING THE DIVERSITY OF URBAN ENERGY INITIATIVES IN THE UK

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Abstract Body: In 2010-11, a team led from University College London built a database of the diverse varieties of urban energy initiatives that were then seeking to transform the energy system in the UK's cities: the CLUES database. Looking across the different technologies deployed, the varied engagement with the private sector, the patterns of governance and the extent of public engagement, the analysis identified the significant number of alternative pathways that were then in play, exploring the possibilities for change. In 2017, the main researchers returned to this database and looked at the current fate of the 182 urban energy initiatives identified. Four broad patterns were discerned. Some involved the deployment of decentralised energy technology which had been successfully completed; others were reliant on specific government policy frameworks (such as a subsidy or feed-in-tariff) and has ended with the end of that framework. The more interesting initiatives concerned either specific community-building efforts or the development of an innovative financial model. The paper presents the results of new research into these two options, considering the factors that shape their success and longevity (or otherwise). Taken together, this work revisiting the CLUES urban energy initiative suggests lessons for urban energy transitions that are more widely applicable.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

DESIGNING
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

UNIVERSITY URBANISM? REAL ESTATE CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT IN CONTEMPORARY BRITAIN

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Abstract Body: Many universities around the world are developing rapidly, with highly visible campus projects dramatically re-shaping the urban environment they are embedded in. This is particularly evident across the British landscape where the introduction of the ever-rising tuition fees in 2004, coupled with a general approacht o urban development through public-private coalitions involving a variety of urban actors, seems to have sparked a new type of of 'university urbanism' (Melhuis, 2015). The key concern of this paper is to reveal how universities have increasingly become players in the real estate markets of their host cities, particularly in smaller locations where they have a larger impact on the urban fabric. It aims to look deeper at the changes that have occurred in the university environment, and see if inetnese real estate development activity has impacted on their defining logic of spaces of production and dissemination of knowledge, transforming them into powerful actors negotiating the much desired 'innovation districts' and 'the creative economy'. These will be documented through in depth investigation of three case studies, in different stages of campus development, and located in different UK regional political landscapes, namely, Glasgow, Cardiff and Newcastle, with the aim of understanding the main changes, drivers and outcomes that have transformed both the spatial and the institutional dimensions of university life. More, this paper will reflect on the question if indeed a new type of university urbanism is emerging, by also looking at the future of the university campus in the 21st century .

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

SPHERES OF THE POLITICAL: URBAN LIFE, URBAN SPACE
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

SPACES OF SECULAR FAITH? SHARED ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE VALUES IN DIVERSE AND CHANGING COMMUNITIES.

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Abstract Body: Spaces of Secular Faith? Shared assets and intangible values in diverse and changing communities. Dr Katie McClymont, UWE, Bristol In the current political climate, questions of shared identity, inclusive communities and public spaces are of utmost urgency. Compounded by the context of neoliberal austerity, with public assets routinely being closed or sold off, the value and purpose of public spaces is under question. This paper positions these questions within debates about the postsecular city, asking what the values are of community spaces and how these can be expressed in a context which lacks a ready vocabulary for their articulation. Urban planning only defines 'places of worship' as tangible and discrete entities, required and used predominantly by 'people of faith.' The broader, more societal value of spaces such as churches- open or disused- remains unsaid and ill-defined, as does the intangible, spiritual value of public and community spaces. This lack of definition may lead such places to be overlooked and threatened, but conversely they can become 'spaces of hope'. Such places offer the potential to both express and embody non-instrumental values of shared lives and the intangible aspects of human flourishing. Specifically, the paper explores four diverse spaces within the city of Bristol, UK investigating how their current and potential future use both challenge and are challenged by the context of postsecularism, privatisation and increasing diversity, but offer something beyond the established boundaries of the contemporary 'post-political' urban.

Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

TOWARD A TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSITION. SMART METHODS
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

RESEARCH ON THE INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGY OF URBAN ECOLOGICAL PLANNING AND DESIGN

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Abstract Body: With the development of ecological planning theory, intelligent technology and urban planning (design) tools, urban ecological planning has achieved remarkable achievements. However, in the past few years, a series of new technology and methods such as big data, cloud computing, artificial intelligence technology etc., has brought great impact on the traditional ecological planning. what are the intelligent technologies in the process of urban ecological planning and design? What are the problems that can be solved by intelligent technology in ecological planning? In the background of artificial intelligence time, what new breakthroughs have been made in the intelligent technology of urban ecological planning? This study will set up a framework of intelligent technologies in the process of urban ecological planning and design in eight aspects including energy, water resources and environment, waste, air system, land use, bio-diversity, transportation systems, green building and so on, and search for keywords in the related core journals and international conference albums. After the qualitative and quantitative research, this article will summarize the intelligent technologies studied or applied into the planning practice and compare the development levels of them in different aspects so as to point out the strengths and weaknesses. The expected results are as follows: 1, the intelligent technical framework of urban ecological planning. 2, the intelligent technology development atlas of urban ecological planning. 3. A demonstration urban ecological planning case based on Intelligent Technology.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

ENERGY MANAGMENT & LOW-CARBON SOLUTIONS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

PLANNING FOR SELF-SUSTAINING ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURES: CHALLENGES FOR THE CITIZEN-BASED INCREMENTAL DEVELOPMENT APPROACH IN OOSTERWOLD

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Abstract Body: In Dutch planning practice the move away from master planning towards a more conditional and incremental approach, with a more active role for citizens, is evident. It remains unclear, however, how these small-scale step-by-step developments connect with long-term societal challenges such as climate adaptation and shifting to new forms of energy. The aim of this paper is to consider an incremental urban development set against ambitions to facilitate the energy transition, by analyzing the process in the case of Oosterwold, the Netherlands. Oosterwold is currently being redeveloped following an incremental, citizen-based approach, founded on a set of rules created by the local government. The goal is to create an area that is energy self-sustaining, forcing the involved citizens to create self-sustaining energy systems. To unravel the challenges in creating self-sustaining energy systems in Oosterwold, we held various interviews with public officials, initiators and utility companies. The results showed several challenges. First, utility companies are not used to work with individuals. Second, some sustainable energy systems are too expensive for initiators. Third, utility companies face uncertainty in constructing the main energy infrastructure as it is unknown what energy systems are created in the future. Fourth, each initiator is responsible for its own energy generation resulting in many individual energy systems. Consequently, efforts in creating collective energy systems do not occur, risking the missing out of collective and sustainable benefits. Nevertheless, creating self-sustaining energy systems makes initiators much more aware of their own energy production and options to use energy more sustainable.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

INFORMALITY AND PLANNING REGULATION PRACTICES
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

LEGITIMIZING SELF-INTERESTS IN INFORMAL PLANNING? HOW CHANGING POWER STRUCTURES CHALLENGE LEGITIMACY IN NEW APPROACHES TO URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract Body: During the last decade a shift from a more formal, government-initiated, approach to planning and urban development towards an informal, citizen-led approach became manifest in the Netherlands. This shift affected the role of developers and other market actors, such as consultants and investors as well. Consequently, new and different power structures emerged in the planning and development arena, which following Schatz and Rogers (2016), can disable or undermine the involved actors in an 'untenable ménage a trois' and have serious impact for the democratic concept of *legitimacy* (ibid.). A gap in knowledge exist about this legitimacy in relation to informal, citizen-led urban development and the importance for planners to be able to safeguard legitimacy of plans in a democratic state. This paper offers a reflection on the issue of legitimacy in the context of a citizen-led approach. Through a comparative case-study approach it explores how the new power structures affect the legitimacy of planning and how the issue of legitimacy is understood, constructed and safeguarded by civil servants, initiators and other stakeholders. The analysis of two Dutch cases of citizen-led planning for urban green and gardening reveals that the way plans are legitimized differs strongly from stakeholder to stakeholder and from one to another municipal department. The paper concludes these differences should be more explicitly discussed to improve legitimacy, while at the same time, for the sake of keeping up the democratic state, formal democratic procedures have to set the limits for bottom-up planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

RETHINKING THE CONCEPTUAL GROUNDS: HERITAGE AND CONFLICT
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CHURCHES MAKING PLACES: RELIGIOUS HERITAGE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract Body: This paper considers the role of historic churches in three cases of regional development in Sweden. As membership and attendance in the Church of Sweden decreases, churches are struggling to maintain their relevance in a contemporary secularised society. This issue becomes particularly evident through a number of development projects involving the Church of Sweden which have been initiated during the last few years. In what way then, can the church as an organisation and a building, play a part in a process of regional development and place making? The study departs from a comparative case study of said three cases, focusing on how the various actors of the projects are relating to the local church, considering cultural-historical, religious and social factors. What strategies and arguments are being used to claim the relevance of the church as an active part of regional development? The results show that although the church is viewed as a resource in all three cases, it serves different purposes in the process of regional development and place making. In two of the studied cases, the position of the church is strengthened by the particular circumstances of the site, while in the third case the church itself provides defining cultural heritage values to the place. In the light of contemporary secularisation, this highlights the varying and complex roles that religious heritage plays in defining places.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

MULTI-LEVEL TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, INSTITUTIONAL FORMATS AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN BRAZIL. DISCUSSION OF TWO CASES

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Abstract Body: This essay is situated, historically and politically, in the context of the recent advance of neoliberalism in Brazil. Confronted with a discourse of neoliberal "governance", will present, as a basic positioning for its discussion, a critical reflection on (capitalist) State, its recent trajectory, its characteristics, formats, functions and functioning in Brazil and elsewhere. This discussion will be deepened only to tha point that will allow a formulation on issues of governance, policy, planning, and management and the insertion of the governance debate in this context (historical and conceptual). Next, "governance" becomes the object of a reflexive effort that seeks to recover a brief history of the term itself, its diffusion and appropriation, by means of a brief systematization of its different meanings. This recovery will allow us to introduce a democratic concept of "governance", based on authors such as Offe, Poulantzas and especially Jessop, which resorts to a different understanding of relationships between State, society and market. Within this general context, the present essay is dedicated to the investigation of two diverse institutional arrangements of regional development that are adopted under the pretexts of representing democratic forms of governance in different regions in Brazil. These two formats currently adopted in Brazil are: (i) Multi-purposed Intermunicipal Consortia as organizational forms that seek to establish bases for cooperation, coordination and articulation between municipalities to attend common problems and demand; and (ii) River Basin Committees that represent a formats of water management that seeks to coordinate, democratically, the distribution and use of water.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

GOVERNANCE AND ASSESSMENT (L)
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE WRONG SIDE OF THE TRACKS: QUANTIFYING BARRIER EFFECTS OF TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE ON EVERYDAY MOBILITIES

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Abstract Body: Cities can be characterized as distributions of accessibility. Two of the most fundamental elements in the urban fabric that influence this distribution of accessibility are motorways and railways. These are powerful connectors in urban transportation systems, but they can create strong barriers, impacting detrimentally on urban morphology and in particular, everyday mobilities. Based on a literature review, the negative effects of these barriers, e.g. social segregation, on public health and on the transition to more sustainable modes of transportation are described. Drawing from additional literature, urban morphological measures are identified with which some of these negative effects can be quantified. Based on these measures, a framework of morphological indicators for barrier effects is formulated. This framework of morphological indicators is tested in a case study in Gothenburg, Sweden, where a four-lane motorway and a railway track form substantial restrictions on urban development of a former harbour area in the centre of the city. These barriers negatively affect accessibility to public and private services for residents, catchment areas for commercial enterprises and the possibility for social contacts between people, and prevent the surrounding urban areas from benefiting from the extensive investments in the urban renewal project. This case study demonstrates how the morphological indicators framework can be used to quantify these effects. This paper is part of an effort to develop a method for quantifying barrier effects of transport infrastructure, which could provide local stakeholders, such as municipalities and local communities, with objective arguments in negotiations about infrastructure projects.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

POLICY FRAMES, TRANSFER AND MOBILITIES
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

IN THE SHADOWS? THE ROLE OF THINKTANKS AND NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS IN CHALLENGING MAINSTREAM PLANNING THINKING

D. Peel
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Abstract Body: The role of thinktanks in society is increasingly recognised as shaping the direction of policy ideas. Indeed, under the title: "The European Union: A year of hope [What Think Tanks are thinking]", the European Parliamentary Research Service posted a summary of selected commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU in 2017 and its outlook. Such a synthesis serves to highlight the reach and profile of these actors. This paper takes an historical perspective to critically trace the influence thinktanks continue to have on the development of policy ideas in planning across the devolved UK. Evident since the 1950s, thinktanks inhabit a critical space between formal policy-making and academia, generally disseminating their ideas through publicly accessible reports, but also using social media. From the Adam Smith Institute, championing free-market ideas, to the Fabian Society, promoting left-of-centre thinking, thinktanks occupy a key platform. Political priorities vary. Demos, for example, is interested in power and how to distribute it more equally throughout society, and advocates bottom-up perspectives. Conceptualised using Hannigan's (2014) social construction of environmental issues and problems, which highlights the active championing and popularisation of ideas as necessary prerequisites in effecting change, our discussion will use examples from the UK to demonstrate the extent of the influence of these twilight operators, show how formal structures of governance at various scales are increasingly subject to a plurality of influences from these informal entities, and highlight how "hope" is increasingly framed by these actors.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

METHODS IN SPATIAL PLANNING L
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

CALCULATING THE COUPLING DEGREE BETWEEN RAIL TRANSIT AND URBAN SPATIAL STRUCTURE BASED ON BIG DAT

Y. Xie
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Abstract Body: My paper is about calculating the coupling degree between rail transit and urban spatial structure based on big date including the metro card date of Shanghai and the phone signal date of Shanghai. Based on the people's activity modes infer from the phone signal date ,we can detect the city's employment center system. From the phone signal date, we can calculate the O-D pairs of all means of transportation in the employment center range , from the metro card date, we can calculate the O-D pairs using the metro in the employment center range. By comparing these two kinds of O-D pairs' volume and directions with graph theory and statistical knowledge , we can create an index to show the coupling degree between rail transit and urban spatial structure. For Shanghai, the coupling degree in Caohejing, Lujiazui, Hongqiao are high, but in Zhangjiang and Wujiaochang, the coupling degree are relatively low.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

SUSTAINABILITY DISCOURSES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

DECONSTRUCTING THE LOW CARBON ECOLOGICAL CITY IN CHINA USING THE 5W4H CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK.

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Abstract Body: The rapid functional and structural economic development in China has led to unprecedented urbanisation, physical and socio-spatial modernisation, with negative externalities. To balance this, the Low Carbon Ecological City (LCEL) has emerged as the latest sustainable urban development strategy in Chinese cities. This approach seeks to manage carbon emissions, resource efficiency, and address climate change mitigation through integrated urban planning and management. There is, however, no consensus on how to define or create a LCEC. This has resulted in significant gaps and controversy between planning aims and implementation. Indeed, studies in the area have concentrated on historical development, contextual overviews, and exploration of performance evaluation frameworks. This study aims to provide a conceptual framework to define a LCEC, using the Shanghai Expo Urban Best Practice Area (UBPA) as a case study. To achieve this aim, the research utilises the 5W4H (why, what, who, where, when and how) conceptual framework to deconstruct the LCEC concept. Adopted data collection methods include a review of the master plan, low carbon and ecological plan, and implementation guidelines, critical walk-through survey, and interviews. The UBPA provides the touchstone for this study, given its success in attaining the LEED-ND platinum pre-certification. The results gleaned from the study clarify the LCEC definition, recommend tangible changes to integrate stakeholders involved, and an overarching scale planning process for a more sustainable city. This conceptual framework can provide a guide for replication by municipal governments to identify development objectives, priority areas for action, planning mechanisms, and timeline and phases.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

LISTENING (I). SPECIAL SESSION SOUNDSCAPES (I)
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

OPEN SOURCE PLANNING OF URBAN QUIET AREAS

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Abstract Body: Today, urbanization and environmental pollution represent major issues of the urban planning agenda and one of the most relevant challenges is constituted by planning environmentally and socially just cities to protect human health and ensure quality of life and well-being. To achieve this goal, noise pollution and the scarcity of quietness in cities have also to be taken into account.
In Europe, the importance of quiet areas has been first recognized by the 2002 Environmental Noise Directive and, since then, numerous projects have been developed by the EU Member States to define a common methodology to protect quiet areas. Notwithstanding, according to the European Environment Agency, there is still the need for in-depth research in the field, by experimenting with the so-called soundscape approach.
This paper argues that integrating soundscape in urban planning processes, through the paradigm of "quietness as a commons", could significantly contribute to filling this gap of knowledge. This assumption is discussed by presenting a novel citizen-driven methodology to analyze, assess and plan urban quiet areas, implemented in a pilot study in Berlin, by applying the soundscape approach, the citizen science paradigm and a novel mobile tool: the Hush City app. In detail, this paper illustrates the methods applied, the findings and the planning guidelines developed with the community to protect existing quiet areas in the pilot area.

Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

MIXED GROUP
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

IMAGINATIVE LOGICS: THE CASE OF THE POST-FOSSIL CITY CONTEST

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Abstract Body: The debate regarding possible post-fossil futures suffers from a crisis of the imagination; requires a delicate balancing act to successfully relate future imaginations to the publics for whom it might be relevant. In this paper, we propose to regard imagination as futuring intervention as a process of translation. As a perfect translation between abstract policy problems and personal experience, or between future expectations and everyday practice, is impossible, this translation process necessarily involves negotiation and compromise. We employ the notion of translation to analyze a futuring intervention in which both authors were involved: the Post-Fossil City Contest (PFCC). The PFCC asked artists, designers and makers for their imaginations of a future city without any fossil fuels. First, we analyse the intervention as the creation of a restricted possibility space. We use the notion of translation as developed by Callon to distinguish between problematisation, interessement, enrolment and mobilization of allies. Second, we analyse the various imaginations selected within this possibility space. We propose a tentative categorization of imagination logics, distinguishing between doable, dichotomous, amplifying, ritual and visceral imaginations. Imagination as a futuring intervention can use various logics, each of them fit for a particular purpose and appealing to a particular (combination of) public(s). Whereas a perfect translation is not possible, considering the dynamics of 1) a particular possibility space and 2) the various imagination logics can help to constitute a 'successful' future imagination, that is, an imagination capable of forging a relation with the publics for whom it might be relevant.

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

INNOVATION
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE VALUE OF CREATIVE NETWORKS IN THE CO-PRODUCTION OF PLACES

N. Foster
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Abstract Body: Creative placemaking infuses art and culture into the physical transformation and activation of public spaces in order to generate cultural, social and economic value (Markusen and Gadwa 2010). Although these desired outcomes align with local planning interests, projects often engage actors who are not traditional planners. Rather, community organisations, artists, and tactical urbanists are likely participants. As such, these projects may be animated by different values, aims and practices than those dominant in local planning processes (Chapple & Jackson 2010). Creative placemaking often leverages creative skills, community expertise and place-based assets, which may point to the value of a networked approach to generating more equitable and inclusive outcomes. On the other hand, the literature regarding creativity, space and gentrification suggests that these networks are not always innocuous but can generate tensions between cultural organisations and communities and may be easily co-opted by neoliberal interests (Rich & Tsitsos 2016). This paper draws on evidence from a 2012-2016 qualitative study of creative placemaking projects in Texas to explore the tensions between placemaking and communicative planning approaches. The findings suggest that because placemaking projects were co-produced, participants were able to develop shared values around creativity, belonging and commoning, despite their diverse identities and interests. Formal planning processes, however, undermined these outcomes by failing to recognise these values and by reframing placemakers as planning 'participants'. The paper concludes with a discussion of how creative placemaking tests the limits of communicative planning methods and points to the value of networks in the co-production of equitable and inclusive places.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

PLANNING PERFORMANCE AND GOVERNANCE
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

QUALITY OF SPATIAL PLANNING – CONCEPTUALIZATION, APPLICATION AND REFLECTION

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Abstract Body: The discussion about quality of planning and/or plans has addressed issues like the meaning and scope of plan quality assessment, the foundation of plan quality in different planning theories, reflections on spatial quality, and the criteria to determine what a good plan is. Most interestingly, the debate is hardly linked to quality management. This contribution aims at closing this gap and connecting the planning theory arguments on plan quality with concepts of quality management, and discussing the implications for spatial planning. In quality management, quality is defined as the extent to which a certain matter of consideration (e.g. a product or process) is able to fulfil expected requirements. Therefore, quality integrates the properties of the subject and the perspectives of users. The subject "quality of spatial planning" is highly complex, and has to integrate multi-facetted demands of multiple parties on the planning process, the result of planning, as well as plan implementation – with the restriction that actors and decision makers of planning can only partly control plan implementation. Therefore, the planning process and outcome should facilitate learning about spatial quality and guide spatial decisions of multiple stakeholders, giving meaning to a plan. Four dimensions of plan quality – substantive with regard to content, technical-methodological, procedural and legitimate – will be discussed beyond this background, taking planning system and planning practice in Austria into account. Conclusions will be drawn for the concepts, process design and practices applied in spatial planning, and will address education and further education implications for planners.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

COMMONING (II)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

DIVERSITY AND THE DIFFICULTY OF LIVING IT: THE CASE OF PUBLIC SPACES IN SKOPJE (MACEDONIA)

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Abstract Body: Ethnic diversity and cultural heterogeneity are a reality for Skopje, the capital of Macedonia. The changing ethnic demography and redressed power-balance between majority and non-majority groups on a local level have spurred a turbulent conflict – that of governance of diversity in public space. This paper aims to understand citizens' views on how language, ethnicity, religion and collective cultural symbols are legitimised through the physical form and the political, social and symbolic value of public spaces in their neighbourhoods. The research uses quantitative and qualitative methods, including structured questionarries and interviews with residents of four neighbourhoods. The results indicate that the political value of public spaces to stimulate deliberation among citizens is undermined. Public spaces in Skopje are not planned and managed through a wide forum of citizen engagement. The colliding ethnonationalism and symbolic power struggle between the ethnic groups in Skopje result in co-ethnic preferences in socialisation and selection of public spaces. More diversity could result in more inclination for interethnic contact, as suggested by contact theory. Instead, in the multi-ethnic neighbourhoods in Skopje, self-segregation of ethnic groups is prevalent. The concept of "the appropriate citizen" constructed through the symbolic meaning of public spaces perpetuates ethnonational rhetoric and supports expressions of citizenship that are limited to the nation-state and ethnic identification. In opposition to contact theory, this research indicates that self-segregation of ethnic groups can be prevalent in multi-ethnic neighbourhoods. This should make us think of the context where the contact is established and not only of the content of the interaction.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INFORMALITY
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

INFORMAL HOUSING FINANCE IN ORDOS, CHINA: CAUSES, FORMATION, AND CONSEQUENCES

Z. Qian
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Abstract Body: This paper applies the informality perspective to trace the source and practice of informality in housing finance in the Chinese context. It examines informal commodity housing finance and its impacts on the local property market in Ordos, whose growth has been driven by its coalmining business. Ordos' informal housing finance has been widely used by locals as an alternative in obtaining commodity housing ownership that would otherwise unlikely be achieved through formal housing financing system. By exploring the causes, formation, influences, and consequences of the informal housing financing mechanism in Ordos, the paper argues that, as an effective supplement to the more restrictive formal housing financing system, informal housing finance facilitates the boom of the local property market but fails to contribute public and infrastructure fund to the state. The informal housing financing system quickly benefits the wealthy by their multi-homeownership but not the lower-income that has been excluded from the commodity housing market. The nature of informal housing finance determines that its continuous operation is vulnerable to governmental policies as well as activities of individual lenders and borrowers in their responses to the changing property market. The risks associated with informal housing finance can lead to decline or collapse of the property market. The paper further discusses the possibilities of institutionalizing informal housing finance to offer more housing financing options to purchasers especially the lower-income.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

ECOSYSTEM BOUNDARIES & CONNECTIVITY/PROGRESS & CHALLENGES
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

URBAN AGRICULTURE AND TERRITORIAL CHALLENGES: EVIDENCE FROM THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF ATHENS

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Abstract Body: Quite recently urban agriculture has emerged in cities of the global North as a community activity and as a policy field that relates to various areas of planning, in particular urban planning and, more specifically, under the emerging field of food planning. Urban agriculture appears to pose challenges and to provide solutions for the management of urban space, not to mention its close relationship with the urban ecosystem. Among the parameters that seem to determine the potentialities and limitations of urban agriculture, the territorial and socioeconomic characteristics of the areas in which it is developed play a critical role. Especially in times of crisis, urban agriculture is highlighted as a community activity that enhances socioeconomic resilience and also as a way of managing the so-called interim spaces and enhancing the greening of cities. This paper focuses on the metropolitan area of Athens, Greece, where various types of urban agriculture are being developed. Their emergence has posed considerable expectations on their contribution to urban sustainability, including addressing crisis-related environmental and socio-economic problems. In this respect the territorial characteristics of the city, such as the problems of central areas in terms of high urban density, as well as, the lack of open and green spaces, are of particular importance. The paper seeks to investigate the various types of urban agriculture in the study area in relation to their territorial characteristics and their wider context. It also seeks to identify planning-related issues that could be utilized in the development of such activities.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

SPATIAL PRODUCTION
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

SPATIAL CITIZENSHIP IN PUBLIC SPACE: LESSONS FROM UNINTENDED OUTCOMES IN MALMö

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Abstract Body: While the spatial production of public space is at the forefront of scholarly and professional discourse in urbanism, its physical outcomes are constantly criticized for a lack of sensitivity to and popularity among users as well as its actual performance as a social and even political space. Cities, undergoing through particular types of growth and change, such as Malmö, continue their usual approach in designing public spaces while seemingly missing out on *new* public needs, desires and rights that citizens embrace and express, all of which of affect the degree and type of publicness of space. This paper revisits processes of producing public space with a focus on (1) any public territory as the subject of appropriation by users with social and even political intentions, (2) appropriations as assemblage of physical attributes, larger socio-economic intentions, time, and actors that introduce unexpected types of publicness. This paper explores these phenomena on Western Harbour in Malmö: the newly designed and developed waterfront area. The findings show how citizens' unexpected occupation of public space not only modified the perceived publicness of that space, but also affected the city's discourses and future strategies about citizens and public needs. Furthermore, the paper reveals the spatial qualities of place that enabled appropriation. The change in "public" of public space also highlights that collective spatial meanings would not only acknowledge the role of social differences but also assist in sustaining a richer, more diverse and more fluid notion of public space in Malmö and other cities.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

THEORIZING
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

SPACES OF HOPE: WITHDRAWAL AND THE MARGINAL BODY IN THE COMPACTING CITY

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Abstract Body: Distinct sociomaterialities are emerging in conjunction with an overriding shift to neoliberal urbanism in 21st century cities. Variegated spatial justice outcomes of these changing spatialisations are rife, and socio-spatial polarisation is growing within rapidly intensifying spaces. The compact city planning imaginary is both a driver, and a product, of these emerging metropolitan landscapes which are becoming more densely developed through consolidation, renewal and redevelopment. Promoted for both its ecological and purported social benefits, the compact city ideal emerged in Melbourne's metropolitan planning history in the early 1970s, but became naturalised in the city's planning rhetoric in the 1990s in unison with the roll-out of neoliberal planning policies. Over this time, two characteristics have become emblematic of the city of Melbourne – hypertrophic growth and visible homelessness. A mobility bias within the more recent permutations of the compact city planning imaginary has meant that spatial justice is mostly restricted to concerns for redistribution and accessibility. This paper argues that everyday experiences of the non-commoditised body – the marginal body – have been neglected in the justice discourse within planning. It aims to problematise Melbourne's compact city planning imaginary with regards to its abstract spatial justice claims, and provide both a theoretical and empirical contribution to the retheorisation and recorporealisation of spatial justice as bodily withdrawal. Specifically it traces the violence of urbanisation as experienced by the marginal body and its ever-shifting geographies of withdrawal, as a means on exposing interstitial and embodied justice, or spaces of hope.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

PARTICIPATORY METHODS L
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

SUPPORTING THE CO-GOVERNANCE OF URBAN COMMONS WITH CONTEXT SENSITIVE TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract Body: This paper discusses whether ICT tools can be integrated within an ongoing participatory process that deals with the co-governance of urban commons. Findings are based on field-work being conducted in a town of 35,000 people, where I follow a team of external facilitators hired by the local administration to manage two participatory processes. The first process aims at regenerating an urban vacant of considerable spatial and historical importance to the local community. The second is about deciding, together with a diverse group of civic associations, whether collaborative practices could improve the use of commons spaces in the public buildings where they reside and how such practices could be implemented. My task is to recommend ICT tools that can support different aspects of each process. Suggestions derive from context sensitive knowledge collected through participant observation in both internal meetings (within the team of facilitators) and public ones (with other stakeholders). Stakeholders from both processes are currently involved in co-creating an open archive for memories related to the urban vacant (first process) and deciding how to implement a digital collaborative calendar (second process). Rather than building (or deciding) a priori which tools can best support participation, I am proposing already available instruments (mainly deriving from open source and/or free software) that can be adapted to the local context. I expect that this will prioritize the needs of stakeholders and lead to solutions that can be managed independently, thus promoting technological autonomy.

Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

INSURGENT AND AGONISTIC ACTIVISM
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

PUBLIC ART ACTIVISM IN EVERYDAY URBANISM: STUDIO 21 -LEFKOSA

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Abstract Body: This research explores the power of public art activism in everyday urbanism through an ethnographic narrative on Studio 21 initiative in the contested geography of Lefkosa, Northern Cyprus. It claims that public art activism is a pioneer for paradigm shift on place-making particularly in the spaces of hope within a geography of political unrest, socio-economic disparities, mobilities and urban decay. The art is not an elitist luxury, but rather a powerful tool to lead transformative change not only for the urban spatiality but also for the community. Thus, the research is built on observations and in-depth interviews with the activists of Studio 21, as well as the partner organisations and the community itself. The major questions to be responded are: How can public art become a source of urban activism? How can public art activism contribute to place-making? How can democratic processes affect everyday urbanism? What shall be the role of planning in the management of plurality based on activism and insurgence? The results of the research show how urban spaces can create their own solution to most recent problems through the empowerment of localities and local capital against all odds of the institutional. **Keywords:** Public art, activism, everyday urbanism, right to the city.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

COMMONING (I)
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

INTERIM SPACES AND CREATIVE USE

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Abstract Body: 'Interim Spaces and Creative Use' is a documentary output of the research project under the same title which was funded by the Leverhulme Trust (RF-2012-518) with £45,000 over a period of two and a half years (1/10/12-31/3/15). The research project investigated whether vacant land can be beneficial for local communities if officially brought into interim uses. It built upon a historical review of interim spaces (UK and international) to focus on London in the late 2000s and early 2010s downturn. A number of initiatives in London were examined through an empirical study of local creative use in five interim sites representative of such initiatives. The research design comprised on-site filming and interviews with users, site surveys, a website, and a public workshop open to all participants. Using a reflective account of the making of the documentary, and data from the five case studies, this paper aims to examine and critically assess how the city can be produced through temporary insertion of 'places', and the role of vacancy in accommodating such insertions. The paper discusses the different actors and time frames involved, as well as the place-making agendas of specific projects with regards to reactivating vacant space, tackling youth unemployment and health, and opening up space to diverse publics. This discussion brings to the fore the landscape of planning policies enabling such agendas, and those still in need of formulation. The paper concludes by outlining the possibilities for long-term place-making emerging through temporary approaches.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

LAND RIGHTS AND CONFLICTS
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE CITY - EXAMPLES FROM CANADA

S. Agrawal

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Abstract Body: Land-use planning issues such as squatter settlements, greenfield development, and the siting of places of worship and residential care facilities in Canada, the US, Europe, and elsewhere have been contested on the grounds of human rights. Some examples of human rights violations are: a Toronto zoning by-law that defined a group home using its residents' personal characteristics and required a minimum separation distance; an Abbotsford's by-law that prohibited the homeless to sleep in public parks; a Delta, British Columbia's by-law that allowed only families to reside in secondary suites; demolition of informal settlements of Roma families and their evictions in many European cities; and denial of construction of mosques in several cities in Michigan, New Jersey and Tennessee. A legal challenge to a by-law provision could make the by-law legally void---as it did in a few Canadian municipalities like Abbotsford and Delta. This study investigates how municipal planning can be balanced with human rights, an area of litigation that is on the rise even while little research exists on this intersection. It draws on case law to examine municipal plans and zoning by-laws selected from several small and large urban and rural areas across Canada, to assess if they are consistent with human rights legislation and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The conference paper will shares examples of documented and potentially new human rights violations in planning in Canada and use them as a foundation to discuss the idea of right to the city.

Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND THE CURRICULUM LL
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

IF PLANNING IS EVERYTHING, HOW CAN THE CURRICULUM COPE?

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Abstract Body: The initial education of future planners in Australia remains a topic of considerable debate as the demands on planning continue to grow, reflecting in part an uneasy relationship between planning academics and practitioners (see Freestone et al, 2018 forthcoming). The profession struggles to reconcile its traditional role as a regulator of development with more recent ambitions towards a more comprehensive spatial planning approach as well as develop post-colonial planning principles and ensure that planning contributes to the advancement of social, economic and environmental justice. These tensions exacerbate long-standing arguments about the correct balance between the need for students to develop specialist and generalist skills, the acquisition of technical and the social competencies while understanding the complex political environments in which they need to operate. These debates are further complicated by the recognition that the pace of technological change is making many contemporary skills redundant over increasingly short timescales. The paper draws on the experiences of the authors as members of the National Education Committee of the Planning Institute of Australia where a number of these dilemmas have been reflected in changes to the accreditation requirements of university planning courses, including most recently increased attention to the relationship with indigenous people and their sovereignty over land and the challenges this represents for planning practice. The paper concludes by considering how university courses might best deal with the growing pressure to add more to an already crowded planning curriculum.

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INSIGHTS INTO LIVEABLE NEIGHBORHOODS
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

NEIGHBOURHOOD WEALTH AND WELLBEING IN LATER LIFE

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Abstract Body: This paper aims to examine the relationship between neighbourhood wealth and wellbeing in later life. The subject was adults aged 65 and older living in their own single-family homes. The study was conducted in two cities in Texas. Older adults' wellbeing was measured by general health, perceived social connectedness and life satisfaction. Neighbourhood characteristics such as access to amenities and safety from crime were controlled in performing a regression on neighbourhood wealth. This study has found that neighbourhood wealth has effect on older adults' wellbeing measures. The findings of this study suggest that policy makers and planners should prioritize neighbourhoods with lower property values in developing health-intervention strategies and allocating active-living funds and initiatives.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

PUBLIC SPACES (OF PROTEST) AND SPATIAL JUSTICE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

FROM PAST TO PRESENT: HOW PUBLIC SPACES HAS BECOME AS SPACES OF HOPE?

D. Kalkanli, B. Kaya
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Abstract Body: From the Roman Agoras to the modern era's public streets and squares, public spaces symbolizes both an urban (or physical) space that allows publicity and an abstract field of ideas and values (an imaginary reality). Public space has been a field of freedom of thought and freedom of speech. In fact, throughout the history it has hosted a great number of major social events. As a normative conceptualization of political society and democratic life, the public sphere is a multi-actor and intermediary space where the political ideals and the call for social changes that have come to life at both the discursive and operational level have taken place with all its intensity. Throughout the history, from the French Revolution to the new social movements (such as 'Occupy Movements', Wall Street resistance in USA, Gezi Park resistance in Turkey, and so on), being in public spaces in order to stand against dominant system's pressure is the prominent feature of these movements which also respresents desire of hope and expression of freedom along through streets. Different societies in different eras had often have distinct focuses, but expressing the ideas and demands through occupying public spaces have been the key and the common feature of the their movements. Starting from this point of view, main concerns of this study are clarifying the meaning that the public space symbolizes historically and questioning it's role in influecing the major social movements, from past to present. **Keywords:** *public space, social movements, resistance, new urban movements*

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

QUESTIONS
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

HOW DO CITIES SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF DIVERSITY AND COHESION? A JACOBSIAN ANALYSIS

S. Ikeda
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Abstract Body: Jane Jacobs published her *Death and Life of Great American Cities* over 50 years ago. While her analysis of the role of land-use diversity in economic development and how great cities have historically generated that diversity have stood the test of time, many of aspects of that analysis need updating in light of subsequent research and development of conceptual tools. One way to do that is to address a conundrum her work raises that she does not specifically address: How do successful cities promote ever-increasing diversity – in land-use, human capital, social networks, and tastes – with while achieving coherence of the urban system. What is it that enables a city to balance diversity with cohesion? As it happens, then, answering this question requires the sort of needed updating amd reimagining of Jacobs' analysis of how diversity is generated, in particular her well-known "four generators of diversity": Multiple primary uses, short blocks, population density, and old buildings. It draws on the work of Joel Garrweau, Christakis & Fowler, Malcolm Gladwell, Mark Granovetter, Victor Gruen, and others. How we answer this question has implications for our understanding of what makes a city, and the people and relations that constitute the city, thrive and for the kinds of policies that a city should follow if it is concerned with enhancing the well-being of all socio-economic levels, especially the most vulnerable.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

ESPON COMPASS 2 (NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES)
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PLANNING BETWEEN TRANSITIONS: CZECH EXPERIENCE

K. Maier
Faculty Of Architecture, Czech Technical University, Prague/CZECH REPUBLIC

Abstract Body: The debate on the roles, positions and values of planning profession has been running for long time in Western democracies but it may show distinct features in the countries with history of central planning control. The 1990s´ economic transition changed socio-economic settings for planning but also exposed planners to challenges of multi-actor scene of urban development. Traditional top-down planning culture and planners as value-free technicians paradoxically proved to be compatible with the neo-liberal market-driven urban development. What has changed were planning agendas: they followed rather short-term oriented objectives of utilitarian economy and everyday politics, even if this contradicted officially proclaimed priorities of sustainable development. As such only those new challenges and related agendas have been reflected that respond to immediate problems. Thus the big global issues of climate change, migration and demographic change have been reduced to flood protection dams, protection of borders and debate on pension reform. The 2010s witness a shift towards a more balanced notion. In some municipalities activists from civic initiatives joined local councils and advocate participatory, bottom-up approaches. Many municipalities re-publicize some formerly privatised services to regain control over their providing to citizens. Quality of public space is becoming big issue. Cities again feel responsibility for social housing and try to provide it. Despite these trends, planners often keep their social value-free stance, partly owing to their architecture-based Städtebau educational background. The paper will analyse the emerging gap between the changing requirements for planning practice and persistent formal education of planners as city builders.

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

PLACES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

RATIONALE BEHIND FOCUSING ON NEIGHBOURHOOD WELLBEING

Y. Kumagai
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Abstract Body: This research proposes that neighbourhood wellbeing is common and fundamental in contemporary planning practices. The operational definitions of the key words are as follows: - Neighbourhood is a flexible and manifold area that fits activities in daily lives of residents (i.e. even one person can have multiple neighbourhoods depending on activities). -Wellbeing means satisfaction in individual life based on hedonic (looking for maximization of pleasure and minimization of pain) and eudaimonic (looking for realization of one's potential pursued through self-motivated, self-disciplined and prudent efforts) outcomes. -Wellbeing also refers to the collective wellness based on equitable and healthy access to quality of goods, activities and essential community assets and services backed by interpersonal relationships for mutual help. This research explains rationale behind claiming that it is important to concern about congruence and mutual facilitation between factors that foster individual wellbeing and those that promote collective wellbeing at neighbourhood level. To fulfill the purpose, the following questions will be addressed to stimulate conversations among participants: -Why neighbourhood wellbeing is important, especially when it is not talking about territorial wellbeing that is often illustrated by numerical indicators for structural comparisons and analyses? -What contribution would such study have? Would it be useful to implement case studies from various progressive places in the world, and describe situations for exchanging knowledge? If it were, what would be a workable framework that provides common checkpoints maintained throughout the case studies?

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INFORMALITY
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GLOBALIZATION AND HOUSING INEQUALITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS

B. Woo
Division Of Language And Diplomacy, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul/ /KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Abstract Body: How does globalization affect the quality of housing in developing countries? While housing is an important part of one's life and "globalization" receives a myriad of scholarly attention in the past few decades, little systematic research has been done on the link between globalization and the quality of housing at a global scale. This research aims to provide a seminal study on the relationship between globalization and housing. We theorize that globalization encourages mass production and mass consumption, which in turn will catalyze rural to urban migration and hence increase demand for slum housing. A government might ease the problem by providing more public housing but such government intervention might not be very plausible because governments are often pressured to cut government spending and/or pursue austerity policies in face of steeper global competition. Thus, we hypothesize that globalization worsens the quality of housing and increases slum dwellings. To test the proposed hypothesis, we approximate the quality of housing by looking at slum dwellings at the city level and examine the relationship between globalization and slum dwellings in 102 countries from 1990 to 2014 using the data from UNHABITAT. We run a multilevel model by measuring globalization at the country level and slum dwelling at the city level. We also control for socio-economic and political conditions such as the level of democracy and economic development in the sample countries and economic conditions and population growth of cities. The empirical analysis reports that there indeed exists a relationship between globalization and slums.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNING AND THE POLITICAL: NEW ACTION SPACES, LL
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

POLITICS OF DIVERSITY AND GENDER: AN LGBTTQ PERSPECTIVE ON URBAN SPATIALITY

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Abstract Body: *"Diversity: the art of thinking independently together"* Forbes, M. (1919-1990)
Planning has a long tradition of engaging with politics, but not a long history of resolving contradictions upon diversities and particularly sexual geographies as the invisible faces of diversity. While the citizenship threatens to be a monolith of hegemonic governmentality, the same hegemony produces its own zero tolerance on identities and diversities that build the essence of society. In that sense, the research implies rethinking planning for transformative action for gender free geographies focusing on LGBTTQ to question the space of hope that is not heterosexual, queer and heterosexual integrative. Negotiation is not possible for every society, and the walls of societies also define the social boundaries of cities. A critical appraisal on the geographies of sexualities including the democratic rebellious queer experience is therefore of major importance to study the politics of diversity and gender through a LGBTTQ perspective of urban spatiality in Turkey, a country of increasingly conservative structure. The research focuses on Taksim region of Istanbul to examine the characteristics of the negotiation ground that is created by diversities through in-depth interviews. The distinctive features of the space of action include the social and political repressive forces on LGBTTQ individuals, the non-limit geographies of sexualities in repressive and closed societies with specific remarks on rethinking and reinventing planning that transcends over the politics of diversity and gender on urban spatiality. Keywords: Diversity, gender, sexual geographies, conflict

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Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

MIXED GROUP
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

MULTI-RISK EVALUATION RELATED TO HEAT WAVES USING BAYESIAN NETWORK IN KOREA

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Abstract Body: Continual climate change has been increasing the intensity and frequency of abnormal weather, temperature, natural disasters along with its subsequent damages. The impact of the damage derived from such climate change is amplified in urban centers where population and buildings are concentrated. The impact represented by temperature rise is manifested in various forms of risks. Temperature rise is related to the increase in the number of days with heat wave and tropical night, and it generates problems in many different areas. Based on text mining and the types of energy consumption risks and the complex disease risks caused by heat wave and tropical night from temperature rise, the present study built multi-risk networks and performed an assessment using Bayesian Network, which reflects a network and a statistical method of probability. In addition, this study examined the change in future risks by reflecting the Representative Concentration Pathways, which are the scenarios for future climate change proposed by the IPCC. The disease risks related to heat wave increased over time from short-term to long-term in the areas adjacent to the coast centering on the southeast side of South Korea. As for energy consumption risks, the risks increased in the region around Daegu, a city known for high temperatures, as well as in the Seoul metropolitan areas, which are heavily populated. The multi-risk assessment used in this study is likely to be utilized for analyzing the inter-influence of risks that arise in various forms and for predicting the future through the advanced scenarios.

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

RESIDENTIAL SPATIALITIES, GENTRIFICATION & URBAN CHANGE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

AN INSIGHT INTO THE EVERYDAY LIFE NARRATIVES WITHIN TRANSFORMING CITIES: ESENLER HAVAALANI NEIGHBOURHOOD

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Abstract Body: The current urban agenda of Istanbul implies constant pressure to renewal in every square metre of the urban spatiality including inner-city slums, peripheral migrant neighbourhoods and historic neighbourhoods. The renewal, at the same time, is challenged continuously with increasing problems of displacement, segregation and gentrification, all of which indicates a major problematic on the right to the city. The casualties in the process of transformation do not solely reflect the change of ownership patterns, the disappearance of security, the destruction of urban fabric; the same process also draws on the lost of communities, their heritage and memories. Thus, it is the particular goal of this research to call for a critical perspective based on empirical insight into the everyday life narratives of communities within transforming cities. Based on a story of one family in Istanbul's Esenler Havaalani Neighbourhood, the research that is constructed upon in-depth interviews attempts to explore the conflicts of current housing renewal policy and to showcase the intangible dynamics of the housing renewal initiatives in between migration, mobility and displacement, from the perspective of the community. **Keywords:** Housing policy, urban transformation, narratives, everyday life, displacement, segregation Esenler Havaalanı Neighbourhood

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

TRANSFORMING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CENTRAL CITY AND SUBURBS IN U.S. METROPOLITAN AREAS: FOCUSED ON THE LONGITUDINAL EMPLOYER-HOUSEHOLD DYNAMICS DATA (2002-2015)

S. Lee, H. Lee, J. Ha
Urban Planning & Engineering, Hanyang University, Seoul/KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Abstract Body: This study examines the transformation of relationship between central city and suburbs analyzing the change of commuting pattern between them. After the early 1990s, we have witnessed a significant number of debates on the relationship between the central city and suburbs in the literature, with many researchers emphasizing the regional context when dealing with the decline of central city and economic inequalities between the central city and the suburbs. The rationale behind this debate assumes significant relationships between the central city and suburbs. Suburban dependency hypothesizes that since suburbs depend on the well-being of the central city, the decline of the central city leads to the decline of the suburbs. On the other hand, some scholars argued that the central city and their surrounding regions are highly interdependent. However, critics argued that the apparent correlations between suburban and central-city growth might be attributed to overall state economic development. That is, the central city and the suburbs have their independencies from each other while they also have their dependencies on each other. Thus far, many researchers have acknowledged potential relationships between the central city and suburbs. However, the relationship between them has not been fully addressed in the academic literature. This study examines the dynamic relationship between the central city and suburbs using the commuting pattern over time with the origin-destination employment data of Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) 2002-2015 in U.S. Census. This study contributes to understand the dynamic relationship between central city and suburbs and suggests policy implications for regional planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS: CHALLENGES OF CO-PRODUCTION IN A POLITICIZED PRACTICE
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

GOVERNANCE PROCESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND ACQUISITION PLAN FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

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Abstract Body: ABSTRACT For a long time, governments across the world have incorporated land acquisition policy in their attempts to develop cities. However, many studies have labelled land acquisition as one of the most difficult issues to be managed in the development process (Sarkar, 2015). This research attempts to investigate this problem by using the governance concept as an analytical tool. Therefore, the central research question that has guided this study is **How does the governance process of urban planning work in relation to land acquisition for infrastructure projects in the context of post-authoritarian Indonesia?** It analyses governance stakeholders and the dynamics of their interactions which reflect the use of power, interests, and resources by each stakeholder. In this regard, the analysis does not merely cover aspects of stakeholders' collaboration as prescribed by "governance orthodoxy", it also incorporates aspects of tension and conflicts which are often overlooked by governance scholars (Minnery, 2007). This research applies qualitative methods encompassing a case study on the implementation of the land acquisition process for the construction of a new airport in Yogyakarta Province, interviews, direct observation, document analysis, and stakeholders' mapping. My initial findings revealed that the government has significantly attempted to improve the governance of land acquisition process as prescribed by international best practices or standards which representing more democratic values. However, the post-authoritarian context has made the process challenging because the power, which used to be centralised in the hand of government, now has been widely dispersed among involved stakeholders.

Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

HERITAGE AND HOPE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

FROM SPACE TO PLACE: A DISCUSS ON THE PLACE PRESERVATION IN RURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

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Abstract Body: The values of rural heritage, a kind of living heritage in which residents still live and make life do not only exist in the space of vernacular architecture, village landscape, but also in the unique sense of place. This sense of place can be felt on the side of old well where people draw water every morning, through the cooking smoke rising above roofs in the evening, in the temples surrounded by feng shui forests, and in the cultivated terraces layer after layer. This unique sense of place is formed during the processes in which the local people make use of the natural environment to make life with wisdom and organize the community orderly as time went by. Although the preservation of intangible cultural heritage attracted more attention, which mostly base on handicrafts and special folklore away from sense of place, more focus of planning and policies are on the protection of physical space in the existing framework of rural heritage preservation. Based on the case study of Loushang village in Guizhou Province in China, the essence of place are exposed by analyzing the formation, usage and disappear of several places in the village. A conclusion can be drawn from this paper that a comprehensive analysis should be conducted which involves the wisdom how people use nature for living, social organization and daily life in village, in order to propose the strategies of making planning and policies to preserve place while protecting the physical space in rural heritage preservation.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

IMPROVING PUBLIC TRANSIT ACCESS IN DISCONNECTED SUBURBAN NEIGHBOURHOODS USING THE FUSED GRID: PROOF OF CONCEPT

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Abstract Body: The configuration of road networks and the resulting walking distance to bus stops can restrict the number of public transportation users having access to a stop. Pedestrian access to the road network can be improved by adding pedestrian footpaths and footbridges based on the *Fused Grid* concept. A method for calculating changes in the population having access to a given bus stop following the addition of a pedestrian footpath was implemented for 7 sites in the suburban City of Laval, Quebec, Canada using a Geographical Information System. Different types of potential situations were staged within the territory by adding fictional pedestrian paths to existing road networks. The added fictional paths measured between 100 and 440 metres long and led to increases in the size of the potential user shed area that ranged between 9% and 301%. The increase in potential transit users ranged from 7% to 121% with respect to the population already within 500 metres based on 6 digit postal codes and census data. Increases are more significant in areas with greater population and housing density. Sites with the most potential for adding footpaths tend to have parallel streets that are not connected to perpendicular streets for a considerable distance. Changing the existing territory by adding paths can be difficult given that most lots are privately owned. The Fused Grid concept can however be easily used to improve access to public transportation when developing new residential neighbourhoods.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

METHODS IN SPATIAL PLANNING LL
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

FINDING WEIGHTED VALUE FOR THE ENTROPY BASED LAND USE MIX INDEX TO MEASURE PEDESTRIAN VOLUME ON THE STREET: REVERSE ENGINEERING FOR WALKING GENERATION UNIT OF LAND USE

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Abstract Body: This study attempts to improve the entropy-base land use mix index (LUM), one of the critical variables explaining the pedestrian volume. In recent years interests in the importance of mixed land use in urban planning and design, health and transportation have increased. Land use diversity has been believed to have a positive impact on the pedestrian volume, a key variable measuring street vitality. The LUM is the representative index to measure land use diversity. However, the limitations of LUM and suggestions to overcome them have not much been discussed. Furthermore, it was not known that LUM has a negative (-) relationship to the pedestrian volume in certain districts of a city. This study aims to modify the conventional LUM by paying attention to the fact that each land use can produce different walking generations in unit area. Reverse engineering method to find the estimated walking generation value for each land use and to propose a new weighted LUM to modify old one. This study analyzes the relationship between the pedestrian volume data of 10,000 sites surveyed in Seoul, South Korea, which have a high density and land use mix, and the land use characteristics of the surrounding area. It tries to verify whether the estimated value has the best explanation power for the pedestrian volume. Its approach and results will be meaningful, because of suggesting a useful methodology for measuring the effect of land use mix on the pedestrian volume of cities in the World.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH AND PRACTICE
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

SCALING ARNSTEIN'S LADDER: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT PLANNING EDUCATION

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Abstract Body: Simultaneous demand from the student body for more practice-related learning and employability coupled with the tacit knowledge required for planning, especially politically charged mobility and transport planning has led to a series of improvements to courses to include experiential learning through community participation. A key goal here is to increase tacit knowledge transfer to students by embedding abstract theory and methods in real-life projects to provide 'practical' experience for our students through community service learning. The desired social impact is then increased when the larger planning community can be involved. Using examples from the Mobility and Transport Planning course (Bachelor level) conducted at the University of Groningen from 2014 - 2017, we argue that similar levels and typologies of non-participation, tokenism and power - based on Arnstein's Ladder of Citizen Participation - could be identified within the interactions between the student, the lecturers and the larger planning community of citizens, governmental organisations and consultants. Focusing on the changing roles and motivations of various actors during these interactions, the paper will discuss i) the normative approach to community participation from an educational perspective, ii) how the perception of power and risks differs within student-led projects and regular community participation, and iii) how information and knowledge flow can be one-sided in some of these levels. The paper concludes with suggestions to improve community participation and reciprocation of knowledge in mobility and transport planning education. **References** Arnstein, S. R. (1969) A Ladder Of Citizen Participation. *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*. 35 (4), 216–224. Hart, A. & Wolff, D. (2007) Developing local 'communities of practice' through local community – university partnerships. *Planning Practice and Research*. 21 (1), 121–138. Oonk, C. et al. (2016) Educating collaborative planners: strengthening evidence for the learning potential of multi-stakeholder regional learning environments. *Planning Practice and Research*. 31 (5), 533–551. Roakes, S. L. & Norris-Tirrell, D. (2000) Community Service Learning in Planning Education. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*. 20 (1), 100–110. Frank, A. I. & Sieh, L. (2016) Multiversity of the twenty-first century – examining opportunities for integrating community engagement in planning curricula. *Planning Practice and Research*. 31 (5), 513–532. Sletto, B. (2010) Educating Reflective Practitioners: Learning to Embrace the Unexpected through Service Learning. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*. 29 (4), 403–415.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

PLANNING PERFORMANCE AND GOVERNANCE
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

INNOVATION AND THE PLANNING PREDICAMENT

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Abstract Body: There are very few instances when spatial planning meets the high technology research frontier. And when it does, it becomes surprisingly submissive. Today, one of the most impressive such occurrences across Europe takes place within the Municipality of Măgurele, a few kilometres south of Bucharest. It is here that the ELI–NP project (Extreme Light Infrastructure – Nuclear Physics), the most advanced research facility dedicated to the study of photonuclear physics and its applications, currently takes shape. Building on a year-long project aimed at unearthing the catalysts and inhibitors that impact upon the ELI–NP project, this paper presents the challenges currently facing Romanian planning practices, as well as their deficiencies in tackling the high technology environment. Locally confined within its subject matter, this paper nonetheless highlights the severe predicament in which planning practices become embroiled when trying to solve complex governance problems and to produce viable spatial management procedures through effective planning instruments. Their severity and depth notwithstanding, consistent and repeated failures to solve such problems render the planning discipline impotent in the eyes of the general public. And this, we believe, is a serious issue. Hence, we consider it worthwhile to submit our findings to a wider audience, in order to assess the Romanian experience against a European context.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

COMPARING PLANNING CULTURES L (OPERATIONALIZATIONS)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PLANNING CULTURES IN GREEN AND BLUE URBAN DEVELOPMENT – ABOUT COMMON GROUNDS AND DIFFERENCES IN THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS, METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONS AND EMPIRICAL RESULTS

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Abstract Body: In the last years the scientific discussion about planning cultures as theoretical approach for a deeper understanding of planning processes evolved. The essential idea is that planning cultures are characterized by the way actors of planning think and act within their institutional frameworks, producing spaces of meaning through social practices. As an analytical theory, planning culture is aiming at a comprehension and comparison of different empirically observable planning cultures that are embedded in certain structural contexts (Othengrafen/Reimer 2013; Levin-Keitel/Sondermann 2014). The aim of our contribution is a comparison of two different approaches of local planning cultures embedded in two different thematic areas: the development of urban green spaces through civil society-administrative cooperation (Fox-Kämper et al. 2018; Sondermann 2017) and the (spatial) reorganization of urban blue spaces (inner-city riverscapes) (Galler/Levin-Keitel 2016; Levin-Keitel 2014). The comparison of two empirical studies is based on a common analytical framework on planning cultures (Levin-Keitel/Sondermann 2014). This framework has been adapted to the two given contexts. In result it is shown that urban green space development is a socio-political action based on shared systems of meaning of the actors involved whereas urban blue space development is primarily a socio-technical approach led by strong organizations. Based on empirical evidences from several case studies, we will highlight the common grounds and differences the same approach leads to in two different planning contexts and conclude on the range of comparing planning cultures in general.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

DYNAMICS OF RESIDENTIAL CHOICE AND DEMAND
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

HOUSING POLICY AND INTERNAL MIGRATION:
CHANGES IN ISRAEL'S INTERNAL MIGRATION PATTERNS IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM

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Abstract Body: During the last decades, and especially following the global financial crisis of 2008, many societies experienced changes in internal migration patterns. In many places, affluent populations returned to the cities, while middle class populations, mainly families with children, moved to peripheral areas. This study examines the extent to which these trends have taken place in Israel. Israel comprises an interesting case study for examining housing policy and internal migration, for three main reasons. First Israel is a democratic country with an advanced economy. Second, Israel is a small and densely populated country with a high population growth rate compare to the average in countries with a developed economy, facts that require special attention regarding the demand for housing. Third, like many other societies, for the last two decades Israel has faced a housing crisis. Research findings indicate that Israel's internal migration patterns of the last decade differed from those in leading American and European municipalities. As the study presents, in Israel, middle class families moved into less affluent municipalities than those they came from, and consequently increased the socioeconomic level of those municipalities. However, the newcomers did not settle in the original neighborhoods, but rather in separate unconnected new attractive neighborhoods built from scratch. The study analyzes these findings, and their implications for the new and the veteran residents.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS & INSTRUMENTS
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES MAPS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE PLANNING OF MOUNTAIN REGIONS: A STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE.

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Abstract Body: Mountain regions provide a wide range of services to society, spanning from the supply of raw materials, to climate regulation, to opportunities for tourism and recreation. The identification and mapping of the services provided by mountain ecosystems, and of their dynamics and relationships, are key to sustainable development and planning in these regions. In the framework of the Interreg Alpine Space project AlpES, we mapped the spatial distribution of key ecosystem services (ES) throughout the Alpine arch and performed interviews with more than 60 stakeholders at local and regional level of governance, to capture their viewpoint on the potential application of ES indicator maps for planning objectives at different scales. We asked stakeholders targeted questions on (1) the ES considered in our study, (2) the indicators used to represent them and (3) the potential applicability of ES maps in their work. Maps of cultural ES were indicated as potentially useful by respondents from all sectors and spatial levels. A widespread interest on the possibility to calculate ES supply/demand budgets and on the appraisal of ES delivery across temporal scales revealed the importance for stakeholders to identify relationships and visualise change. In addition, stakeholders perceived the diversity of the ES chosen for our study as an opportunity to strengthen cooperation between the different sectors. Based on these results, we explore the limits and possibilities of embedding the use of ES maps in planning, and identify cross-sectorial flexibility and context adaptation as challenges future research on ES mapping should focus on.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

COMMONING (II)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

GRASSROOTS PLACES IN INFORMAL COMMUNITIES IN MEDELLIN-COLOMBIA, A PLACE-BASED MODEL.

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Abstract Body: Following a catastrophic landslide in 1987, Colombia's informal community Villatina (Medellin) has undergone severe changes, in which inhabitants have reshaped its built-environment through 'bottom-up' processes of reconstruction. This has led to the creation of several grassroots places that have formed the urban spaces centred within the community. However, the introduction of a new 'top-down' model of development (social urbanism) applied in urban slums by the local government, has halted community actions and the development of future grassroots places. In an initial study with local leaders and community members, self-assessed surveys, focus groups and interviews were used to identify and categorize, six 'bottom-up' places derived from grassroots actions and six 'top-down' developments driven by governmental interventions, which were characterised by their general levels of importance in the community. To understand the differences in place attachment and social experience between 'bottom-up' and 'top-down' places, a questionnaire featuring several items relating to these aspects were distributed to 150 members of the community. Evaluations for each item were repeated for each of the two place categories and statistical analysis was performed using a variant model of the factor analysis (e.g., the repertory-grid technique). When comparing the results for places derived from 'bottom-up' and 'top-down' developments, it was found that, the underlying factors identified in grassroots places were strongly aligned with territory protection, community action and place attachment, which were absent for government places. This suggests that, 'top-down' developments may need to review the interventions used in urban slums to avoid disrupting grassroots actions.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

LISTENING (I). SPECIAL SESSION SOUNDSCAPES (I)
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

SOUNDSCAPE: FROM MICHAEL SOUTHWORTH AND 50 YEARS AHEAD

Ö. Axelsson
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Abstract Body: Based on his Master's Thesis in city planning from MIT, in 1969 Michael Southworth was one of the first to publish an academic article on soundscape, long before the topic was established. This paper reviews the 50-year history of soundscape studies, and compare Southworth's early work with the present state of science. In particular, it seeks to understand why soundscape seems to have disappeared from city planners' horizon, and today mainly find interest among acousticians, noise & health researchers and ecologists.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF PLANNING METHODS L
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CORRELATION ANALYSIS BETWEEN SOCIAL NETWORKS AND LOCATION FACTORS OF DESIGN INDUSTRY CLUSTER IN NANJING'S MAIN CITY

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Abstract Body: Cultural creative industry is an increasingly important economic engine for post-industrial cities. City government has also paid great attentions to the potentiality of CCI for urban development. Different CCI promotion policies have been released in many Chinese cities. This article focuses on the interrelationship between social and spatial dimensions of design industry cluster in Nanjing's main city. As one of leading cities in design industries in China, design industry has developed itself in last 50 years. In last decades, with the development of tertiary sector and rapid urbanization process, the main city in Nanjing has experienced dramatic changes in social, economic and spatial aspects. Correspondingly, the design enterprises have also adapted themselves in location preferences. With the perspective of value chain relationship, a research group has been established to carry out the empirical study in order to identify the existing situation and challenges for the design industry cluster in Nanjing's main city, especially on the cooperation pattern among the different enterprises. Based on the correlation analysis between social networks and location factors, the existing situation of design industry cluster and the challenges from the urban extension would be identified. As a corresponding measurement, instruments e.g. social network analysis and space syntax would be utilized for the empirical investigation and analysis. After that, a correlation analysis has been utilized to give the profile of the existing interrelationship between social and spatial dimensions of design industry cluster. Besides, suggestions for urban regeneration strategy are proposed for the development of design industry cluster.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

SUPPLY-SIDE AND DEMAND-SIDE PLANNING FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT – IS THERE SCOPE FOR FRUITFUL INTEGRATION?

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Abstract Body: A new generation of accessibility tools have demonstrated their capacity to guide the formulation and implementation of transport and land use policy goals and measures. Yet in many cities, public transport investment decisions continue to be made on the basis of demand projections, largely by extrapolating past travel patterns. A key shortfall of this approach is its inherent inability to identify *latent demand* for public transport, ie. demographic groups and geographical trip relations where public transport's market share is poor. Thus conventional demand-led planning often leads to public transport building on its existing strengths while failing to address its weaknesses. As a result, policy aspirations to shift substantial mode share away from the car are sometimes frustrated. Supply-side planning takes a different approach by employing more discursive tools to investigate the transport-land use context, but its explanatory power in relation to actual travel usage patterns can remain feeble. Using results from the Spatial Network Analysis for Multimodal Urban Transport Systems (SNAMUTS) tool in Melbourne and Göteborg , and correlating them with comprehensive travel survey data from both cities, we argue that the integration of both approaches offers opportunities to pinpoint more clearly the geographical and demographical distribution of unrealised potential for public transport movement in an urban region. Practical examples from both cities will illustrate how such integrated thinking between supply-side and demand-side planning can help formulate more robust strategies for public transport network and service development, and how a stronger case can be made to governments to fund such measures.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING POLICIES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

URBAN POLICY REGIMES AND SPATIAL JUSTICE IN TIMES OF DECENTRALIZATION

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Abstract Body: The decentralization of spatial planning-, housing- and health care responsibilities towards the local administrative level is part of the restructuring of the welfare state, which has happened across Europe and is associated with increasing levels of income- and wealth inequality. Although greater local autonomy is presented as means to gain more control over local spatial issues, the decision-making space for municipalities is limited due to their embeddedness in financial markets and the participation of private actors in planning processes (the post-political condition), and the increased importance of citizen initiatives (the post-policy condition). The newly formed urban policy regimes might have variegated outcomes regarding spatial justice. In this paper, 79 large European cities are compared with each other on the basis of several indicators of spatial justice from the Eurobarometer survey, carried out in 2015. Lower- and higher socio-economic groups are compared with each other regarding the access, affordability and quality of several (semi) public amenities that are related to their living environment, such as housing, greenery, and public transport. We review the role of the urban policy regime in providing spatial quality to citizens with a different socio-economic background by presenting several indices that describe the degree of local autonomy, fragmentation of governance and the magnitude of public investments. The results indicate under which conditions local policy interventions contribute to spatial justice. In doing so, this paper challenges the assumption that decentralized planning decisions are inherently more democratic, and consequently translate into more 'just' outcomes.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

RETHINKING THE CONCEPTUAL GROUNDS: HERITAGE AND THE COMMONS
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

EXPLORING THE HERITAGE OF WELFARE LANDSCAPES: HOW WELFARE MATERIALIZED IN THE OPEN SPACES OF DANISH POST-WAR SOCIAL HOUSING ESTATES

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Abstract Body: Social housing was a cornerstone of welfare politics after World War II and today millions of people live in post-war social housing estates across Europe. Green open spaces played a central role in creating a framework for 'the good life' for all, which is why we propose to call them welfare landscapes. Today, these welfare landscapes are facing new challenges such as social segregation and bleak image, extreme rainfall caused by climate change and new agendas for urban green space development. Therefore, they are increasingly being transformed, yet often without awareness for their historical legacy. While there is a growing body of knowledge about the heritage of welfare architecture, the welfare landscapes are still underinvestigated. Based on Danish cases, this paper aims to contribute to a critical understanding of the spatial qualities of welfare landscapes to inform their transformation and to add to an emerging body of knowledge about relationships between welfare and spatial design. From the 1950s through the 1970s Danish social housing estates were a laboratory for testing different models of living in a welfare society. Guided by Henri Lefebvre's relational concept of space we study how welfare materialised in the open spaces of three iconic housing estates in metropolitan Copenhagen. By unpacking relationships between conceived, perceived and lived space we find three interrelated heritage themes: relationships between home and common, humans and nature and between the neighbourhood and the city. In conclusion, we discuss how these lessons from the past might inform the future.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INFORMALITY
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

URBAN INFORMALITY **– A GLOBAL PHENOMENON**

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Abstract Body: A local planning agency within an area 30km away from the CBD of Sydney is grappling with rapidly growing issue of illegal secondary dwellings. The spatial outcomes of these developments in one of the world's most expensive city is no different from that of informal housing settlements in the so called Third World cities. However, *urban informality* is still associated with *informal* housing settlements in the global south; therefore research on this issue within the global north is quite limited making it difficult for planners in the context to understand this global phenomenon. Roy (2005) argues that the study of informality (so called a phenomenon of the Third World) can be relevant to planners (of the so called First World). This paper therefore uses this argument as a basis for analyzing specific empirical case studies within these two '*epistemologically separated domains*' (Roy, 2005) to understand what planners in the global north can learn from studies of informality in the global south. The empirical evidence is based on a PhD research investigating the formation and development of three squatter settlements in Kathmandu, Nepal and an ongoing research project on illegal secondary dwellings in Fairfield LGA, NSW Australia. A qualitative, case study research method is adopted in both of these studies and a relational approach to understanding informal housing development is used as the main framework of analysis for the case study in Kathmandu. Roy, A. (2005). Urban informality: toward an epistemology of planning. Journal of the American Planning Association, 71(2), 147-158.

Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS: CHALLENGES OF CO-PRODUCTION IN A POLITICIZED PRACTICE
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE CHALLENGING PATH TO A REDISTRIBUTION OF SPACE – RENEGOTIATING URBAN MOBILITY

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Abstract Body: The (rapid) growth of cities in many regions of the world puts a focus on the question of accessibility (use and distribution) of urban space. In consequence, the long-prevailing hegemony of the car-friendly approach is being challenged, while political as well as societal mindsets towards individually possessed cars seem to be changing. Nonetheless, more sustainable forms of urban mobility - in order to become a real alternative - will need different legal and economic frameworks, as well as more demand-orientated, local solutions. This is exactly where our transdisciplinary project in Berlin/Germany (http://neue-mobilitaet.berlin/) takes off: place-based approaches promoting more sustainable and smarter forms of local mobility are being combined with iterative bottom-up approaches of discussion, information, testing and co-creation with civil society, stakeholders, administrators. mobility providers, politicians and researchers. Two years into the project, it becomes obvious that urban mobility is a highly contested topic where fear of loss (of the individually possessed car and it's parking space) clashes with misinformation, non-reflection of individual mobility behaviour and demand, and different esthetic preferences on how public space should be designed. Intermediary results can be summarized as follows: 1) The transformation towards more sustainable mobility must be understood as an intensive, multilateral process of information, discussion, and co-creation. 2) technological solutions must meet local demands and governance contexts in order to be smart and innovative. 3) In order to develop a truly different, and less emotional, approach to future uses of urban space, active inclusion of opposing groups is necessary and fruitful.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

INSTITUTIONAL AND REGIONAL DESIGN
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

REGIONAL DESIGN IN AN INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT: POSITIONS, ROLES AND PERFORMANCES.

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Abstract Body: This paper explains the concept of regional design by detailing interrelations between design practices and their institutional settings. Metropolitan regions straddle beyond the contours of single urban agglomerations. They often include several clusters of cities and towns, intricate webs of infrastructure and complex mosaics of various functions. To fully understand the structure of these regions is a difficult task. Addressing a variety of often conflicting perceptions of regions during the formation of metropolitan governance is even more challenging. Against this background it is argued that the products of regional design – cartographies and underlying storylines – are not primarily meant to be implemented but to provide arguments for intervention during processes of framing and re-framing. From differences in the institutional context within which deliberation takes place, different roles of regional design in governance processes are identified. Conclusions discuss aspects of governance settings that influence the performance of design, in particular the distance to the formal planning apparatus. Evidence is mostly drawn from the Netherlands where there is a rich culture of regional design. Key words: regional design; metropolitan governance; mapping; visualisation

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

TECHNOLOGY
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

GOVERNING THE SPATIAL IMPACT OF ACVS: STATE OF THE ART OF THE DEBATE AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

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Abstract Body: The diffusion of Automated and connected vehicles (ACVs) is expected to increase rapidly in the next decades. The technological innovation processes are fast and potentially disruptive, from several points of view. Furthermore, ACVs are also linked to the sharing mobility and Maas concepts, and in the very next future they will imply not only new mobility patterns but also social and spatial impacts. To date, scientific literature on ACVs mostly focused on technological innovation, safety issues, ethical dilemmas and normative aspects. More recently some studies also addressed the social aspects and potential demand, analyzing to what extent and how people would accept and use ACVs. Less attention has been given to spatial and territorial impacts that ACVs will determine. Assuming the governance of ACVs implementation as a key issue that should be seriously taken in order to steer this process, the paper analyses the state of the art of research on the socio-spatial impacts and potential demand of ACVs, and discusses some methodological aspects for the definition of scenarios for the integration of ACVs in the mobility offer of Turin Metropolitan Area. The paper is part of a research project of DIST – Politecnico di Torino in collaboration with Westminster University, aimed to improve knowledge on ACVs diffusion and especially on governance issues related to their socio-spatial impacts. Through a socio-technical, co-evolutive approach, the project will examine how ACVs diffusion can be steered by public administration, to support the sustainability of mobility and spatial patterns that will derive from their implementation.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INCLUSIVE & ALTERNATIVE HOUSING SOLUTIONS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE COMMODIFICATION OF INTERIM HOUSING – THE CASE OF ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

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Abstract Body: This presentation questions the role of interim housing as an up-coming coping strategy to deal with affordable housing shortages in growing cities. We use the concepts of *institutionalization* and *commodification* to analyze the significance of the increasing societal interest in interim housing. Contrary to housing squats, interim housing is a form of housing that has gone through a process of institutionalization. However, two different models of interim housing need to be distinguished. While non-commodified housing was historically developed to meet the needs of specific categories of tenants, commodified interim housing is managed on the owners' behalf. It is based on loaning contracts that require payment for operation costs but not rent. Consequently, the legal protection of the rights of interim users, namely low-income families, single parents, people with social aid, and students, remains weak. To understand how these different models could emerge, we analyzed the motivations of the different actors involved. Through the analysis of seven subcases in the metropolitan region of Zurich, Switzerland, the mechanisms that led to the diversification of institutionalized interim housing models will be assessed and discussed. We end with a broader discussion on the role of commodification – and decommodification – in Western states.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

GOVERNANCE AND ASSESSMENT (L)
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

ELEMENTS OF TRANSFORMATIVE THINKING IN SWEDISH NATIONAL TRANSPORT POLICY AND PLANNING

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Abstract Body: Today, there is a general consensus on the importance of achieving established targets for lowering carbon emissions within the transport system. However, the translation of these targets into policy and planning seems to be hampered as the established approach of "predict and provide" (Vigar 2001) prevails in practice. We see a need to deepen the insights of the capacity, within contemporary transport planning, to drive a radical transformation that meets targets of long term sustainability. The aim of this paper is to explore the existence of radical transition-oriented ideas, perspectives and practices in contemporary transport planning. The work is carried out as a case study of the planning and policy formulation process for the development of transport infrastructure in Sweden – the National Investment Plan 2018-2029. Empirically, we focus on key documents from the Government planning assignment and the subsequent plan investigations carried out by the Swedish Transport Administration, and in-depth interviews with national transport planners and politicians. Theoretically, the paper combines a discourse-analytical approach (Hajer 1995) with a conceptual focus on utopian thinking (Levitas, 2003). Tentative research questions include: Which elements of comprehensive, utopian thinking regarding the transition of the transport system are expressed? What ideas of how a transition should be carried out are expressed? What is the balance between technical solutions and social-behavioral change? How are possible conflicts and power-relations taken into account? The paper is finalized with a discussion about the need for a more "political" transport planning agenda, that opens up new possible futures.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

MOBILITY FOR INCLUSION
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

DIVERSITY ON BOARD: THE 90/91 TROLLEY-BUS IN MILAN AS A 'COSMOPOLITAN CANOPY'

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Abstract Body: The paper draws on a research and teaching project carried out with an international class of students in Urban Ethnography in the MSC in Urban Planning and Policy Design at Politecnico di Milano (Italy). In particular, a main aim of the project was exploring the role played by public spaces in supporting the coexistence of a multitude of strangers in the city through the continuous negotiation of difference. Qualitative studies of everyday mobility infrastructure represent a powerful lens to investigate how riders are exposed to diverse groups of other people in a particularly "compressed" space such as the one of public transport. Everyday practices on the 90-91 trolley-bus circle-line in Milan have been analysed. The bus is the only one offering a 24/24 hours service, and its route outlines a symbolic and material boundary between the most central and the most peripheral areas of Milan. Despite stigmatisation, the 90/91 is intensively used by a wide range of citizens: immigrants and natives, poor and not poor. Direct participant observation was carried out, considering some research questions such as: how is this space lived by its very diverse users in the different times of the day/ night? How does everyday negotiation of difference occur? How investigating the everyday experience of mobility may be helpful for research on planning processes? The main argument of the paper is that this bus may be considered as a 'cosmopolitan canopy' where 'the display of public acceptance by all of all is especially intense' (Anderson, 2011).

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Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

MIXED GROUP
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

COLLECTIVE CARING: SAFETY PRACTICES WITHIN YOUNG PEOPLE'S ACTIVISM IN SWEDEN

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Abstract Body: Research shows how young people socially produce normative perceptions and strategies of feeling safe in urban spaces according to gender and age. However, analyses remains at an individual level and are unable to capture collective responses embedded in young people's activism. Our paper aims to understand how safety practices are constructed at a collective level within young people's activism. In addition, we explore the visions for living together that are produced by young people. We draw upon a qualitative study in two medium-size cities in Sweden. Interviews were conducted with twenty-two young people from eleven social change-oriented groups. Data analysis resulted in three categories. The first one depicted how participants' activism challenged a narrow understanding unsafety by defining this as facing pressure to fit norms, feeling unsafe across a range of social and physical spaces, and dealing with harmful stereotypes. The second category depicted how participants' activism responded to unsafety by developing people-centered strategies according to three main features: integrating unsafety into group goals, moving to where people were, and standing up for what they believed. The third category depicted how participants' activism produced concrete changes to unsafety through ***collective caring***, which consisted of being there for youth, migrants, and young women as well as embracing difference instead of distance between people. Rather than upholding normative perceptions and strategies regarding safety, young people's activism developed safety practices that could be regarded as visions for how practices of caring could be a way of living together and create a better society.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

MEGA TRANSPORT PROJECTS
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

HIGH-SPEED RAIL STATIONS AS URBAN PLACES: EUROPEAN BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLES

D. Peters
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Abstract Body: High-speed rail has emerged as one of the most revolutionary and transformative transportation technologies, having a profound impact on urban-regional accessibility and inter-city travel across Europe, Japan, China and other Asian countries. One of HSR's biggest advantages over air travel is that it offers passengers a one-seat ride into the center of major cities, thus combining transport and accessibility improvements with major place-making initiatives. The stations themselves have the potential to revitalize key inner-city neighborhoods. Careful station-area planning is a crucial prerequisite for the successful operation of a new high-speed rail line and for properly integrating the station into its surroundings. The research presented here is based on a recently finalized set of projects funded and coordinated by the Mineta Transportation Institute at San Jose State University. We reviewed existing literature and data on international multi-modal facilities and draw lessons and best practices from selected case studies of German, French, Spanish, Dutch and Italian railway stations in order to inform the development of proposed California High Speed Rail stations facilities. Eidlin, E. 2015. Making the Most of High-Speed Rail in California: Lessons from France and Germany. Report for the German Marshall Fund of the United States. Loukaitou-Sideris, A., Peters, D., with Colton, P. and Eidlin, E. 2017. A Comparative Analysis of High-Speed Rail Station Development into Destination and Multi-Use Facilities. San Jose: Mineta Transport Institute Loukaitou-Sideris, A., Peters, D. and Wei, W., 2015. Promoting Intermodal Connectivity at California's High Speed Rail Stations. San Jose: Mineta Transport Institute

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

FLOOD RISK COMMUNICATION FOR HOMEOWNERS – BRIDGING THE EXPERT-LAY KNOWLEDGE GAP

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Abstract Body: Floods repeatedly are causing enormous damages all over Europe, especially on private properties. The damage costs can substantially be reduced by increasing flood resilience of individual buildings. This implies that homeowners need to implement certain adaptation measures on their properties. However, homeowners tend to not take such action. One of the reasons is that homeowners have relatively low awareness of their individual flood risk and therefore are lacking in preparation thereof. Information on flood risk is generally available, though it is often based on an expert perspective on flood risk. Currently, most flood information tools consist of (interactive) flood maps. These tools are difficult to comprehend for homeowners and allows for misinterpretation. The expert perspective seems to not align with the communication needs of homeowners. They largely have lay knowledge on flood risk, through which they cannot fully comprehend the risk that is communicated. This paper aims at understanding and discussing solutions to bridge the communication gap between experts and lay knowledge when it comes to flood risk. Therefore, flood information tools are analysed through a user perspective (i.e. homeowners). With a broad empirical survey in four European countries (The Netherlands, Belgium, Germany and Austria) flood information tools are analysed to find what desirable visualisations and preferred content are from a user perspective. This international comparison will shed a light on communication strategies for various types of flood risks and user preferences. This contribution will specifically focus on the risk communication as a fundamental step towards bridging the expert-lay knowledge gap.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

ESPON COMPASS 2 (NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES)
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE IN ALBANIA AND KOSOVO

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Abstract Body: Albania and Kosovo have taken different initiatives over the last decade with the aim of reforming territorial governance and their spatial planning systems. The territorial development trends show great similarities between the two countries with pertinent issues such as informal and chaotic urban development as a result of laisses-affair approach from the government over the last 20 years. Thus, the aim of the paper is to compare the evolution of territorial governance and spatial planning in both countries. This comparison is important in order to understand whether the similarities in territorial development are also evident in the evolution of the spatial planning systems and TG. Initially the paper will delve into the theoretical discussion regarding territorial governance, spatial planning system and the issue with regard to comparative research within this topic. This will layout the main basis for the analysis that will be conducted for both systems. The Albania-Kosovo case study is important to analyze also due to current development and cooperation between the two governments. The two governments have taken different initiatives in order to been to foster partnerships and greater collaboration between the two countries especially over the last 5 years. Thus, it becomes very interesting to analyze whether the increase in cooperation between the two states is also reflected in the territorial governance and the evolution of spatial planning system.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

TRANSPORT EQUITY
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

LIVING WITHOUT A CAR IN THE PERIPHERY: A STUDY OF THE CHANGING POTENTIAL FOR NON-CAR BASED ACCESSIBILITY TO GROCERY STORES IN RURAL AREAS 1990-2014 IN REGION VäSTRA GöTALAND, SWEDEN.

A. Larsson
Economy And Society, Human Geography Unit, University of Gothenburg, Göteborg/ /SWEDEN

Abstract Body: Over decades we have witnessed a continuous increase in individual mobility in most western countries. The lion's share of this growth can be attributed to car travel in combination with urban sprawl, producing a landscape where long commuting distances and complex tempo-spatial organisation of everyday activities has become the norm. In the current debate and planning practice, sustainable solutions to this problem often include limiting car transport through the promotion of active modes of transport (walking and cycling) and densification in land-use planning (housing, services and jobs). However, this multifaceted process is almost without exception studied in urban contexts. The research question of this paper addresses the rural context in terms of the changing potential accessibility by proximity to important everyday activities, here exemplified by grocery stores. Changes in accessibility potential are studied for the period 1990-2014. Focus is set on shifting patterns and conditions for carless groups of the population, such as the young and the elderly. Results show that more than one third of the population live more than one kilometre from a grocery store. This share is increasing, especially for the elderly. At the same time is the number of grocery stores rapidly decreasing in the non-urban areas. These results will be discussed in the framework of the potential for sustainable living in rural areas based on principles of proximity and active modes of transport, including planning challenges and solutions.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

HOUSING PROVISION: PARTICIPATION AND INNOVATION
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE ROLE OF THIRD SECTOR ORGANISATIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL CONDOMINIUMS IN CHILE. LESSONS FROM INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES

L.M. Vergara
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Abstract Body: The management of condominiums requires the active participation of co-owners in the maintenance and administration of the common property. However, in the context of social vulnerability, co-owners face internal financial and social constraints that may diminish the potential of community organisation. The result is poor maintenance and management and thereby, accelerated processes of housing and neighbourhood deterioration. In this context, third sector organisations, as external agents, may act as intermediaries supporting communities in gaining access to a key inputs that will enhance their capacities. Using case studies from Chile, Spain and the Netherlands, this paper seeks to explore the possibilities and constraints of the role of third sector organisations in supporting communities to improve condominium management processes in the Chilean context. In this regard, Chile is representative of an 'ownership society' which combines a long tradition of condominium construction for vulnerable groups and a fertile ground for the growth of the third sector. The paper is structure as follows: first, the presentation of the analytical framework for interventions in condominiums. Second, in-depth analysis of the case studies drawing lessons from the strategies and activities implemented by the organisations in each institutional and cultural background. Third, the discussion of feasibility and applicability of the lessons in Chile considering current barriers and enablers regarding condominiums institutions and third sector organisations. Main results contribute to the understanding of organisational dynamics and opportunities of third sector organisations in Chile, as well as, the knowledge of current practices in the international perspective.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

RISK AND SPATIAL PLANNING
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

MITIGATING POTENTIAL DAMAGE FROM NUCLEAR DAMAGE ACCIDENT THROUGH LAND USE PLANNING

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Abstract Body: Problem: Nuclear power is one of useful energy resources in South Korea. But it has high potential risk, as we know from some accidents. In 2011, Fukushima nuclear accident in Japan is one of the accidents. It's always possible that the terrible disasters could be happened again. The disaster can make our society irreversible. So, we need to mitigate or reduce the nuclear disaster risk before it happens. Many researches are underway in this problem. Nevertheless, land use planning approach has little attention to this problem. Land use planning approach can enhance and promote urban resilience in nuclear policy of South Korea. **Purpose:** We explore the role of land use planning in mitigating nuclear accident damage in South Korea's Kori area. We think land use planning can mitigate the impact of the disaster because it could be an effective method in preventing and mitigating the disasters. **Methods:** We use the case study methodology and comparative research between Korea and Japan. Our case study area is Kori nuclear power plant area in South Korea. We analyzed the related planning guide lines, documents, laws in South Korea and the Fukushima nuclear accident case. **Results and conclusions:** This case recommend the following policy: urban plan should include nuclear risk issue through regulation of zoning, buffer-zone setting and emergency transportation.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

CITIZENS AND GOVERNANCE
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

DECONSTRUCTING TEMPORARY USES. A TOOL BETWEEN BOTTOM UP AND TOP DOWN URBANISM IN A CHANGING PLANNING CULTURE?

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Abstract Body: Drawing upon complexity theory it has been realized that existing planning strategies and approaches do not meet contemporary societal changes and challenges. This paper analyses the governance structure of temporary uses, an informal planning tool which has gained dynamic within the Viennese urban development process over the last years. Temporary urbanism has not only gained attention through a proliferation of the terms 'DIY urbanism', 'tactical urbanism', 'temporary use', but serious relevance due to the ephemeral, bottom up or grassroot approach. Due to neoliberal tendencies and peaking land and rent prices, the growing city of Vienna is experiencing vacancy in various sectors (residential, ground floors, office space) and forms (structural, speculation). Private and public agencies for temporary use and vacancy management have been formed recently, initiating temporary projects on a larger scale. Therefore the implementation of this tool needs to be critically examined and questioned, whether or not cultural/creative temporary uses are being applied deliberately, resulting in gentrification and displacement; or if temporary use has an inclusive potential which outstands traditional participatory instruments in a time, where democracy is being challenged. The analysis focuses on the interrelatedness of actors (government, real estate developers, property owners, intermediate bodies, individuals), their resources (investment capital, land, knowledge, social capital, authority, key positions in a network) and motivations, deconstructing the complex network structures and governance processes. Therefore, Vienna finds itself in a plurality of governing agencies and questions the traditional role of 'the planer' asking for increased non-linearity, fuzziness and multiplicity within the planning profession.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH AND PRACTICE
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

RE-FOCUSING ON SUSTAINABLE AND ADAPTIVE PLANNING THROUGH EXPERIENTIAL AND SOCIAL LEARNING IN ALTERNATIVE CLASSROOM FORMATS

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Abstract Body: We draw upon recent experiences designing and offering a pair of international field schools and student participation workshop on urban resilience and temporary urbanism to planning and urban studies students. We pose the question: What can experiential and social learning do for the study and practice of sustainably adaptive planning? The events in Vancouver and Dortmund were designed to offer students, new to concepts and practices of urban resilience and temporary urbanism, exposure to the ways in which the concepts are grappled within planning and policy practice in different community contexts. Through self-organized elements and workshops, students relate to the communities they visited more deeply than a typical visitor would be able to do, to critically reflect on their learning priorities, and also to value the potential of self-organized engagement. Based upon a structured analysis drawn from a student survey, own reflections and guests to workshops, we offer a window into complexities and contradictions of local applications in communities and in university curricula. We look across the diversity of contexts that include cities of post-industrial success and cities of dogged industrial decline; cities of successful immigrants and cities of hidden refugees; cities vying for competitive international green titles and cities striving collaboratively to change their internal reputation from one of merely seeking to be green. We conclude how various and alternative forms of learning acclimatizes students to the challenge of urban transformation at the margins of uncertainty. *Intended for special session Planning Education and Community-Based Research and Practice, Track 10.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' PERCEPTION AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN PLUVIAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE NETHERLANDS

S. Forrest
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Abstract Body: Increasing urbanisation and climate change are increasing the extent of pluvial flooding events in urban areas in many countries, such as the Netherlands, the UK and Sweden. Policymakers and planners within local authorities are seeking to manage pluvial flooding by making the urban environment more flood resilient. However, there are questions over how they can achieve this, including over the role and responsibilities of citizens in such approaches. This paper addresses this knowledge gap by identifying how local authorities in the Netherlands seek to make urban areas more flood resilient through 'spatial adaptation' approaches and then focuses on how local authorities involve citizens within these approaches. The governance context is important to citizen involvement and therefore the framing of citizens as resources to support public actors (e.g. the 'participation society'), and their responsibilities for pluvial flood risk management, by local authorities is included within the analysis. The focus is on two medium/small Dutch cities, Arnhem and Hengelo, which have both recently suffered from pluvial flooding. Data was collected through 10 semi-structured interviews lasting between 1-3hours with local authority employees in the two cities and key experts from across the Netherlands. Relevant policy documents and newspaper articles were also analysed to identify examples of citizen involvement of how local authorities framed citizens. Findings focus on citizen involvement approaches and the framing of citizens by local authorities. The findings highlight issues of justice and fairness, responsibility, and apathy associated with citizen involvement in spatial planning for managing pluvial flood risk.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

FLEXIBLITY AND ADAPTIVITY IN PROCESSES OF HOUSING DESIGN
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE ANTI-ADAPTIVE-NEIGHBORHOODS: IS URBAN DESIGN THE ONLY PROBLEM, OR DO WE UNDERESTIMATE OTHER RELEVANT PLANNING CONDITIONS?

S. Cozzolino
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Abstract Body: Starting from Jane Jacobs' contributions, reflections on the limitations of large, unitarily-designed peripheral residential neighborhoods - here defined as *anti-adaptive-neighborhoods* (AANs) - have been advanced and diffused. During the 20th century, construction of AANs showed both positive and negative aspects. On one hand, AANs were highly successful in responding to vast housing pressures (e.g., during the Great Migration) and coping with various civil emergencies (earthquakes, floods, etc.). Conversely, AANs have also shown a low degree of openness and flexibility towards processes of incremental adaptations and adjustments. Built instantly, these neighborhoods remain largely unchanged as time passes. Moreover, since they are unable to self-regenerate, external (public) interventions are often requested and then developed, creating questionable paternalistic circles. Today, after decades of experimentations, we still observe numerous 'palliative policies' that try to pursue complex objectives without solving the main structural difficulties of AANs. Hence, the purpose of this paper is to explore commonly perceived problems with AANs. This is done by considering two factors that are under-recognized in today's debates and policies: (spontaneous) action and time. This paper argues that the main problem with AANs is not so much, as many planners and architects believe, the need for further public investments and interventions, but the lack of flexible space for the evolution of emergent configurations. To turn these areas into adaptive systems (or to avoid building other AANs), we must first of all re-discuss their institutional framework. Conditions like *ownership* and *rules* are crucial and need to be investigated and re-evaluated.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN FORM (LL)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

FRACTAL MODEL AND MULTISCALE ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS TO SEE POLYCENTRISM DIFFERENTLY

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Abstract Body: Polycentric organization is a common reality in many urban areas. The transport network is then designed to encourage exchanges between the secondary and main hubs, with a view to facilitating the functioning of the labour market and supporting economic activity. In this model of polycentric hierarchical organization, morning rush hour commuting is the main criterion for sizing transport infrastructure. Faced with the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, public actors are promoting alternative models, such as the transit oriented development. Although highlighting the soft modes and public transport, this perspective does not fundamentally question the priorities of the previous period: the challenge is always to promote access to the centres and the vision of the transport network remains highly hierarchical. Moreover, the difficulties of implementing this doctrine and its inability to moderate automobile dependency lead us to question its effectiveness. Faced with this observation, we apply the concept of Fractal Oriented Development (Frankhauser et al., 2017), multi-scale by nature, which differentiates the analysis support, fractal, from the measures of accessibility carried by this support, evolving according to the scales. This makes it possible to re-establish importance at the local level, and to differentiate rank in the hierarchy of city sizes and functions, by adapting to the practices of the inhabitants and local development trajectories. Some simulations will be drawn from the Ile-de-France Region case. Results of this modelisation will be discussed in light of recent analyses of the use of accessibility in urban policies (Fol and Gallez, 2017).

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

RESOURCES FOR PEOPLE
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

SENSE OF PLACE WITHIN URBAN GREEN SPACES IN DAR ES SALAAM

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Abstract Body: Provision of urban green spaces in cities, such as parks and squares, has manifested during planning and designing of cities with the goal of enhancing ecological, social and economic benefits. Socially, it is argued that urban green spaces offer urban residents solace and recreational platforms where residents can interact and perform active and passive recreational activities. In connection to social notion of urban green spaces, this paper aims at exploring what happens in urban green spaces in Dar es salaam, a city where 80 percent of its residents dwell in informal (unplanned) areas and the remaining 20 percent in planned part. The paper focuses on urban green spaces in planned part, which were provided conventionally and on how residents respond to such urban green spaces as far as use is concerned. Case study methodology was adopted to understand usage and appropriation of the spaces, different activities undertaken in urban open spaces are analysed.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

BORDERS AND PLANNING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

FOSTERING TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION ON COMMON SPATIAL PLANNING ISSUES IN THE DANUBE REGION

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Abstract Body: The Danube Region is a key area for the spatial development of Europe. Throughout history, the Danubian countries have been both separated and united by political changes several times. This created great infrastructural, economic and spatial inequalities. The EU regional policy seeks to offset these inequalities through various support programs. The Danube Transnational Program supports projects that strengthen the economic, social and territorial cohesion of the 14 participating Danube countries. One of these projects is "DANUrB - DANube Urban Brand", which seeks to promote transnational cooperation on common development issues by building a spatio-cultural network.

Within "DANUrB", a planning process has been developed, that identifies problems and challenges in the development of the Danube regions and offers solutions on different spatial scales. This approach has already been successfully tested in the Wachau, a world-famous tourism and UNESCO World Heritage region in Austria, and is now applied in other Danube regions. The paper presents the application of the process in two other case study regions (Danube region around Linz in Austria, Iron Gate in the border region of Serbia and Romania) and shows its transferability. On the one hand, common problems and challenges, which exist in the development of the Danube regions and solution approaches through transnational cooperation are shown. On the other hand, specific challenges and solutions in the case study regions are mentioned. The result is a problem-oriented, strategic approach that should promote transnational cooperation in the Danube Region and enables the regions to learn from each other.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

ECOCENTRISM & RESILIENCE AS SUSTAINABILITY DISCOURSES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

INVESTIGATION OF THE CHALLENGES FACING SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE IN A COMPLEX COASTAL TOURISM DESTINATION: THE CASE OF MARLBOROUGH SOUNDS, NEW ZEALAND

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Abstract Body: This paper investigates the ability to use resilience assessment to assess the sustainability of complex coastal tourism destinations. The paper undertakes a resilience assessment using Marlborough sounds as a case study in the New Zealand context. This case study was selected due to its importance to the NZ tourism industry /economy, the growing development pressures on the socio-ecological systems affecting the human/non-human interactions in consideration to the ecological sensitivity of the destination, and management challenges facing the governance of such complex destination. Mixed research methods were used through indicators, informal interviews, and document analysis to perform a preliminary resilience assessment about the status of socio-ecological resilience in the selected case study. A proposed assessment mechanism was created comprising resilience theory using Holling's adaptive cycle, a panarchy model, and a tourism model using Butler tourism life cycle. Based on the socio-ecological and tourism systems were placed on different stages in these models, explaining systems status, exploring its future scenarios and identifying its potential thresholds. The findings showed that although the usefulness of such an assessment tool which is based on the different capacities of socio-ecological resilience. However, the results showed as well the challenges facing the usage of resilience theory to assess the sustainability of coastal tourism destinations such as the ambiguity in defining resilience in complex systems, the misuse of resilience theory as a unifying assessment method beyond its potential, the lack of appropriate definition of benchmarks, bottom lines, and locally developed indicators to assess these destinations in NZ.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH AND PRACTICE LL
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

TOWN PLANNING BY A MOVIE SCRIPT. THE INNOVATIVE VIDEO-BASED TEACHING METHOD THAT INVOLVES COMMUNITY CONTEXT.

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Abstract Body: Aims. The presentation will reveal a new method of town planning teaching. It will prove, that a change of a final form of presentation can change the whole course in its progress. **Scope.** The idea of experimental classes and preparation of the curriculum will be presented. Reflections of the lecturer after two editions of classes and results e.t. students' videos will also be included. **Argument.** Traditional preparation of an urban design by students during classes focuses on the final result in a form of two-dimensional drawings that represent three-dimensional space. It is rather difficult to build 3D models that will be easily perceived, wherever the large-scale urban design is concerned. It is only a video animation that is capable of showing a 3D space from the point of view of a pedestrian. But it is only the first function of a video in the idea discussed. On a video one can show also a design realized in stages or in a continuous change. In such presentation, like in an ordinary movie, the plot has to be clear which demands a logical sequence of scenes. Besides, making a movie is a process, teaching is a process and the urban change is a process. So when we combine altogether, we can find new possibilities and areas to explore. **Conclusions.** Writing a movie script contributes to development of students skills in logical thinking, to the control of a tutor over a design process and to the communicative value of a design presentation.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

DEBATING THE POLITICAL IN PLANNING THEORY, LL
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

LOCALISM AND LEGITIMACY:
UNDERSTANDING THE ORIGINS OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE RELATING TO
DECENTRALISATION AND DEMOCRACY

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Abstract Body: The Localism Act is the longest UK public general act directly concerning local governance reform. Aside from the specific contents of the Act, localism more generally refers to decentralisation of power, aimed either at a regional territory, local council, a town hall/parish council, or a neighbourhood/residential community. Further, the extent of decentralisation acts as an additional variable, be it fiscal, political, or mostly rhetorical.

Behind these concepts is a long history of political ideas and legal reform. This paper applies theories of legitimation and crisis-management (Habermas 1976; Offe 1984; Beetham 1991) to explore why concepts relating to localism and decentralisation continually appear and reappear in political discourse. Origins of reform and policy can in part be viewed through election manifestos. Manifestos from the 1960s onwards are studied in relation to rhetoric and policy relating to decentralisation and localism.

This research argues the importance of understanding localism in relation to its uses by government as well as opposition parties and other stakeholders, where it can serve to either legitimize or delegitimize government policy and decision-making. Such legitimacy can be achieved through a number of processes, including a) co-optation of radical democratic ideas into legal frameworks, b) displacement and depoliticisation to counter public dissatisfaction and sense of injustice, and c) promoting a sense of unity and democratic values. This paper concludes that while localism and other decentralising spatial governance reform cannot be claimed to be an immediate form of crisis response in government – which can be top-down and divisive – it might amount to a longer-term form of crisis response to legitimise whatever crisis management has been pursued.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

COMMONING (II)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

SPACE (KIND OF) MATTERS: UPSCALING ENCOUNTERS ACROSS DIFFERENCE THROUGH COMMUNITY AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

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Abstract Body: In recent years, the 'geographies of encounter' emerged as distinct research area, focussing on interaction across social differences in predominantly public spaces, albeit rather concentrating on social not physical dimensions. Hence, efforts to scale up and purposely plan for encounters are often criticised for disregarding the unpredictability of human behaviour. Acknowledging these critiques, we do not believe that we should entirely refrain from planning for meaningful encounters on a more strategic level. Therefore, the aim of this paper is twofold: To obtain a thorough picture of the influence of physical space on encounters, and to critically assess under what conditions positive encounters can be scaled up. For this purpose, we showcase two case studies. In a diverse area in Toronto, an active community turns spaces into places of meaningful encounters, despite challenging conditions in the built environment and a lack of requested spatial interventions from the municipality. In Amsterdam, in contrast, the municipality deliberately steers collaborative efforts in specific areas, combining physical and social elements to encourage encounters in a diverse neighbourhood. Highlighting the link between the physicality of space and community and commercial activities in both settings, it is argued that the problem with existing literature on encounters is the significance placed on people's identities, particularly in terms of ethnicity, culture and race. In order to scale up advantageous conditions for meaningful encounters, a fundamental shift is needed from focusing on rigid identity categories, to a new understanding of urban space as experienced and enacted through activities and actions.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

RESOURCES FOR PEOPLE
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

STUDY ON THE COMPARISON AND REFERENCE OF COMMUNITY SPATIAL STRATEGIES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF AGING PROBLEMS ——TAKE TURINGGEN IN GERMANY AND SHANGHAI IN CHINA AS AN EXAMPLE

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Abstract Body: Abstract: Since about 2000, China began to enter the aging society. So far, the problem of aging tends to be more serious in China. The current situation of aging population in China has brought many negative impacts and problems to the urban residents. Germany began to enter the stage of aging in 1960, and its experience in dealing with the aging problem has more matured than other European countries. It is a great reference compared to China to get experiences. Community is the basic planning unit of "Habitat Living". This article is from the community perspective and put community space planning strategy as the main focus. And this article is based on a survey of Shanghai communities with a relatively advanced aging response in China. Through the methods of field surveys, data collection and questionnaires, the article makes a focus on community planning measures and existing problems. At the same time, through an international case comparison with the elderly community in Turinggen which the author has visited, and the paper will analyze its planning and coping strategies from the policy and space angles. Finally, the author will summarize systematically and put forward corresponding reference strategies of spatial planning. **Key words:** aging response, vibrant community, space strategy

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

HERITAGE, TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

TRADITIONALLY HIGH TECH – THE URBAN TRANSFORMATIONS OF BEIJING AND TOKYO FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES

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Abstract Body: When a city is chosen to be the host of the Olympic Summer Games, it commits to rigorous changes in its cityscape. Transforming into an 'Olympic City' can change a city's international image and has long lasting effect on its citizens (Gold and Gold 2011; Miah and García 2012). Tokyo 2020 will be only the fourth time the Summer Games travel to Asia. It has been speculated that the costs of the urban (re)construction for these Games will match those of Beijing 2008, which would make these Asian cities the two most expensive Olympic cities ever held. Besides the economic investment, there are considerable similarities in the hosting of the event in the two cities: in particular, both are trying to construct an image of a 'global' and 'high-tech' city while simultaneously trying to showcase the cities' heritage, and emphasize the image of being 'traditional', in their unique interpretation. This paper discusses the conceptualization, design, and planning of the main Olympic venues of Beijing and Tokyo and traces how in the design and planning for the Games, tradition and innovation not only coexist, but how the Games function as a catalyst to promote these two seemingly contrasting aspects and serve to re-brand the host city and shape the cities' identities. By looking at the urban transformations that accompany the Games from a planning and also from a cultural studies perspective, this paper provides an interesting comparison between two Asian cities and how they re-imagine themselves through this international mega-event.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

STRATEGIC PLANNING
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

MAKING SENSE OF PLANNING INTENTIONS: APPLYING GROUNDED THEORY METHODS TO UNDERSTAND THE SPATIAL IMPACT OF STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANS OF URBAN REGIONS

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Abstract Body: An increasing number of European urban regions adopted strategic spatial planning as a tool to guide long term development in and integrated and coordinated manner. The main intentions of spatial development expressed in strategic plans, called planning intentions, can have an impact on the built (e.g. housing, industry) and the natural environment (e.g. green and open spaces). However, few research has been conducted to grasp the diversity of intentions that characterizes the strategic planning approach and better understand of the impact of strategic plans on the physical changes that take place on the ground. This study aims to identify and categorise the planning intentions present in strategic plans of European urban regions. Grounded theory methods, namely theoretical sampling and constant comparison, were applied for sample selection and analysis of the strategic plans. Theoretical sampling is a loop-like analysis which implies taking one step at the time with data gathering, followed by analysis and again more data gathering; a constant comparison of gathered information is performed until the research reaches a point of saturation and no new information emerge from the data. The final sample consisted of plans of 14 urban regions in 11 countries. The identified categories of planning intentions address issues of spatial allocation of development, land function conversion, areas prioritized for development or development restrictions due to nature conservation. Findings are expected to bring new insights into the spatiality of strategic spatial planning and to support a better understanding of the present and future development of urban regions.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

RETHINKING THE CONCEPTUAL GROUNDS: HERITAGE AND CONFLICT
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE CHANGING LAND-USE PATTERNS OF PORTO DOWNTOWN IN THE POST CRISIS YEARS (2012-2017)

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Abstract Body: Today planning discourses are not just focused on the return to downturn as a concept, as that, in many cases, has already been successfully achieved. They now turn, as they should, to managing this return, especially regarding the pressure it may produce on the heritage structure of the city. A case like Porto, in Portugal, is representative of a European phenomenon of the last few years. In severe decay in the 1990s Porto downtown is now a prime touristic destination worldwide, and the downtown has witnessed a rise in real estate prices, and a large presence of building regeneration for hotels, hostels and new commercial establishments. However, older dwellers and tenants are under pressure, due to the continuous mutations in land-use occupation the city center has witnessed in the last few years. Whereas certain areas' dereliction is maintained or made worse, other areas achieve new popularity but pose the risk of losing their identity for good. Considering yearly data from 2012 onwards (collected with the help of students each year) this papers wishes to trace and monitor the post-crisis patterns of building dereliction and land-use in Porto downtown. Identifying hot-spots and pinpointing tendency shifts year by year, results lead to discussions of how planners can manage these shifts and the re-occupation of derelict spaces, so as to guarantee long-lasting and inclusive strategies.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

DEBATING THE POLITICAL IN PLANNING THEORY, LL
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

DANGERS OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT WHEN ASSESSING PROPOSED RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENTS

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Abstract Body: Social impact assessment (SIA) is a dangerous and deceptive instrument to use when landuse conflicts arise due to religious intolerance. Although SIA can provide a method for structuring and facilitating community debate around development proposals, it can also be weaponised politically, as objectors seek to impose their own agenda and distort the planning process. Indeed, as our Australian study of a mosque proposal (and its antecedent case) demonstrates, insurgent right wing movements can hijack planning processes. Planning decision-makers simultaneously emphasise the morality of equality in a multicultural society, while claiming a neutral, secular, focus on land use activity. As such, links between regulating land and regulating people are laid bare. This makes the potential use of SIA dangerous in these circumstances. Disjuncture between the evidentiary base that concerned publics think ought to be considered and what can actually be addressed is already one of the most frustrating, misunderstood and common experiences amongst citizens. Should we really be adding new models of assessment that could further politicise planning processes that are not designed for or capable of dealing with these sorts of issues? Our data, based on analyses of formal objections, social media commentary and planning appeal documents, suggest various ways in which objectors framed threats to social order. We argue that excluding SIA from religious-based development assessment supports more diverse and inclusive communities and provides better opportunities for faith minorities to engage in place-making.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

RETHINKING THE CONCEPTUAL GROUNDS: HERITAGE AND CONFLICT
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

COMBINING „THE NATIONAL" AND „THE MILITARY": RECLAIMING THE AREA OF ESTONIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM / FORMER SOVIET MILITARY AIRPORT BACK TO THE CITY

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Abstract Body: In 2016 a gigantic new building of Estonian National Museum was opened in the Raadi suburb of Tartu. The former museum located in a beautiful manor complex was a national symbol in the early 20th century when Estonia became independent. After the WWII Soviet military airbase displaced the museum. The sounds of aircrafts, high flames of the burning contaminated lake water was how local residents experienced the reality. In the late 1980s the banners of student demonstrants „Free Raadi" symbolized the ambitions of Estonians to live in an independent country. In the early 1990s the museum area became formally free but remained distant and unfamiliar. The only firm thing was that moving museum back to the area would restore historical justice. In 2005 an international architectural competition was launched. The winners' project proposed a long building simulating a runway, whereas critics prefered not to make any references to „the Soviet". During the discussions related to the new building an interesting process of filling the place with new meanings has been going on. One might say that residents have sung and danced the area back to the city. Now when the museum is opened, the contested images disappear gradually. The history of the district is not introduced to the visiting schoolchildren and real estate developers treat the area as a regular boring suburban land. The study is based on documents and media texts of the last 25 years and expert interviews.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN FORM (LL)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE MAIN DRIVERS OF URBAN SPRAWL IN PORTUGUESE MEDIUM CITIES BETWEEN 2001 AND 2011

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Abstract Body: Urban sprawl is a type of urban growth pattern with relevant and complex interactions with travel patterns, since is both a result and a cause of changes in mobility. Among other causes, it is also recognized that sprawling patterns are, in a great part, a result of both infrastructure policies and rising levels of car ownership and use. The present work aims to study sprawl and its drivers using a sample of 64 medium cities in Portugal and disentangle the role of transportation and mobility patterns on its evolution. To achieve these objectives, we use data from 2 census periods, between 2001 and 2011. Five indicators, distributed into three different groups: density; fragmentation and dispersion; and irregularity of urban form were built to capture different aspects of sprawl. Stepwise linear regression models were built to identify the drivers of the different aspects of sprawl. The variables included in the models captured previous urban growth patterns, economic growth, property structure, geographical and climatic characteristics; socioeconomic characteristics, planning instruments and urban policies, commuting patterns and accessibility and transport infrastructure provision levels. The obtained results highlight the role the role of previous urban growth patterns as well as commuting patterns and planning instruments which consistently tend to influence all the built sprawl indicators. The results also highlight the complex causal relationships between commuting patterns and sprawl. The obtained results are discussed, as well as its implications in terms of land use and planning policies.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

REGENERATING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

TRANSFORMATION STRATEGIES FOR INNER CITY CENTERS – DESIGNING URBAN RETAIL LOCATIONS IN FACE OF ONLINE-TRADE

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Abstract Body: City centers have always been the centers of retail in European cities, which withstood many radical changes because of their adaptability. However, new challenges like shopping malls in non-integrated locations and online trade in particular endanger the inner-city retail sector. Online trade is growing strongly and accounts for nearly 10% of total retail sales in Germany in 2017.[1] Almost 19% of downtown visitors say they have changed their sales behavior in favor of online commerce in 2016.[2] This raises the question, if inner-city retail locations can find new offers and functions, or if vacancies and trading down effects will threat them with the result, that cities can lose their urbanity. Especially the medium-sized cities in Germany suffer from the competition to big cities and to shopping malls in suburbia. Our results from different research projects focus on two transformation strategies: Firstly, the attraction of inner-city retail locations with the help of digital services, event shopping and appealing public spaces. Secondly, the transformation of vacant retail locations to locations for other functions such as culture, service, and neighborhood facilities or sharing economy offers. Planning has to redefine the meaning of retail and to concentrate and transform the city centers if they shall stay the urban nodes in the future. [1]Handelsverband Deutschland (HDE) (2017): Handel digital. ONLINE-MONITOR 2017, available at: https://www.einzelhandel.de/index.php?option=com_attachments&task=download&id=8822. [2]Institut für Handelsforschung (IFH) (2017): Vitale Innenstädte 2016, Köln.

Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

INNOVATION
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

EXPLORING THE "OPEN CITY"

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Abstract Body: In the light of insecurity and uncertainty regarding future developments, current societal discourses point towards new lines of conflict regarding „openness" and „closure" within democracies. The urban studies discourse – fed by insights from various disciplines – knows about the meaning of openness for the genesis, development and adaptability of cities. Open Cities are conceptualised as following a non-linear development. Their openness can be observed to have three interlinked dimensions: the physical openness of space, the openness of social, economic and ecological systems, and openness for future developments. While there has been some research on the benefits of openness regarding each of the three dimensions of urban development, it has so far not been explored if these different understandings of openness are compatible. Therefore, the contribution will introduce the research design for a recently launched cross-disciplinary research project on the "Open City", in which the links between these different understandings of openness are explored. Studying the case of Berlin, the project aims to describe the dimensions of openness and their relations by juxtaposing the urban morphology with qualitative social science data, infrastructure studies research, ethical constraints and environmental geoecology studies. Aim of the project is to theorise on the subject of the Open City, to clarify if openness can be replicated and in how far it creates new avenues for urban development if it is systematically introduced into planning. The joint project "OPEN CITY: theories, perspectives, instruments" is funded by the Robert Bosch Foundation.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

REAL-ESTATE MARKETS, FINANCIAL RISK AND LEGAL MECHANISMS, I
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

PERCEPTIONS OF PLANNING RISK AND HOUSEBUILDERS' STRATEGIES

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Abstract Body: The paper explores the assumption held by the UK Government that uncertainty surrounding planning permission in England increases the cost of housebuilding and renders unviable sites that otherwise would be developed, and investigates the potential impact of a proposed planning permission on land at local-plan stage. The propositions tested in paper are that obtaining planning consent constitutes a significant risk in housing development that increases both developers' required rate of return and the cost of finance; and that planning permission at local-plan stage might reduce that risk and its associated cost, leading developers to build schemes with lower expected rates of return and an increase in the supply of housing. 35 interviews were conducted with developers, providers of finance, local authorities, planners, professional bodies and development consultants to explore how they perceive planning risk; how they include that risk in any financial models they might use; how they see the role of permission in plan in mitigating that risk. The main findings indicate a much more complex environment than that suggested in policy debates, with not much evidence for the use of sophisticated risk calculation modelling; with planning risk as a composite catch-all concept that includes elements that go beyond statutory planning and is unlikely to be significantly reduced through planning measures alone; and in which permission in plan might reduce risk for some players, but this would depend largely on its relationship to the large range of policy compliance issues, including regulatory requirements which are beyond the planning system.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNING AND THE POLITICAL: NEW ACTION SPACES, LL
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

CONTESTED MOBILITY TIME-SPACES AS EMERGENT SOCIAL LEARNING LABORATORIES IN POST-EFFICIENCY PLANNING: THE CASE OF THE MINHOCãO, SãO PAULO

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Abstract Body: Anglo-Saxon mobility planning tends to give high praise to processes leading to rapid decisions and prioritizing efficiency. Social learning is interpreted as a collective activity that facilitates and results from these processes. Even though this orientation towards reflection-in-action can be praised, the focus on efficiency offers limited opportunities to understand the value of lengthy contested processes, especially in terms of social innovation. The efficiency-driven approach does not allow social learning to be inspired by contestation as a continuous experiential debate undertaken in the interplay between citizens and policy-makers, between motorised and non-motorised mobilities, and between socially privileged and excluded publics. The lack of sustainability, resilience and justice in the transport sector highlights the need for a change in this approach. To develop insights about prolonged social learning processes characterised by contestation and their potential to offer socially innovative insights, this article explores the case of the Minhocão in São Paulo, Brazil. This case is here designated as an emergent social learning laboratory. The Minhocão is an elevated highway built in the 1970s, which is since continuously characterized by contestation about both its current and future uses. Through the analysis of this Brazilian case, this article proposes that an epistemology of contestation is needed in mobility planning and that the current focus on efficiency might be leading to downplaying the potential of lengthier social learning-based processes. The notion of post-efficiency mobility planning is therefore encouraged for academic appraisal, alongside the proposal to study more examples of emergent, unplanned social learning laboratories.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

NEW POLICY DEVELOPMENTS
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE VISION SPATIALIZED: THE ALTERNATIVE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MODELS OF SLOVENIA

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Abstract Body: The purpose of this paper is to present the spatial development model, which is being developed within the revision of Slovenian spatial development strategy. The strategy includes the identification of the main spatial development challenges, vision, objectives, model, guidelines and measures for implementation. The vision aims towards territorial cohesion as the basis for the quality of life. The latter is achieved with cooperation of stakeholders to identify and use endogenous potentials by multifinctionality of the spatial uses. The main objectives are: rational land use, competitiveness of the cities, quality of life, landscape identity and resilience. The main purpose of the model is to spatialize the vision and objectives. We argue that the vision could be implemented by different development models as well as by applying a range of measures to areas with specific characteristics. Two alternatives of the spatial development model have been developed and discussed in public events: (1) the concentrated polycentric spatial development, based on the smaller number of centres and higher concentration of services, and, (2) the deconcentrated polycentric spatial development with bigger number of smaller centres and dispersed services. Both alternatives have focused on three systems: settlement pattern, infrastructure and landscape, and interconnections among them. The discussion has shown that spatialization helps to frame the different viewpoints on the concepts of rationality and policentrism among stakeholders. Based on these comments, the third alternative of the model has been developed, which builds on the tradition of municipalities and their spatial relations to improve the territorial cohesion potential.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

INCLUDING
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

TOWARDS MULTI-SENSORY APPROACH TO AGEING-FRIENDLY NEIGHBOURHOOD DESIGN: SINGAPOREAN CASE

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Abstract Body: Multi-sensory, emotional and symbolic relationships with spaces are central to our experience of built environments. However, contemporary cities are often either sensory overwhelming or sensory depleting, resulting in physical, mental and emotional stress. Meaningful dialogue with all environmental stimuli plays critical role in mediating and structuring urban experience and shaping overall sense of well-being. By 2030, 19% of total population in Singapore is predicted to be the elderly (over 65). In response to associated declines in sensory, motor and cognitive functions with ageing, this paper outlines the ongoing study that investigates capacities of two Singaporean neighbourhoods from the perspective of the elderly residents' multi-sensory experience, with an aim to foster successful "ageing in place" and "active ageing". Study employs a set of ethnographic explorations, fieldwork experiments and walk-through interviews with elderly residents (involving eye-tracking glasses) to systematically capture and analyse quantitative and qualitative, objective and subjective, sensory data and rhythms of selected neighbourhoods, while developing innovative means for mapping and visual representation. Passive and non-integrated support through provision of healthcare and eldercare facilities, and universal design measures, may not be sufficient for new generations of elderly. Various aspects of housing environments should be seen as supportive and therapeutic devices that have capacities to build up residents' physical and mental ability levels at different stages of ageing. In this respect, multi-sensorial experience, including textures, materials, colours, signage, culture-specific clues, way-finding and overall aesthetic atmosphere become the agenda for neighbourhood design and planning that is sensitive and supportive to all ages.

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

HOUSING PROVISION: PARTICIPATION AND INNOVATION
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE SUPPLY SIDE OF A HOUSING MISMATCH. INSIGHT ON BUILDING FOR LOWER INCOME GROUPS FROM RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPERS.

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Abstract Body: The Italian middle class is struggling, and its lower end is facing increasing housing difficulties. Housing policies in Italy have always catered only for the weakest households, neglecting the intermediate groups that, without help, are currently facing a situation of housing poverty. The cohort of people unable to afford market prices but not eligible for public housing is increasing. In this context of affordability problems, many newly built dwellings remain vacant. This situation is particularly relevant in Rome, where the mismatch between housing supply and demand has led many lower-middle-income households to leave the city in favour of more affordable surrounding municipalities. In order to understand why the housing needs of the (lower) intermediate groups go unmet, this paper aims at analysing what kind of residential offer is available in Rome and how it intersects with demand. Moreover, it explores how the construction sector interacts with local authorities in order to advance its interests. It does so by providing an empirical account of the business strategies of private developers operating in Rome. How do they conceive the role of residential development in the city? In a nation of homeowners that is seeing an increase in the demand for rent, how are they adapting to changing housing market conditions? Based on the empirical knowledge gathered through interviews, the paper provides insight into how local authorities could more effectively engage developers in the provision of housing for the lower-middle class, resulting in the formulation of policy recommendations.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN NETWORKS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

CITY NETWORK CONNECTION IN SHAANXI PROVINCE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF INFORMATION FLOW : AN EMPIRICAL STUDY BASED ON BAIDU INDEX

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Abstract Body: Using the theory of "flow space" and the method of city network connection analysis, firstly focusing on the interior of Shaanxi Province, this article measures the connection of the city network based on the Baidu index and obtains the evolution and characteristics of city network of Shaanxi Province: ① The network intensity of cities in Shaanxi Province increased significantly. The development of network connection in the Guanzhong area is relatively mature while that in the Southern Shaanxi is relatively backward. ②There is obvious fault phenomenon in network level in Shaanxi Province in which Xi'an occupies the absolute dominant position. In recent years, Xianyang's status has been gradually improved. Based on these researches, the article extends the field of research on two inter-provincial economic zones related to Shaanxi Province: Huhhot-Baotou-Ordos-Yulin Economic Zone and Guanzhong-Tianshui Economic Zone, measures the connection of the cities of these two zones and gets the evolution and characteristic of connection and the role played by Shaanxi cities in the zone:①Relative to the network connections with most cities in Shaanxi Province, Yulin has closer network connections with Huhhot-Baotou-Ordos which are far less than that between Huhhot-Baotou-Ordos.② Xi'an and Baoji have greater impacts on Tianshui, which reflects the radiation capacity of the core cities. However, the connections between Tianshui and other cities are weak, which reflects the impact of administrative divisions. On this basis, the suggestions are made on the optimization of city network and the development of the cities in Shaanxi Province.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF PLANNING METHODS LL-LLL
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

URBAN INFORMATION PLATFORMS AND GIS FOR A BETTER PLANNING

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Abstract Body: Given the crucial importance of the transformation processes of the city for its inhabitants, it is essential to know their views and set out their considerations in the urban planning documents. In order to enhance participation in spatial planning, information and dissemination of the urban planning processes has to be improved and adequate channels should be provided for citizens in a continuous way. The questions is, how can information and communication technologies improve theses processes? Geographical Information Systems (GIS) have a high capacity for analysis and for handling data and they could contribute to urban planning through an in-depth knowledge of the city and how it works. But also they have visualization and interaction options that can allow citizens to take part in planning through guided process by experts. The paper will analyze different urban information platforms in Spain focusing on planning processes and participation options. Then, it will explain the project URBARAGON, a new web-based tool developed by the government of Aragon which will allow citizens to take part in planning since the beginning of the process and in different stages, as an example of innovation in the service of the citizen. This tool is integrated with the Urban Platform of Aragon and throughout the use of geo-referenced questions citizens could establish their suggestions precisely on the map, thus enabling detailed analyses, operation processing, visual representations so that technicians could identify the critical areas and essential needs for inhabitants.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

HERITAGE AND HOPE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

RECOVERING SELF-ESTEEM THOROUGH URBAN PLANNING POLICIES AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract Body: I intend to discuss how heritage can be used as a promoter of sustainable urban development, by involving the local communities in the planning strategy. I will focus on two cases of rehabilitation strategies carried out in Portugal. One in a set of small villages of the interior of Portugal, marked by desertification and abandonment. The rehabilitation of these villages improved the local infrastructures and facilities but also created lodgings, hotels, restaurants, and cafés for tourism. This intervention understood the local heritage and local traditions as a factor to promote the identity of the place and as a distinctive factor of the region promoting tourism but more importantly increasing the local self-esteem. The second case is a set of interventions in Mouraria, a very popular Lisbon neighborhood but inhabited by an immigrant community. Despite its centrality within the city, for years this neighborhood was segregated from the rest of the city, facing serious social problems such as drug use and trafficking. In recent years, began an integrated rehabilitation strategy to increase security and the living condition of the neighborhood, improving the public space, rehabilitating some municipals buildings and introducing new functions, all these with the participation of the local communities. Moreover, I intend to focus how the promotion of cultural heritage can be responsible for the economic increments and for local development but especially focusing these processes as an empowerment process for local communities, increasing self-esteem and creating the motivation to preserve and value their own heritage.

Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

MIXED GROUP
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

INTEGRATIVE APPROACH TO SMART CITIES - CASE OF BRATISLAVA

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Abstract Body: Society's development of the European Union is closely related to the transformation from industrial to post-industrial knowledge-based society. This process is reflected in all spheres of life of cities including its economy and governance. Due to the concentration of economic, social and cultural activities in space, the cities are the key to the development and represent the momentum of innovative economy capitalizing the knowledge and creativity. To fulfil this function, the cities must attract and create favourable environment for creative people and enterprises for knowledge-based economy, research, development and diffusion of innovation. In this environment, the quality of 'smart' becomes the key precondition for success. In this context, the city of Bratislava has decided to elaborate the framework document with objective to contribute to the development of smart city. It consists of two parts, the long-term strategy and short-term roadmap for successful launch. The strategy is built on three key aspects, smart use of resources, smart economy and smart community. The contribution is looking into ways how the Central European characteristics are reflected in the document and it utilizes the synergies and complementarities with wider territorial context, common values and cooperation potentials and at the same time looking for opportunities for efficient use of its competitive advantages. The document is strategically linked to other development strategies the city has accepted and is in line with and further develops the relations among other policies of the city which turns out to the one of the key success factors of similar strategies.

Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

CHALLENGES
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE IMPROVEMENT OF DECISION-MAKING PROCESS IN PLANING THROUGHT DELIBERATIVE APPROACHES: CASE OF MILITARY BROWNFIELD SITES

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Abstract Body: Deliberation, as a tendency towards transcending the classic democratic voting procedures, is aimed at achieving agreement about a problematic issue, acceptable to all participants in a process. In planning, the deliberation process is most commonly present in the form of public discussion. The idea is to improve communication among different stakeholders by informing them about a local problem before any kind of agreement is reached. Hence, the participants are able to exchange information, review their own attitudes, and develop new ways of problem understanding. A deliberative approach, where the participants are equal, rational and free to give their opinion, is an integral part of the current planning procedures in developed countries. However, enhancement of the planning process in the post-socialist context is delayed due to institutional rigidities, public mistrust towards the initiators of spatial development, and lack of mediation procedures in the planning process. Previous features are also specific for Serbia, as a country in transition, which, nevertheless, experienced a somewhat different social context in comparison to other countries of Eastern Bloc during the second half of the 20th century. Hence, a polygon of military brownfields in Serbia is selected as the case study, because it is a consequence of the lack of transparency which is reflected in the lack of knowledge exchange among participants, the lack of understanding for the others' views, and protection of their own interests. The other main problem is the hierarchical management with one-sided decision-making approach – one-way communication.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

FARMLANDS AND COUNTRYSIDES: POLICIES, PLANNING AND LEGAL MATTERS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

SOCIAL JUSTICE ISSUES IN FARMLAND PRESERVATION ON THE URBAN FRINGE IN FRANCE

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Abstract Body: The need to preserve peri-urban farmland in the Global North has increased alongside growing concern over the social and environmental costs of urban sprawl, as well as urban demands for food and agriculture-related environmental, recreational, and landscape services. In France, the state has recognized the preservation of peri-urban farmland as a major issue since the 1990s, and has introduced stricter land use regulations through national laws, while some local governments have tested and implemented innovative initiatives. However, there have been very few systematic inquiries into the social impacts of such farmland preservation policies so far. In this paper, our goal is thus to provide an analytical framework to better consider social justice issues raised by the implementation of farmland preservation policies. We use this analytical framework to examine the social impacts of recent French farmland preservation policies: the 2000 SRU national law and two innovative farmland management initiatives tested near the city of Montpellier. The major outcome of this study is a renewed way to look at farmland preservation on the urban fringe through the lens of social justice—highlighting potential spatial, social, generational, or professional inequalities. Around Montpellier, farmland preservation policies tend to exclude new farmers and allow established farmers to capture resources such as land and rights to build farm structures, hindering the renewal and diversification of farms that would be necessary to develop multifunctional agriculture and local food systems.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

ADOPTING AND IMPLEMENTING PLANNING SYSTEMS
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

HYBRIDISATION IN PLANNING SYSTEMS AND ITS EFFECTS ON LEGAL SOURCES: TURKISH CASE

N. Kilinç
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Abstract Body: Hybridisation in Planning Systems and its Effects on Legal Sources: Turkish Case Numan KILINÇ[1] Sevkiye Sence TURK[2] Istanbul Technical University (ITU)[1] numankilinc@gmail.com Istanbul Technical University (ITU)[2] turkss@itu.edu.tr **Abstract** In a comparative study, the European Commission found a double trend in planning practice: countries operating with rigid plan-led systems tend indeed to incorporate flexibility, but those operating in development-led systems seek to provide greater certainty.This change has been accentuated by various studies so far.That is, these findings demonstrate a tendency on the hybridisation of planning systems(Rivolin,2008).However, the properties of the hybridisation and its effects on legal sources in the planning systems have not examined in detailed way. The study has two aims.First aim of the study is to discuss the properties of the hybridisation in Turkish planning system by taking into consideration the hybridisation in various planning systems.Second aim of the study is to analyse effects on legal sources of the hybridisation in Turkish planning system. In the study, firstly, the properties of the hybridisation are discussed by focusing on the international literature.In international literature, four countries are focussed, namely two countries(Germany and Italy) adopting a plan-led system and two countries(England and Ireland) adopting a development-led system.The degree of the hybridisation in planning systems of these countries is explored.Then, the properties of the hybridisation in Turkish planning system are examined and compared to the countries examples, and the effecs of on legal sources of the hybridisation in Turkish planning system are analysed in a systematic way. **Key words:**Planning law,plan-led systems,development-led systems,hybridisation,flexibility,certainty

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

URBAN REGENERATION AND RENEWAL
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

DOES SOCIAL-MIX POLICY CREATE SOCIAL INTERACTION AMONG NEIGHBORS? THE KOLENKITBUURT CASE, AMSTERDAM (WORKING TITLE)

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Abstract Body: The Dutch social mix policies are mainly based on increasing social interaction among diverse groups living in the same neighborhood. The literature that covers the impact of social mix policies or policy interventions usually look at the impact from a limited point of view including the impacts in post-war neighborhoods; macro scale transformations in social mix areas, lacking the assessment of the impact of such policies on individual interaction level, which is one of the main targets of the social mix policies in the country. This paper aims to study the impact of such policies at the individual interaction level to assess whether social mix policies may lead forms of new interactions between different groups or individuals, which may lead to further cohesion in the area or city from a larger perspective. For that reason we have studied Amsterdam Nieuw West neighborhood, Kolenkitbuurt Zuidelijk Veld 1-2, which is selected as one of the 40 most socio-economically, spatially **deprived** neighborhoods in the Netherlands. We studied the interaction between new and old neighbors inside out. Kolenkitbuurt Zuidelijk Veld is an interesting and open laboratory to study the impact of social mix policies to see whether the social interaction between individuals are created as targeted. The study covers in-depth interviews with Turkish residents living in this area. Turkish immigrant groups are known with their strong social networking tendency among each other. The research of Kolenkitbuurt case has shown that Turkish and new Native Dutch neighbors have quite a little or neutral social interaction.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

HOUSING PROVISION: PARTICIPATION AND INNOVATION
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

2000 WATT-SOCIETY, SHARING AND SUSTAINABILITY IN COOPERATIVE HOUSING IN THE CITY OF ZURICH

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Abstract Body: In particular, in growing cities sustainability is a huge challenge for urban development and housing politics. Therefore, the Swiss City of Zürich has set the ambitious goal of becoming a 2000-Watt-Society by 2050. With a wide strategy, Zurich intends to combat climate change, and in addition, follow social, economic and ethical arguments for lower energy consumption. One strategically important opportunity to reach these aims is the renewal of the housing stock and the construction of new settlements. Here, housing associations play an important role in Zurich, also with regard to discussions on affordable housing, cooperative living and quality of life. The case study Kalkbreite in the City of Zurich stands exemplary for a high demand of comprehensive, sustainable planning and construction. High quality standards in planning and building as well as an ambitious combination of environmental, social and economic objectives and requirements have been the baseline of the housing cooperative. Ecological and energy-efficient construction, mixed, inclusive and affordable housing, and well-being and solidarity of the inhabitants were not only guiding principles, but strictly pursued in the course of the implementation of the project and later on. A wide range of sharing-facilities shows how urban commons can support inclusive housing solutions. Against the background of the empirical basis of the case study, success factors and restrictions for combining social, environment and economic aspects in cooperative housing are discussed. Furthermore, the question of transferring the Swiss experiences to other sites is treated.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

THEORIZING
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE Q-FACTOR OF CO-PRODUCING PUBLIC PLACES OF HOPE, A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK TO UNDERSTAND THE LOGICS OF SPATIAL QUALITY ADVISING

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Abstract Body: *Keywords: planning, spatial design, spatial quality teams, performance, multi-actor, multi-scalar, collaborative dialogue, spatial quality review, spatial management, quality-factor (Q-factor)* It is impossible to imagine Dutch spatial planning and design practice without spatial quality teams (q-teams). Active at all scales and in various types of spatial projects and processes, such teams exert influence on (decisions about) spatial quality. In our paper we introduce the practice of q-teams in the Netherlands as a subject of both planning and spatial design research. Our 2011-2014 field research, involving ninety q-teams, indicates that the actual Dutch q-team method of spatial quality advising partially resembles design review and design control in the United States and design governance in Britain. We argue that the younger Dutch q-teams can offer a hub of professional creativity and knowledge, a deliberative stage and a political environment to discuss spatial quality as a public value. That is why we suggest spatial quality advising as an opportunity for co-producing public spaces of hope. The aim of our paper is to propose an agenda for research and international comparison of spatial quality advising practices. This is based on three strands of literature: 1) design review theory; 2) views on (planning) performance; and 3) the professionalism approach in public management. We conclude that understanding of the intrinsic logics of spatial quality advising is necessary for a fruitful international debate.

Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

JUSTICE, RESISTANCE AND HERITAGE FROM BELOW
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

SURICI HERITAGE BEYOND ETHNICITY: THE VIEW FROM INSIDE

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Abstract Body: Heritage itself is the space of conflict, open to manipulations through the power of contested world politics and ideologies, especially as regard to rising ethnic and cultural tensions. Thus, it is the goal of this paper to explore heritage beyond ethnicity through a rare insight into the conflict by focusing on particular stories and memories to unpack the layers of ethnic heritage and the politics of ethnicization in a world of predominant ideologies. Based on an ethnographic narrative on the destructed Surici Historic District of Diyarbakir, which was inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List as part of "Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape", the paper explores not only the challenging dichotomy between neoliberal hegemonic governmentality, civil unrest, ethnicities and heritage, but also the ways of rethinking conservation in contested geographies through a documentary project that witnesses narratives from former Surici residents. **Keywords:** Heritage, conflict, ethnicisation, identity, memory, story

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

COMMONING (I)
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

RESEARCH ON THE METHODS AND STRATEGIES OF COMMUNITY PUBLIC SPACE RENEWAL IN CENTRAL SHANGHAI BASED ON THE SHANGHAI PUSHAN ROAD GREEN SPACE RENEWAL DESIGN

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Abstract Body: After more than 30 years of incremental development of economic-scale, land-scale and so on, Shanghai has become the most important city in China and even in East Asia. On the contrary, the sense of belonging and frequency of use of the community public space is greatly reduced in Shanghai. Therefore how to make the community public space (community park, street green space and so on) in the central Shanghai have new vitality and satisfy the new needs, fit for the new lifestyle and have a sense of belonging to the community becomes an important issue. In order to find a proper design method to solve the problem, this paper discusses the role of the social participation, and discusses the contribution of art intervention and the implantation of the traditional street games in Shanghai Pushan Road Green Space Renewal Design based on the analysis of the design scheme and the built effect. And according to the resident use of the renew Pushan Road green space, this paper furtherly suggests that social participation should be included in this kind of community renewal process as a public policy in Shanghai, and more art activities should be included in the area of public space renewal.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

ANALYSING
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE INFLUENCE OF JOB-HOUSING BALANCE ON URBAN SPRAWL AND DECENTRALIZATION DURING THE FAST URBANIZATION IN CHINA: A CASE STUDY OF THREE CITIES

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Abstract Body: In the recent ten years, Chinese cities have gone through two trends of urbanization, one is the employment and population decentralization and the other is the concentration of the central business districts (CBDs), they bring out great impacts on workers' travel behavior and the jobs-housing relationships of the city. In this paper, using cellular network data and land use data of Nanning, Hangzhou and Jinan in 2005 and 2015, a correlation analysis was employed to measure the effects of certain variables on job-housing balance and land use mix of the three cities in the decade, by identifying correlation between the population density, job-employment rate, independent index, commuting distance, external/internal commuting rate, and the mixed land use index, we compare the differences of the relationship between job-housing balance and the urban spatial structure in 2005 and 2015 of the three cities. The results of the correlation analysis show that, the mismatch of population suburbanization and employment suburbanization has more significant impact on the job-housing balance than the agglomeration of central city, therefore with a dispersed population pattern, the expected environmental benefits from a job decentralization policy can be very substantial. And it also suggests that worker's residence choice is strongly related to the commuting distances besides the other social-economic characteristics, so a mixed land use policy and polycentric city policy will be very important.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

ECOCENTRISM & RESILIENCE AS SUSTAINABILITY DISCOURSES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE FROM THE SPATIAL PLANNING PERSPECTIVE: SEEKING FOR BRIDGES BETWEEN CONCEPTS AND PRACTICES IN THE RESILIENT CITIES STRATEGIES

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Abstract Body: Cities are facing unprecedented challenges due to extreme events and multiple crises, economic, environmental and social. The effort of local and central governments to respond to the inherent uncertainty of extreme situations has resulted in the emergence of concepts such as resilience, whose evolutionary understanding has been best described through the adaptive circle and the theory of panarchy, alongside with the basic concepts of adaptation to climate change and sustainable development. The widespread and often incoherent use of these concepts has created a chaotic situation that makes their understanding and more so their implementation through spatial planning more difficult. As a result, decision-makers and planners are cautious or reluctant to use them, which is inconsistent with their original goal. This paper discusses the above observed gap of understanding and attempts to explore the relationship between resilience, adaptive cycle, panarchy and adaptability in the context of spatial planning. Essentially, it aims to demonstrate how planning, which is in the dominant practice a hierarchical concept, is related to critical aspects of non-hierarchical approaches to socio-ecological systems. The objective is to understand when and how (with what actions, measures and tools) planning can penetrate the alternating phases of changing socio-ecological systems, i.e. cities, and managing them in the most efficient and sustainable way, responding to change and uncertainties. As a case study, the 100 Resilience Cities initiative (pioneered by Rockefeller Foundation) was chosen in order to investigate the way these issues are addressed in the respective strategies of the cities in the network.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF PLANNING METHODS LL-LLL
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

URBAN ACTIVITY THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA IN VALENCIAN CITIES (SPAIN)

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Abstract Body: Nowadays, social media data offer a wide spectrum of information and, in certain cases, these online databases provide additional information to conventional records. Recently, social media data have been considered by academia as a new source for the study of urban phenomena. In line with these type of researches, this paper aims to analyze four relevant cities in the Autonomous Community of Valencia (Spain) through four different social networks. Cities with more than 100.000 inhabitants are selected as a case study, namely: Valencia, with 790.201 citizens (Valencia province); Alicante and Elche, with 330.525 and 227.659 inhabitants respectively (Alicante province); and Castellón de la Plana, with 170.990 citizens (Castellón province). The geolocated data used are retrieved from the following social networks: Google Places, Foursquare, Twitter, and Instagram. Specifically, these data are used to analyze several urban aspects such as the offer of economic activity and services —Google Places—, the social preferences on public urban spaces —Foursquare—, the people presence —Twitter— and the image and perception of the city —Instagram—. The analysis and mapping of these data allow the identification of the preferred public urban spaces, the most important clusters of specific economic activities, the people presence in urban spaces and how the cities are perceived. The comparison among the four cities results in the identification of urban patterns related to urban preferences, specific economic clusters, people presence, and perception.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

TRANSPORT EQUITY
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

TRANSPORT JUSTICE FOR ALL? DECISION-SUPPORT FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSMENT OF LARGE-SCALE PUBLIC TRANSPORT NETWORK OVERHAULS

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Abstract Body: Tackling climate change has spurred interest in increasing public transport (PT) mode share through network overhauls. However, due to economic constraints on PT agencies, a PT overhaul often involves shifting resources from one urban area to another in hope for attracting more passengers. Therefore, changes are unlikely to improve the travel connections for everyone, and there will be both winners and losers. Previously impact assessment was performed typically from a utilitarian perspective, focusing on net benefits/burdens. Contrastingly, from a distributive justice perspective, it is necessary to account for the distribution of benefits and burdens. This raises the question of how to assess the fairness of redistributing effects among citizens? Following the need to assess the redistribution of benefits and burdens over a range of envisioned PT network options, we develop a decision-support framework based on generating Pareto-optimal route options. The framework enables the measurement of change in travel impedance, including travel time, number of transfers and walking distance. Thus, the framework provides capability to support decision-making both from a passenger and a spatial perspective. The framework is applied on the large-scale West Metro project in Helsinki, Finland. In addition to the extension of the metro line, the project included the restructuring of the bus network. Results show a set of factors describing the unequal distribution of benefits and burdens, where travel time for some passengers increased over 15 minutes while decreased for some up to 10 minutes. Finally, lessons are drawn for decision-making challenges accounting for distributive justice perspective.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

FUZZY PLANNING APPROACHES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

UNDERSTANDING *HYBRID RISKS* IN RELATION TO *WICKED PROBLEMS*: TOWARDS A SYSTEMIC APPROACH SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT AID

G. Cazzola
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Abstract Body: This contribution relates to my PhD research's project and attempts to (1) trace the improvement of a systemic understanding of natural hazards' risk components as a supporting framework for humanitarian agencies and NGOs' planning approaches in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and in the context of transition and developing economies' middle-sized cities. The dissertation follows with the (2) transposition processes of international guidelines and policies for both DRR and development aid. Such appraisal process undergoes until the local level of implementation for selected UN Funds, Programs and Specialized Agencies as well as NGOs. The chosen legal and policy frame requires an additional insight (3) on existing development cooperation projects for DRR, debating on the overall need for a long-term intersectoral planning approach opposed to more widespread dependency leading interventions. Among the three levels of analysis foreseen, I'd like to debate here on the need of developing a systemic understanding of the complexity of single components of disaster risk's vulnerability and susceptibility arisen from major academic contributions and from case-studies lessons learned. Thus, the common thread of the process concerns the understanding of complexities and ambiguities on the creation and accumulation of such *hybrid threats and risks* in relation to *wicked problems* such as humanitarian crisis, social and environmental conflicts and/or instability phenomena. The conclusive remarks discuss the need for further insights on whether the identification of these triggering elements of negative cascading effects might support/lay the foundations of long-term strategies in the field of development aid.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CO-EVOLUTIONARY STRATEGIES LL
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

COMPLEXITY OF THE OLD PEOPLE'S DAILY TRAJECTORIES BASED ON GPS TRACKING: A CASE STUDY IN THE PUBLIC HOUSING COMMUNITY

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Abstract Body: As the physical function of the elderly declines, it will usually leads to the social network shrinking and physical activities diminished. The built environment and supportive services nearby in the community and surroundings have an important impact on the daily activities of the elderly. Thus, the study tried to find out: What are the major factors that affect daily travel decisions? How to promote the elderly to engage in more physical activities by improving settings? The database consists of two major parts: 1) A pre-study and an explanatory questionnaire. (contains the basic information of participants, a survey of willingness related to daily travel, and some supplementary questions.) 2) The GPS records obtain from virtue of smartphones lasted 102 days. The experimental data of the activity and location are measured every 3 seconds by the accelerometer and the GPS module. A cell phone application was developed to collect the GPS data produced by smartphones among the 76 participants. By measurement of the travel range and physical activities frequency, we observe there is a similar descending tendency in both young old and very old group. Female group appears to be more active. Clearly purposeful travel, random travel and multipurpose travel are discriminated by random decision forests model. Zero entropy stands for absolute certainty, higher value accounts for more mobility and possibility that extremely correlated with quality of life. The analysis results were predominately associated with built residential areas. This makes significant sense for improving the elderly-adaptability of built environment through planning process.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNANCE ACTORS
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

IMPLEMENTING THE IDEAL OF THE 'UNDIVIDED CITY' THROUGH LOCAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT NETWORKS IN AMSTERDAM

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Abstract Body: A shared concern of governments in fast growing cities is to provide housing for all income groups and to limit the development of segregation within the city. In Amsterdam, since the 1990s the 'undivided city' is a central policy aim within housing actor networks. While different actors agree on the broad aim, policy competition and limited means cause tensions and force actors to weigh different goals. This paper explores for Amsterdam, the Netherlands how different actors—individually and within governance networks—define and apply the undivided city-concept and how they deal with different (conflicting) policy aims and interests and scarcity of resources. A qualitative content analysis of policy and strategy documents published since 2004 and semi-structured interviews with different actors are conducted to analyze the (changing) and diffuse understanding and application of the policy aim of the undivided city. The outcomes show the understanding and interpretation of the undivided city differ among actors and are flexible and adaptive to changing circumstances (e.g. increased market and financial pressure and changing regulation influencing actor's roles). Besides, the level of scale considered has changed in response to housing market realities (e.g. market opportunities, house prices, demand). Despite a seemingly consensus at first glance, ideas on the level, quality and what achieving it may cost differ among actors. The changing understanding and application of the undivided city-concept thus shows it is a highly contextual concept, that can only be understood in relation to its local circumstances.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

ECOCENTRISM & RESILIENCE AS SUSTAINABILITY DISCOURSES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

A TYPOLOGY OF CO-CREATION PRACTICES RELATING TO URBAN CLIMATE RESILIENCE

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Abstract Body: Co-creation, along with associated terms such as 'co-production' and 'co-design', is currently promoted in order to design better policies and to ensure the translation of research into practical outcomes. Stemming from economics, co-creation may refer to focusing on the experience of the end-user rather than a product (Prahalad and Ramaswamy 2004). Co-creation has moved away from a narrow economic focus and can now be found in a range of sectors including employment, the arts, and environmental policies and practices (e.g Mitleton-Kelly 2006; Connelly et al. 2016). Such new methods of working are regarded as key to addressing the complexities of climate change (e.g. Mauser et al. 2013). The European Commission (EC) is increasingly specifying co-creation or co-design, which involves end-users and stakeholders, as essential components of EC funded projects. The Climate Resilient Cities and Infrastructure (RESIN) project has sought to co-create research processes and outputs between researchers and cities that supports the development and implementation of climate resilient policies. This paper sets the concept of co-creation within a longer tradition of stakeholder engagement in spatial planning. Then, based on a literature review and examination of existing co-creation projects in climate resilience, we argue that different stakeholders have different understandings of what co-creation means, and its value in making cities more resilient to climate change. We will present a typology of co-creation practices that can allow other research projects to understand the benefits of co-creation practices and to apply a co-creation approach that best suits their needs.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

SPACE, MIGRATION AND ATTACHMENT
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

RENTING WITH LITTLE SECURITY. A STUDY OF PRIVATE RENTERS IN LONDON AND THEIR FEELINGS OF ATTACHMENT TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THEY LIVE.

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Abstract Body: The private rented sector (PRS) has considerably grown in the UK in the last twenty years, especially after the 2008-9 economic crisis. Currently, one in three households in London is renting privately and the sector is expected to grow by 50% and become the largest tenure in the next decade. The PRS in England is loosely regulated. Standard tenancy agreements are for six months to one year, prices are deregulated, and landlords can easily give notice for possession, leaving tenants with little security. Although the sector has been largely associated with young professionals and students, for whom its flexibility is desirable, the profile of households renting privately is now more varied. People are renting for longer and households with dependent children now comprise over one third of all households in the sector. This paper discusses the findings from 18 semi-structured interviews with private renters living in the London Borough of Haringey. It focuses on tenants' locational choices, their social networks, and the activities they do in the neighbourhood. It argues that the way the sector is structured not only generates high levels of household churn, but also high levels of uncertainty for tenants, especially for households with dependent children and those who rely on local services and networks, and that this uncertainty also has detrimental impacts on renters' feelings of attachment to the neighbourhoods in which they live. The paper concludes by highlighting some of the broader implications for livability and neighbourhood dynamics.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING (ARL WORKING GROUP)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE IDEAS BEHIND REFORMS OF METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS. THE CASE OF FRANCE

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Abstract Body: In many European countries, e.g. Italy, Poland, the UK and France, a recent wave of reforms creating institutions on the metropolitan level has taken place. In France, after stimulating soft large-scale cooperation of municipal groupings by a national call for cooperation in 2004, the legal forms of soft, flexible *pôles metropolitains* (associations to coordinate policies in fields of mutual interest) and hard *métropoles* (municipal groupings assuming core competence from their member municipalities as well as from other levels of territorial authorities) where introduced by the law RCT in 2010 and modified by the law MAPTAM in 2014. Territorial governance arrangements for joint action on a metropolitan scale have been justified or criticized on the basis of different sets of ideas such as competitiveness or austerity. Idea-based approaches of analyzing political change assume that actors are let by shared systems of ideas. The paper retraces the ideas related to the legal reforms in general, the notion of metropolitan region and the two models of *pôles metropolitains* and *métropoles* in the political discussion process around the French national reforms (law RCT and law MAPTAM), asking what role metropolitan regions are supposed to play for the social and economic development of the country according to different groups of actors. The aim is to provide a differentiated picture of the ideas driving a rescaling, functional upgrade and the choice of soft or hard spaces as appropriated institutional design. Empirical results from a document analysis will be presented.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

ACCESSIBILITY
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

PLANNING FOR ACCESSIBILITY IN A MEDIUM-SIZED CITY: AN EXAMPLE FROM FUNCHAL, PORTUGAL

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Abstract Body: In order to promote sustainable urban mobility, the actual paradigm is focused on promoting an integration of land use and transport planning, and therefore to plan for multimodal accessibility, fomenting transit-oriented development (TOD). TOD objectives are clear: to increase accessibility by other means of transport rather than the car, by matching places with good non-car accessibility with an adequate land use pattern that promotes and sustain this accessibility conditions. Therefore, the actual issue is not so much on what should be done, but mainly on how to implement TOD. In this paper, we present a practical example of the municipality of Funchal, Portugal, a medium-sized city served only by a BUS network, in which a strategy to promote multimodal accessibility and TOD was followed. Following a multimodal accessibility evaluation for every 50 m cell grid, we've identified a typology of "centralities" based on their access to relevant functions distinguished by travel mode, which constituted the basis for the establishment of land use policies, by increasing density in order to promote more diversity and also to spatially differentiate public and private parking policies. Although these proposed policies would take some time to implement, as they became part of the municipality's master plan, they constitute a first and innovative approach to guide urban planning in order to sustain and promote the more accessible areas of the municipality. Moreover, they present a clear picture of which areas the existent public transport should be improved, eventually also by strategically redesigning the existent public transport network.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNANCE ACTORS
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

DIFFERENT ACTOR DEPARTURES IN PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

K. Halkjelsvik
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Abstract Body: Different Actor Departures in Partnership Development Processes *Kolbein Halkjelsvik* Volda University College Norway My paper discusses the role of leadership functions confronting/dealing with diverse actors of partnership development process between actors of public, private, and volunteer sectors. Theoretically, partnership theory, leadership theory, and planning theory are all drawn upon and kind of interwoven in this particular action research case study. A partnership development process between private-, public-, and volunteer sectors requires successful solving of coordination problems and challenges among these three diversified groups of actors taking part. In innovative partnership development projects, there is a constant need for re-legitimation in every form of legitimation during all the development periods. Actually, for the leadership functions this is about taking into account all the different variables at play at any given time. When public actors join private actors, e.g. profit searching investors, and maybe volunteer actors, very different legal bases are mixed and challenge leadership functions. As an example, public money mix up with profit searching private money. In a partnership development process this confrontation is often seen when the public sector joins a shareholding company. The public sector might lose control over public money invested. The democratic based money control might diminish. Therefore, vital to a successful partnership development process and its inherent networking and leadership functions requirements, stands the awareness of the actors' reasons for participating, the institutionalized rights they might carry with them or represent in order to become real participants of the governance processes.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

SPATIAL PRODUCTION
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

RECLAIMING CITIES AS SPACES OF URBAN MIDDLE CLASS PARENTHOOD

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Abstract Body: Residency in inner cities has been mainly connected to singles and couples without children, but during the last 20 years the number of children has grown in many inner cities, including Amsterdam, Stockholm, New York, Berlin and Helsinki. Up to date however, there has been only few studies on how the inner city is being reproduced by this group of inner city dwellers. In my presentation, I will discuss how changes within parenting practices (equal parenting, fathering practices) and changes connected to city development (the renaissance of the inner city, gentrification) take form in the inner city of Helsinki. Drawing on a range of qualitative data, I will discuss why families stay in the inner city and how they use the inner city in their everyday lives, but also how families change the landscape of the contemporary inner city, and how the family is, and has been, perceived in urban planning and policy-making. Paper for special session on "Spatial Production in the 21st Century: A Tale of Four Cities"

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

ASSESSING AND MEASURING RISK AND RESILIENCE
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

ASSESSING THE TEMPORAL DIMENSION OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND EXTREME EVENTS BY A PARALLEL MODELLING APPROACH – FINDINGS FROM DIFFERENT CASE STUDIES IN GERMANY

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Abstract Body: The purpose of this paper is the discussion of a parallel modelling approach as conceptual framework for conducting climate impact assessments on different spatial scales. Any adaption needs to be evidence based (EC 2013), regardless of the fact that vulnerability assessments for climate change are characterised by uncertainty (Webb 2017). The same is a truth for disaster risks as propagated by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Assessment (UN 2015). The uncertainties about future climate change impacts require a so-called parallel modelling approach, which means that demographic and socio-economic changes are projected in parallel to the changes of the climatic system in order to assess the future impact of climate change on future society. This is not only relevant on the global level as a basis for emission scenarios, but also on the regional and local levels in order derive tailor-made adaptation strategies (van Ruijven et al. 2014) The assessment serves as evidence basis for adaptation to climate change that is mainstreamed in spatial development strategies. Here, the paper presents different case studies from Germany that applied this conceptual framework on various spatial scales from the national to the local one. The results from the different applications proved the hypothesis, that the change in sensitivity (i.e. demographic change, economic change and change in land-use patterns) determine the magnitude of climate- and weather-related impacts significantly.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

CITIZENS AND GOVERNANCE
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

LIVING IN A ONE-DAY-NEIGHBOURHOOD - EXERCISES IN SPATIAL CAPACITY BUILDING

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Abstract Body: In an overview of literature on capacity building within international development studies, Baser & Morgan (2008) make a distinction between competences, capabilities and capacities. Competences refer to the abilities of individuals to meet pre-defined objectives; capabilities to the ability of a collective to meet these objectives; and capacities to the abilities of the system as a whole. Within spatial planning, literature mainly focuses on how to trigger individual citizens to participate in and coproduce spatial policy making, in other words on the strengthening of competences (a/o Albrechts, 2004). But, as Baser & Morgan convincingly illustrate, durable transformational change requires the collective action of both citizens, businesses, NGO's and institutions, and thus depends on collective capabilities. Considering that the development of collective capabilities is context-dependent, as it relies on existing capabilities, precise objectives, internal resources, the socio-cultural context, etc., the paper chooses to apply (and adapt) the framework of Baser & Morgan to address the challenge of retrofitting residential subdivisions. The aim of the paper is to explore how the Experiential Learning Theory (Kolb, 2014) can help a collective to consciously develop their capabilities in order to retrofit their own residential subdivision. The paper will first introduce three of these capacity building processes in Belgium, France and Denmark. It will then deconstruct the process relying on the learning cycle of Kolb (2014) and the 4-stage learning process of Brown & Lambert (2013). It will conclude with a reflection on the reproducibility of these processes focussing on strategies to enhance collective capabilities.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

INNOVATIVE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF TERRITORIES
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

RETHINKING THE EU LEIPZIG CHARTER 10 YEARS LATER – IMPLEMENTATION AND ENHANCEMENTS IN GERMANY

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Abstract Body: The Leipzig Charter of European Union from 2007 is focusing on a new model of sustainable development. Based on the ideas of "European City" from 19th century, the compact, dense and social mixed city should be adapted to the planning objectives for the 21th century, combined with new tasks like climate protection, social cohesion and new mobility. 10 years later first evaluations in Germany indicate that the ideas of the Leipzig Charter were implemented well in the system of regulated planning and subsidized urban regeneration strategies ("Staedtebaufoerderung"). However, there had been many problems concerning the densification of existing inner-city districts, like ecological restrictions or resistance of neighbors. The idea of a dense and compact city is hardly to implement. This leads to the question of whether the objectives of the Charter are still up to date? Thinking about enhancements, new challenges like climate adaptation planning, housing shortage, urban sprawl, electric mobility and digital transformation have to be discussed. In which way can a resilient city be implemented in a compact city structure? Which impact has the digitalization on the concept of public space in historical cities? Is the urban design of 19th century still a model for future housing projects? These and other issues of rethinking the Leipzig Charta will be discussed in the presentation.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF REGIONAL GOVERNANCE
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

RESEARCH ON THE INFLUENCE OF INDUSTRIES CLUSTER PROMOTION POLICY ON CULTURE AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES DISTRIBUTION IN BEIJING

H. Huang, L. Zhang
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Abstract Body: Based on the study of Culture and Creative Industries (CCI) cluster promotion policies released by Beijing municipal government since 2006, as well as the study of CCI distribution evolvement since 2006 by CCI enterprise data analysis with GIS approach, this article aims to evaluate the policy influence on CCI distribution, especially in those designated CCI cluster zones which are classified into well-developed areas in central city, planned areas in suburb and bottom-up developing areas in suburb. The research indicates promotion policy plays weak role in central city due to well-developed market adjustment mechanism, while acts more efficiently in suburb on production-oriented enterprises aggregation, especially on small-scaled production-oriented enterprises which is more sensitive to costs. Furthermore, this article evaluates effectiveness of the policy by compare CCI distribution evolvement in designated CCI cluster zones to that out of the zones, followed by suggests that cluster promotion policy should concentrate on specific zones for urban integrated development promotion.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

ACCESSIBILITY
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

ACCESSIBILITY STRATEGIES BEYOND THE PRIVATE CAR: A STUDY OF VOLUNTARILY CARLESS FAMILIES WITH YOUNG CHILDREN IN GOTHENBURG

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Abstract Body: It is generally recognized that supply side technological fixes alone cannot solve car-induced sustainability problems. However there is a gap in the understanding of what we can learn from the daily experiences and strategies of people who voluntarily refrain from owning cars. This paper aims to contribute to a better understanding of how everyday life is organized and experienced by voluntarily carless households, focusing on dual-income families with children living in the urban setting of Gothenburg, Sweden. Through a time-geographical theoretical lens and drawing on eight in-depth interviews with parents, we scrutinize what accessibility strategies the families apply and the implications of voluntary carlessness on their everyday lives. Overall, we find that the families consider and make use of largely proximity based strategies combining a range of practices in managing a time-pressed everyday life. Our findings underscore the situatedness of carlessness and the importance of inherent constraints and fixities of different everyday life projects. Notably, it is within the spheres of necessary and bounded routines (related to work, school, consumption etc.) that adaptation is considered to be well functioning and satisfactory. In relation to free time activities, carlessness associates with more friction and unease. The study also raises questions regarding the persistency of voluntary carlessness in the longer term as life situations change. These questions are important to consider further in land use and transport planning as well as in the wider societal organization.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

PROFESSIONAL HERITAGE PRACTICES: POLICIES AND ACTORS I
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

ANT AND HERITAGE

J. Binder
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Abstract Body: An ANT-approach towards heritage Following Hodder (2000), Law (2004) and Latour (1988, 2005), materiality lacks its contextualization as a container or backdrop for social interaction. Promoting a paradigmatic shift, they argue for an equal epistemological consideration of material and non-material entities. According to this perspective, objects and things become actants. Heritage sites analyzed through the ANT-perspective are considered a highly dynamic research topic by it means to trace the patterns of actors and actants within dynamic networks. This paper addresses power hierarchies within the dynamic field of negotiating narratives of the past, present and future: How are place-based networks created, how are they enduring, how are they destroyed? Actor-Network Theory provides an interesting analytic tool for examining power inequalities by tracing connections and associations at contested heritage sites. It argues for materiality (e.g. the key and the organ) as a starting point for analysis, taking as a case the former GDR broadcasting station in Berlin, Germany.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNING LAND USE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

GOVERNING SCARCITY OF LAND – STRATEGIES FOR USING INSTRUMENTS OF LAND POLICY

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Abstract Body: Land is a scarce resource. Spatial planning is one of the major public policies influencing land scarcity. This contribution will discuss how different land policy instruments are used by planners to either create or alleviate scarcity in a context where a more sparing use of land is on most political agendas. Spatial planners have different policy instruments at their disposal. Those different types of instruments have both a technical and a political dimension. Whereas the technical dimension refers to the mechanism of action, the political dimension relates to the inherent effectiveness, efficiency, justice and legitimacy if instruments. Planners cannot always freely choose between these instruments, but they usually have some leeway over how to use instruments. In practice, this latitude can be used strategically. We distinguish four types of instruments, namely, how they interfere with private property rights: (1) instruments with no impact on the content of use or disposal rights (e.g., information, incentives), (2) instruments with an impact on the scope and content of use or disposal rights (e.g., zoning), (3) instruments that redefine property rights with an impact on the scope and content of use or disposal rights (e.g., tradable development rights), (4) redefinition of the structure of the distribution of property titles (e.g., expropriation). In this contribution we reflect on the strategic and political dimension of using instruments of land policy of those four types in various ways to better dealing with scarcity of land. We will therefore refer to examples from different countries.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION, PEDAGODY AND DIDACTICS LLL
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

CREATIVE NETWORKED URBAN DESIGN STUDIO: TRANSFORMING ELAIONAS THROUGH COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH-BASED PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES

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Abstract Body: The paper describes a research and practice teaching methodology developed for an urban design studio at undergraduate and postgraduate level and how it transformed the teaching and learning experience. The area considered in both cases was Elaionas; a degraded, chaotic, post-industrial landscape near the Athens centre. The aim was to engage students in city planning creatively through the use of innovative tools of academic research and collaborative field work in order to interpret and manage urban complexity. A series of transdisciplinary analytic tools were employed for mapping such as tracking technologies and spatial analysis, design software and programming, while at the same time artists engaged students in the lived experience of the place. Live encounters were also realized with public sector representatives and other stakeholders. Course content was set up as a network of researchers and resources where learning is rhizomatic and therefore collaborative and contextual. In this framework, students were required to choose the resources they were interested in pursuing further and to form their own strategies; they were asked to establish connections with the local community; they were also encouraged to share and compare their findings and their respective representations via blogging and social networks thus creating their own creative networked research community. Enhancing communication between students, experts and stakeholders raised student awareness and created an environment of possibilities. As a result, their plans for the regeneration of Elaionas demonstrated a positive attitude by involving local communities and other institutional agents toward the creation of sustainable urban environments.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION FOR OTHER DISCIPLINES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

TEACHING REGIONAL PLANNING TO DESIGN-ORIENTED STUDENTS: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

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/SLOVENIA

Abstract Body: Paper will discuss challenges to be addressed while teaching regional planning to design-oriented students, in particular landscape architects. In this case Regional Planning is taught as a part of Bologna Master programme of Landscape Architecture in a form of module of 30 hours ex-catedra teaching and 30 hours of lab – practical work. Students taking this module have acquired already knowledge in theory in planning, environmental planning, and environmental and planning law, however, majority of their study is done in design studios. These studios cover spatial units that are always smaller than a region and hence have difficulties with "the bigger picture". Challenges the teacher encounters start with the appropriate presentation of the strategic, umbrella orientation of the planning, integration of the EU into planning and its importance, deviation from the protective focus of environmental planning towards the development oriented goals, difference between programming and planning, appropriate literature and the rational methodological approach. Additionally, these students preferably express themselves visually. The problems have been addressed by testing the different ways of teaching (larger support by the visual, video presentation) and especially by introducing visual techniques into the lab work tasks (e.g. drawing for the comprehension of terminology, photo-voice method for illustration of the development etc.), and the experience acquired will be shared and discussed among the peers.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

CONTRACTUAL URBAN REGENERATION: RISKS AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS FOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE REGULATION OF MAJOR URBAN REDEVELOPMENTS AND THE RIGHT TO HOUSING IN BRAZIL

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Abstract Body: Some of Brazilian major cities have undergone through a proliferation of large-scale urban redevelopment projects over the last decades. Such interventions - allegedly strategic for cities - usually comprise a diversified set of goals aimed at transforming selected urban fragments. Most projects of this kind have been promoted through a policy scheme called "consorted urban operation". Within legal frameworks and discourses of governmental agents, one may frequently find the allusion to a comprehensive set of social needs and aspirations connected to the urban life that, in theory, could be addressed through the implementation of consorted urban operations. The envisaged urban transformations of these projects, however, are commonly expressed in very generic terms in their legal frameworks, so that the decisions on what will be effectively implemented, when and how extensive end up being almost entirely left to those in charge of their implementation. This paper presents an account of regulations, discourses and practices involving the right to housing in two prime examples of large-scale urban interventions in Brazilian cities: the Consorted Urban Operation Agua Espraiadain São Paulo, launched in 2001; and the Consorted Urban Operation of the Harbour Area of Rio de Janeiro, commonly known as "Porto Maravilha", launched in 2009. It analyses the guidelines and goals for housing provision within the regulations and policy documents related to these projects, the dynamics of removal of local dwellers associated with their implementation and the actions of housing provision actually carried out so far in each of these cases.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

PLANNING FOR FUNCTIONAL GEOGRAPHIES IN A POST-BREXIT LANDSCAPE: IN SEARCH OF 'SOFT SPACES' FOR HOPE

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Abstract Body: The notion of 'functional geographies' calls for theories and practice that engage with relational dimensions between people and place. The island of Ireland represents a relational geography with fine-grained interactions between, and interpretations of, places, particularly along the Irish border between Northern Ireland (UK) and the Republic of Ireland. Over decades, transnational arrangements across the British Isles have created similar planning instruments and nurtured policy mobility. However, recent years have witnessed an expansion of 'soft space' arenas that complement traditional 'hard space' arenas of jurisdictional planning regulation. While both arenas facilitate socio-spatial discussions and decisions that aim to enhance social, economic and environmental wellbeing, recent Brexit debates present political uncertainty that may test 'hard' and 'soft' spaces of planning. Place-based strategies on the island of Ireland have hitherto emphasised co-operation both on an inter- (between) and intra- (within) jurisdictional basis. A post-Brexit landscape presents challenges and opportunities for future co-creation and co-implementation of spatial strategy and action that encompasses both 'hard' and 'soft' spaces. Against this backdrop, this paper draws on empirical observations and a review of contemporary data to critically discuss the planning implications associated with Brexit on the relational aspects between people and place in the Irish cross-border context, in what will become the only land frontier between the UK and the EU. The paper concludes by offering a 'fresh' interpretation on 'soft spaces' nurturing hope for sustaining cross-border functional geographies that continue to address spatial inequalities and promote territorial cohesion on the island of Ireland and beyond.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

ACHIEVING AFFORDABLE HOUSING
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

INFLUENCE OF BUILDING DENSITY, AND MIXED USE URBANISM ON LIVEABILITY AND HOUSING PRICES

A. Harbers
-, PBL, Den Haag/NETHERLANDS

Abstract Body: Building density and mixed-use urbanism do have an influence on - amongst others - housing prices and liveability in neighbourhoods. With nationwide empirical data -FSI, GSI, OSR and MXI- available now on micro scale (building block) for the Netherlands, we can explore the extent of this influence in relation to different contexts. What is the best grain for function mixing? Where do high building densities strengthen neighbourhoods and in which contexts do they lead to deterioration? Which type of urban tissue yields high liveability scores? How do housing prices react on densification and function mixing?

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

MULTI-LEVEL TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

FLESHING OUT THE SPECTRAL CENTRAL STATE IN THE PLANNING AND SPATIAL GOVERNANCE LITERATURES

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Abstract Body: Though the central state occupies an important role in much of the spatial governance literature, it usually does so in a peripheral and spectral sense. In other words; whilst it is often invoked contextually, or as an important political, legal, or policy actor in urban governance processes, only fleetingly is it discussed in a concrete sense, as a 'peopled' policy making site, and collection of diverse spatial governance actors. This presentation presents the final results of PhD research which aimed to 'flesh out' the UK central state, and examine the ways in which the policy making practices and strategies of civil servants, ministers, lobbyists, and other actors within shaped a key episode of English planning reform. It also explores what these patterns suggest about future trajectories of spatial governance in England. Through a 'practice-orientated' analysis of the creation of the English National Planning Policy Framework, I argue that since 2010 the relationships between UK government departments, the core executive, ministers, and civil servants have been systematically reconfigured and 'neoliberalised'. These processes are a fundamental part of wider, pro-market, spatial governance reforms. They also provide evidence of a shift, in direct response to the widely observed state-level transition from *government* to *governance*, from *governance* to *government* within the central state. These changes are likely to have important consequences for trajectories of spatial governance in England, including policy being increasingly locked into a narrow 'pro-market' perspective that is prone to serious failure.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN FORM AND STRUCTURE L
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

PUBLIC SPACE TERRITORIES: MAPPING SOCIO-MATERIAL PRACTICES AND EVERYDAY BORDERS

J. Wirdelöv
Department Of Landscape Architecture, Planning And Management, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Alnarp/ /SWEDEN

Abstract Body: How does a large infrastructure project affect public life diversity? Inspired by actor-network theory and using ethnographic methods, I take interest in material things and environments in everyday practices such as carrying bags, public drinking, distributing flyers, and waiting at the places around the City Tunnel in Malmö, Sweden, opened in 2010. While connected by a tunnel and sharing square-like features, these station-places are located in different urban contexts. They display a wide range of everyday activities and exemplify the kind of "land of strangers" (Amin, 2012) that classic studies of public space (cf. Gehl, Whyte, Hillier) do not sufficiently account for. In order to develop a spatio-temporal mapping, a *territoriography*, I am comparing the place-specific cultures and everyday practices around the three rail link stations. How and why are times and spaces occupied? What is the role of urban design and artefacts? Territorial productions (Kärrholm, 2016; Brighenti, 2010) are here sorted as *strategies*, *tactics*, *appropriations* and *associations* to discriminate between the many ways (planned, personal, spontaneous etc.) in which spaces are claimed. This paper takes a socio-material approach to notions of what diversity in public space means. The different ways in which we try to live together as strangers are here described as overlappings, conflicts and dynamics of territorial productions. The aim is to develop methods for studying the relational and the particular in public space, and to contribute to understandings of how times and places are shared between humans as well as non-humans in a globalizing urban landscape.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

ANALYSING
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF GREEN SPACES AND SQUARES IN YULIN CITY BASED ON SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

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Abstract Body: Green spaces and squares are the most public and vibrant open spaces in urban space environment.Analyzing of the relationship between spatial layout of green spaces and squares and its connection with human activities is the key to study urban space.This paper,in which Yulin City is used as an example,using the Point Density and the Thiessen Polygon,analyzed the relationship between population density and urban green spaces and squares based on population distribution.Then the accessibility of residents to green spaces and squares through different modes of transportation calculated by the Network Analysis.Finally,this paper concludes that the accessibility of green spaces and squares in Yulin is basically identical to population density,showing a gradual outward decay from the Old City.However,the spatial layout of green spaces and squares is not balanced,not meeting the needs of residents'activities.Based on the above analysis,this paper has put forward some pertinent optimization suggestions in order to provide a basis for people-oriented urban planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INSIGHTS INTO LIVEABLE NEIGHBORHOODS
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF RENTAL HOUSING IN SHANGHAI SINCE 1949

P. Wang
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Abstract Body: A series of policies have been introduced intensively from the central government and local governments of all levels to improve the lagging status of rental housing market since 2016. A new round of transformation was started after nearly three decades' boom of the one-side market-oriented housing supply system, the importance of a healthy and sustainable public housing system was emphasized. On a practical level, however, large-scale construction and standardized management of rental housing is still the main strategy currently. In these circumstances, this paper firstly reviewed the historical development of rental housing in Shanghai since 1949. And then conducted a preliminary analysis of the role played by rental housing in housing problems and the broader urban issues it involves at different phases. The paper concluded that the development of rental housing, as an important part to improve the public housing system, needs to be considered and responded with the combination of questions such as supply-demand matching, jobs-housing balance, and social mix in the future.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND THE CURRICULUM LL
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

LESSONS LEARNED FOR THE EDUCATION OF PLANNERS? EXAMINING EVERYDAY URBAN PLANNING IN MEDIUM-SIZED GERMAN CITIES AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract Body: Educating future planning practitioners is a difficult and challenging task. Planners need to get an insight into various spatially relevant domains, learn to apply and critically reflect theories and acquire practical and analytical skills to plan and design cities. But what is it urban planners do in their day to day business to facilitate sustainable spatial development? Do they adhere to a daily routine, are they assigned duties in various fields of action or do they mostly draft concepts and strategies? And, which skills and knowledge do they really need in practice to pursue them? The paper will examine the relationship between everyday planning practices and the education of urban planners at universities based on (1) the results of a survey we conducted among 614 urban planners employed in medium-sized German cities and (2) the analysis of the curricula of urban planning studies at German universities. We argue that urban planners need to have a profound understanding of numerous fields of action and be able to adapt to different - sometimes seemingly inconsistent – role expectations. In addition, the paper is aimed at presenting implications for the education of planning in order to close the gap between theory and practice.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

COMPARING PLANNING CULTURES LL (TRANSFORMATIONS)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

WHY FORMAL INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES ARE NOT CHANGING A PLANNING CULTURE. LESSONS FROM A FINNISH GOVERNANCE EXPERIMENT IN RESPONSE TO REGIONAL SHRINKING.

A. Humer[1], H. Mattila[2], E. Purkarthofer[1]
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Abstract Body: When financial resources and critical mass become scarce in a region because of ongoing demographic shrinking and economic decline, a first-choice policy response for many European states is to rescale so far local responsibilities to the regional level. By concentrating governance resources, provision of public services and administration remain efficient – according to the common argument. This reasoning for upscaling, together with common trends of devolving nation-state powers to regional level for closer-to-problem governance, were the two main drivers for the Finnish government to implement a remarkable self-government experiment in the region of Kainuu. The experiment (from 2005 to 2012) resulted in rescaling from both national and local levels to the regional. The pronounced unitarian character of Finland's traditional governance system with a marginal regional level makes the case-study peculiar. Establishing regional public elections, shifting responsibilities over social and health care provision and regional development policies to regional level challenged some fundaments of Finnish governance culture. To explain the case study, we build on 'new-institutionalism' as conceptual basis and employ the 'culturised planning model' as analytical framework in a broader, territorial governance sense. Qualitative interview data are the core empirical source. The findings confirm that it takes more to change deeply rooted governance cultures than reforming legal frameworks on the surface. Despite the ultimately limited success of the experiment, the case-study offers European-wide lessons to consider when establishing new or strengthening existing regional governance tiers in response to regional shrinking or other contextual drivers. (for Special Session "Comparing Planning Cultures")

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

IDEOLOGIES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CHALLENGED PLANNING FOUNDATIONS –
ABOUT IDEOLOGIES, ROLE-INTERPRETATIONS AND BASIC VALUES IN PLANNING
PRACTICE

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Abstract Body: According to Campbell (2002: 272) 'judgement is … at the heart of what planners do, and in making distinctions about good and bad, better and worse, in relation to particular places, [planners] are constantly engaged in questions of values'. Based on an empirical survey conducted in 611 small and medium-sized cities in Germany, our contribution focuses on how planners make judgements in their daily practice (including the constellation of routines, rationales and values characterizing their practices) and how these practices reflect planning foundations of contemporary planning approaches. As the context for making judgements has changed from operating within highly institutionalized frameworks to collaborating in more informal and 'horizontal' settings with practitioners and citizens with multiple backgrounds and diverse stakes, we analyze if there still is a common and foundational basis in contemporary planning practices (in Germany). Therefore, planners' daily practices and their various roles within the administrative organization, the political scene and their role in public society are anchored with their general understanding of planning and institutional as well as individual values that are affecting the decisions of the planners. By intersecting planning theory and the results of the empirical survey on practitioners' work, we hope to contribute to the sustained debate on planning ethics and planning theory in a final step – so to say the making of spaces (of hope).

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

PROPERTY RIGHTS, DEVELOPMENT CONTROL AND LAND-USE PLANNING
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

CONCEPTUALIZATION OF PROPERTY AND ITS RELATION TO POWER IN URBAN PLANNING.

R. Westin
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Abstract Body: Property is frequently a basis for political claims in the city. Property rights is contested and negotiated between public and private actors. This research studies negotiations of urban planning in detail and focus on how conceptions of property and storytelling informs negotiations process in planning. The upshot is that describing negotiation process in depth will contribute to an understanding of the power relationship in the planning process and how the conceptualization of property plays a role in this process. The research draw on a specific case studies in Bunkelfostrand in Malmö. The comprehensive plan of Malmö strategy emphasize the need to densify the city, and to develop the city inside of the ring road in order to use natural resources in a sustainable way. However, against this strategy, low density housing is planed outside in Bunkeflostrand. Meanwhile, in, a close by neighborhood where municipal housing is a predominant house form, densification is pushed for despite the protests of the tenants. The study will explore these cases to elucidate the negotiation process and the power relation between different stakeholders and the underlying the conceptualizations of property. It is argued that these uneven planning strategies highlights a certain conceptualization of property in which ownership is emphasized. Property expectations by property owners are respected, even though they have no legal claim, while tenants' expectations are ignored. This practice makes the comprehensive plan loses its strategic important. It becomes reduced to be a confirmation of current power relations and makes sustainable planning impossible.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

CHANGING PRACTICES AND IDEOLOGIES OF PROPERTY RIGHTS
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

"SOFT PLANNING" AND SOFT LAW – EXPLORING INFORMAL PLANNING IN FINNISH CITY REGIONS IN LIGHT OF THE SOFT LAW DISCOURSE

H. Mattila
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Abstract Body: In Finland, just as in many other countries, various kinds of fluid and "soft" spaces of planning have emerged especially in the large city regions to complement planning within formal jurisdictions. Within soft spaces, the instruments with which development is steered are often also "soft": they do not typically have legal effects like statutory plans have. Nevertheless, they are meant to be effective in practice. In Finland, the most discussed example of soft planning instruments is "MAL agreements" – agreements between large city regions and the central state about land-use (M), housing (A) and transportation solutions (L). Soft planning practices such as the use of MAL agreements has been claimed to have legitimacy problems, given that they are typically based on non-transparent processes which do not include spaces for public input, let alone for contestation. In this, the criticism of soft and informal planning practices is reminiscent of the criticism that "soft law" instruments – instruments that do not have legal effects – have attracted in the field of legal theory. Some legal scholars, however, see soft steering as necessary part of environmental regulation, recognising also that soft steering instruments are often useful for the development of binding legal norms. This paper analyses the use of MAL agreements and informal structural plans in Finnish city regions in light of the soft law discourse, arguing that while there are reasons to criticise soft planning, soft practices and instruments can also have a progressive role in the development of formal planning system.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

PARTICIPATORY INCLUSIONARY PLANNING: METHODS AND STRATEGIES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN LARGE HOUSING ESTATES - THE CASE OF ANNELINN, ESTONIA

J. Holvandus
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Abstract Body: Citizen participation in urban governance and spatial planning has been a topic of academic discussion in various forms for many decades. In western societies governance networks are quite developed already, whereas post-socialist societies often tell a different story. Due to Soviet regime's migration policies, Estonia harbours a dual-ethnic society with Estonian majority and Russian-speaking minority. In addition, the past 25 years have shown spatial segregation with Estonians preferring to dwell in low-rise housing, whereas Russian-speakers tend to live in large housing estates. Concerning civil activism, my previous research has demonstrated that certain urban areas are more fruitful than others as for engaging in governance networks. For example, neighbourhood associations are present in low-rise housing areas, but not in large housing estates. In this study I aim to clarify two questions. First, what civil activism can be found in large housing estates? Second, what policy interventions are useful to attract large housing estates' dwellers to participate in urban governance networks? The case study is Annelinn, a panel housing estate in Tartu, which houses about 25 000 people. Research was carried out with qualitative interview method and followed the principles of directed content analysis. The primary results show that large housing estate residents are not less active per se, but their activism is tied more to cultural activities rather than taking part in discussions pertaining to societal or living environment issues.

Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

HERITAGE AND HOPE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

DYNAMIC MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF HISTORIC STREETS IN VERSAILLES SECTEUR SAUVEGARDé

C. Wan
Architecture And Urban Planning, Tongji University, Shanghai/CHINA

Abstract Body: Historic street is not only the most basic place for urban public activities, but also macroscopically an important space carrier for the urban history, culture, and genius loci. Urban historic roads, ancillary facilities, buildings and public space constitute a complete historic street space together. However historic streets are now facing many problems from high-level mobility needs. Actually, most of historic streets, which are usually narrow and uneven , face a risk to be widened, repaved or rebuilt. But for historic street, the importance of conservation is absolutely higher than urban traffic function. So the writer will try to answer the question that how to maintain the texture, improve the quality, and create the vitality for historic street from a case study of Versailles Secteur Sauvegardé. Based on the characteristics of the overall street's system from the formation and evolution, the research will analyze the managements in the street width, the street interface, the D/H ratio of the street, function on both sides and the control regulations respectively. Through that, the research consider the dynamic management of historic streets as a necessary and positive answer to the current risks and challenges, concerning on the sustainable development and the practical implementation.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH AND PRACTICE LL
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

ONE CASE STUDY, MANY ANGLES, MANY METHODS, HIGH FREEDOM FOR STUDENTS. EXPERIENCES FROM A MASTER SEMINAR OF APPLIED GEOGRAPHY AND SPATIAL PLANNING.

A. Humer
Department Of Built Environment, Aalto University, Espoo/ /FINLAND

Abstract Body: "How Spaces Are Produced" was the title of a project-type master seminar of applied geography, spatial research and planning at the University of Vienna in 2016. The pedagogical character was in between a literature seminar and a studio. In the seminar at hand, a local case study served as anchor point. A small rural region at the metropolitan periphery of Vienna ("Tullnerfeld") was unexpectedly confronted with high development opportunities after a new high-speed railway station was opened on the green field. After a joint introduction into the peculiar case, students were asked to form small working groups and formulate their research questions and find methodologies independently. The group works spanned from local to international scales and from local civil society, market interests to political rationales. A broad set of methods was applied (participant observation, interviews, surveys, document analysis, GIS, scenario-making, etc.). Students could jointly contribute to a multi-perspective on one case study and exchange their interim findings in class and through e-learning, resulting in a broad sense to methodological 'triangulation'. The thematically and methodologically open seminar style around a particular spatial case fostered the inter-group learning among students. While they had a well-informed idea about the others' empirical case, students experienced that it crucially depends on the angle how you view a spatial development, which questions you raise and how you are answering it – experiences that, after university studies, may enrich their work in planning practice. (for Special Session: Planning education and community-based research and practice)

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

ANALYZING POTENTIAL TRANSPORT MODE SHIFTING BEHAVIOR FROM CAR TO BUS RAPID TRANSIT (BRT) IN NAIROBI, KENYA

A. Grigolon, P. Lumumba, M. Brussel
Urban And Regional Planning And Geo-information Management, University of Twente, Enschede/NETHERLANDS

Abstract Body: Nairobi (Kenya) is an African fast-growing city highly dependent on automobiles and informal public transport. To remedy the inefficiencies of the transport system in Nairobi, the government has currently ongoing plans which include the implementation of mass transit systems, such as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), to improve public transport to potentially reduce the negative externalities caused by automobile dependency. This study seeks to understand, by means of a stated choice experiment, to what extent and under which conditions car commuters would be willing to use BRT. Responses were collected from 510 car commuters, on three different residential locations, 3, 6 and 10 km away from the central business district. Results of our binary logit model reveal that utility values attached to cost, travel time and comfort do vary spatially and for different income and age groups. Overall, our sample was positive towards shifting to a cost-time effective and comfortable BRT service. Comfort was the most valued aspect, followed by travel time and travel fare, indicating that respondents are willing to pay for a service that ultimately results in decreasing the time spent on commuting trips. This study also contributes to the limited literature on transport-related choice experiments in African contexts.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

PLANNING. SPECIAL SESSION: WHO PLANS?
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

WHO PLANS?

B. Pizzo
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Abstract Body: This contribution stemmed from an understanding of place-making as the historical result (never fully intentional) of local-specific structure/agency interplays. Paraphrasing the well-known Dahl's question (Dahl, 1961), I discuss decision-making processes related to city making, as public action with increasingly uncertain and unstable distribution of powers and voice, competences and efficacy capacity between the different involved actors. A particular attention will be given to the meanings and implications of various forms of civic engagement in place making as a mean of citizenship (re)construction. My research hypotesis and preliminary overall interpretation is that in this time of "increased unsettlement of urban routines relating to global restructuring, ecological disaster, social hardship, international migration and a crisis of liberal democracies" (from the call of track 1), the radicalization of 'institutional- (public) planning' vs. forms of 'self-organization' (although their fundamental differences do exist and should not be undervalued), does not help in obtaining more just and inclusive cities. From this point of view, I problematize the assessments of results (which kind of urban transformation gets a positive appraisal and by whom), but also what we mean by 'results' in place-making. Through examples from different capital cities in Europe (Rome and Vienna in particular), I argue that place-making should be assessed for its capacity to produce and reproduce citizenship, rather independently if this fundamental outcome derives from the design phase, from the implementation phase, from material results, or even from the contestation it might produce.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE ROLE OF THE RURAL ECONOMY IN REALISING ENGLAND'S ECONOMIC GROWTH ASPIRATIONS

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Abstract Body: Since 2010, much of England's sub-national policy architecture has centred on city regions and the devolution of power away from Whitehall (Nurse, 2015). This debate is, perhaps, encapsulated by the 'Northern Powerhouse' which aims to foster economic growth in Northern England as a counterbalance to London. As a contribution to the ongoing debate around this agenda, we argue that rural economic activity as a key contributor to overall economic growth within those sub-national economic areas has been and remains largely ignored (Pemberton and Shaw, 2012, Gallent et al., 2015). In particular, with ideas about skilled jobs and innovation, being touted as a key economic focus as Britain prepares to leave the EU (HM Government, 2017), this paper questions whether these activities are the exclusive domain of the urban and, by extension, how rural economic activity contributes. In doing so, the paper deploys concepts of 'scalecraft' (Fraser, 2010) to examine the extent to which rural economic activity features in such debates and, consequently, feed into national-level outcomes. Focusing on the North West of England, and drawing upon both national and European policy programmes, we examine the ways rural aspects of the UK growth agenda have been prioritised in city-regional growth strategies. The paper develops an analysis of the urban/rural split of this support, and by extension where economic growth, jobs creation and particular industries (including those underpinning post-Brexit industrial strategy) are located. In doing so, the paper ultimately makes the case for a greater rural focus within this still-developing policy agenda.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNING AND THE POLITICAL: NEW ACTION SPACES, LL
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

APPROACHING CHANGE: DIRECTIONS FOR SWEDISH POLICY AND PLANNING FOR RADICAL SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITIONS

P. Hagbert[1], Å. Nyblom[2], K. Isaksson[3]
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[2]Swedish Environmental Research Institute, IVL, Stockholm/SWEDEN, [3]Swedish National Road And Transport Research Institute, VTI, Stockholm/SWEDEN

Abstract Body: There is a growing recognition that ensuring social justice within planetary boundaries will require significant changes in society. Mainstream sustainability discourse offers a plethora of ideas and perspectives on how change could or should come about. This paper aims to contribute to a deepened understanding and more structured way of thinking regarding possible transition processes to reach sustainability goals, and what it might mean in the context of a high-consuming society such as Sweden. It explores how different approaches to change – drawn from contemporary social science and sustainability research – relate to pathways for radical transitions, focusing on what such a transition might mean for policy, planning, and everyday life. The studied approaches to change are explored regarding their perspectives on driving forces; relationships between society-individual; views on democracy: and whether change is seen as sudden, dynamic or incremental. Building upon examinations of how transitions are framed within the Swedish institutional and policy context, along with findings within the project "Beyond GDP growth: Scenarios for sustainable planning and building", the analytical framework of the different change-approaches is used to discuss key issues that might arise; actors that will need to be involved in a successful transition process; and the most relevant steps to take to enable radical transitions. The paper identifies principal disparities between these different ways of understanding change, but also what they might offer to the concrete policy agenda in Sweden, where ambitions for transformation are high, but the road to transition still rather vague.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

LEGAL MECHANISMS OF COMPULSORY PRUCHASE AND LAND READJUSTMENT
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CONDOMINIUM HOUSING AND URBAN REGENERATION: LEGAL AND SOCIAL CHALLENGES

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Haifa/ISRAEL

Abstract Body: The extensive knowledge on urban regeneration to date focuses mainly either on owner-occupied or on rental housing. Research has largely ignored situations where the existing housing is in condominiums (strata) ownership. Yet, in many countries, condominium tenure serves not only the upper middle and rich households, but also large groups of middle and lower income households. Since condominium laws are not as old as private or rental tenure, the need to consider regeneration of such housing emerged only in recent years. In a growing number of cities around the world, regeneration policies would like to encourage condominium buildings to be upgraded without resort to expropriation, without extensive public expenditures, and with minimum displacement of current owners or residents. Increasingly, local or national governments seek to enable such regeneration by harnessing market forces through the value increment created by means of additional permitted development rights. Even though the offer of an upgraded apartment may be lucrative economically, in reality not all condominium owners may be interested in such an initiative, for various personal or specific economic reasons. The paper sets of a conceptual framework for addressing the legal and social-policy challenges question special to condominium regeneration, and explores the legal tools that could be used to addressed such challenges. The paper also reports on preliminary findings from comparative research on recent legislative change in a few countries, adopted to address the unique difficulties concerning condominiums. The research will seek to analyze and evaluate the emerging laws and practices in several countries.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

SOFT HERITAGE SCAPES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

A STUDY ON HISTORICAL URBAN STREET WITH MEMORIAL VISUAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

Y. Shao, M. Huang
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Abstract Body: Due to the fast development pace of Chinese tourism industry in last decade, contradiction between historical monuments and the tourism development requirement are becoming increasingly acute in China. Due to tourism development's requirement to maximize profit and attract tourist, vast amount of historical urban streets' traditional physical appearance has been revamped to be alike; the functionalities of such streets have either been removed or decreased; resulting the distinction of places that deeply embedded in people's memory, so does the memorial cultural of the places. The main reason is because the lack of methodology to identify and assess the historical monuments in such streets to provide guidelines to practitioners. Therefore the aim of this research is to propose a methodology to investigate into urban streets' level of monumentality from visual landscape characteristics aspect, forming a conceptual framework of how urban streets historical visual elements are formed and embedded into residents' memory. This research proposes to use photo elicitation interviews to extract information of local history and memories from residents on a visual perspective; then based on the number of residents' preference level the elements extracted will be ranked. Such process is trying to find out the visual elements that carry residents' memory, have special meanings to both the street and its residents, assess its level of importance, and more importantly, to find out its reason of formation throughout local history's time line. Hence contributing to the solution of resolving the contradiction between historical heritage protection and tourism development in China.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

SPATIAL PRODUCTION
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

FROM UNUSED TO COMMUNITY SPACE: EXAMPLES FROM BERLIN

A. Frank
School Of Geography And Planning, Cardiff University, Cardiff/ /UNITED KINGDOM

Abstract Body: Although drivers of the spatial production of urban spaces have been described by concepts such as neoliberal, it is clear that such concepts tend to oversimplify the roles of actors and activities which shape urban spaces. Just as every city has a unique spatial DNA or fingerprint (see https://www.citylab.com/equity/2015/09/mapping-the-urban-fingerprints-of-cities/404923/), cities also have characteristics that are shaped by the traits of their residents. Berliners' characters (views, political stance, expectations) have been molded by the city's complex political and socio-economic history and circumstance – particularly post WWII when the city transitioned from being a cultural center and the capital of the German Reich to become a magnet of alternative subculture. Lack of interest in capital investment created cheap land values and a tolerance by government to tolerate "experiments" and experiment itself with a variety of approaches to regenerate and keep a "walled off urban, capitalist island" vibrant and alive during decades of cold war in Europe. Berliners came to cherish open spaces perhaps more than other urbanites who could escape over weekends to the countryside. This contribution argues that these circumstances instilled unique attitudes by both government and civic actors which enable a creative cooperation of open space production. Two case examples are used to examine the emerging and development of formerly unused properties to publicly accessible public green spaces with significant bottom up initiative. **It is to be part of the "Spatial Production in the 21st Century: A Tale of Four Cities" panel proposed by Aseem Inam (Cardiff University)**

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

(TRANSBOUNDARY) GOVERNANCE OF WATER
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING THE CONCEPT OF WISE USE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ZENGWEN ESTUARY WETLAND FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM FRAMEWORK

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Abstract Body: The "wise use of wetlands" interpreted by the Ramsar convention is recognized as one of the main goals to develop National Wetland Policies in many countries. However, the practice of wetland policies and management plans usually remains uncertainty underlying the complexity between the relationships of social and ecological systems. The study analyzes: what institutional rules affect the decision-making process in planning and the management of wetlands, and what kinds of relationships between the actors are established in the interactions of the deliberative process. This study first applies a social-ecological system framework to identify the factors of the resource system, the governance system and the actors, and demonstrate how these factors are considered in an ideal management prospect based on the conservation and wise use of wetland. Subsequently, according to an institutional analysis proposed by Elinor Ostrom, "rules" are introduced to analyze the internal structure of the planning and deliberative process where the actors such as the regulatory agencies and the resource users on wetlands are involved in, and the final outcomes of the wetland management plans. To conduct the empirical study, analysis is focused on the area of Eastern Aquatic pond in the Zengwen Estuary Wetland of southern Taiwan, where the governments and the aquatic farmers have disputed about the right of use for many years. The study looks forward to concretize the meaning of wise use generated by the wetland management plan, and respond to the current governance system with some suggestions to improve the performance of implementation.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

SPHERES OF THE POLITICAL: URBAN LIFE, URBAN SPACE
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

DOMESTICATION OF PUBLIC SPACE AMONG MIDDLE EASTERN MIGRANTS IN MALMö, SWEDEN

L. Foroughanfar
Architecture And Built Environment, LUND UNIVERSITY, Lund/SWEDEN

Abstract Body: This paper introduces a PhD project, exploring the process of transformation and appropriation of public spaces by immigrants, and how it results in new functions in post-industrial, transnational Malmö, Sweden. Such spaces have attained significant importance against the backdrop of increasing ethnic and economic segregation. The project is methodologically based on ethnographic research, documenting immigrants' practices in everyday life. Theoretically, the research builds on concepts such as domestication, home making, everyday practices, materiality and territorial production. On the one hand, the transformation of Malmö in the wake of transnational migration implies challenges of socio-economic marginalization and spatial injustice, leading to a serious fragmentation of the city and its population. On the other hand, this project studies how migrants in Malmö, through creative exchanges and redefinitions, attempt to domesticate public urban spaces in resistance of such exclusion, segregation and injustice. Based on a cross-disciplinary approach, the research presented in this paper pays particular attention to the theory and practice of domestication through home making among immigrants. Home making in public space occurs when individuals or collectives extend the concept of home outside the physical space of their houses, through material culture as well as symbolic exchanges. Migrants emplace themselves in the public and leave traces and marks through different forms of performances, exchanges and confrontations. By doing so they are (re)defining and negotiating territoriality as well as visibility in the city. Through examples from my case studies, the paper will illustrate opportunities as well as barriers migrants face in such processes of home making. I argue that by appropriating new territories, migrants also produce new meanings in relation to home and public space, interconnecting past and present, here and elsewhere, through the domestication of the city.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CO-EVOLUTIONARY STRATEGIES L
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

MANAGING THE COMPLEXITY OF COASTAL SYSTEMS: THE ROLE OF PARTICIPATORY MODELLING TECHNIQUES IN ADAPTIVE RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

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Abstract Body: Participatory modelling (PM) techniques aim at involving stakeholders and local communities' knowledge in order to support the assessment and the management of risks in a social-ecological systems (SES). Coastal systems, as SES, are particularly vulnerable to climate change negative impacts, such as sea level rise and coastal erosion. In this sense, it is important to understand that vulnerability is socially constructed and not only determined by the occurrence of a physical event. For this reason, it should consider physical risk and social response in an integrative way. Understanding the complexity of interactions in coastal systems taking place during a participative activity management process, can facilitates the exchange of information and knowledge, leading to a better comprehension of the problem formulation through social learning processes and to facilitate conflict resolution. Once the problem is well understood, and stakeholders included in the process, it is possible to find more efficient adaptive management solutions in order to enhance the resilience of the system. Evidences demonstrated that there is the need to require not only a deep understanding of the main physical phenomena to be addressed, but also a knowledge about stakeholders' type, level of cooperation between different stakeholders and their risk perception. In this sense, starting from a literature review about PM techniques, this work aims at understanding the role of PM techniques as a support to reduce risks in coastal systems due to climate change in order to manage the complexity of SES.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANG AND UNCERTAINTY
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PLANNING THE CONTEMPORARY RISK CITY UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF UNCERTINITY

Y. Jabareen
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Abstract Body: Contemporary cities and their residents are currently facing phenomenal mounting levels of evolving risk and vulnerability stemming, *inter alia*, from social polarization, urban conflict and violence, natural disasters, and, most recently, climate change. This paper suggests that risk is a constitutive concept of our cities, and based on that, I conceptualize the contemporary city as a *risk city*. The risk city is first about knowledge regarding threats and future uncertainties. The risk city is conceptualized here as a praxis with the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding not only of risk and its social, spatial, structural, and physical impacts on our contemporary cities, but on the way in which cities cope with emerging uncertainties and vulnerabilities. Thus, this paper aims to identifies and analyzes the planning approaches used to cope with the risk cities around the world. Our sample is composed of ten mega cities around the world, from the South and North globes. This study found that recently, many cities have been grappling with climate change using master, strategic, and action plans aimed at mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the anticipated, albeit uncertain, impacts of climate change. Despite the monumental significance of these plans, however, analysts have yet to assess their nature and impact at the national and cross-national levels and their possible effect on the environment and society. Our findings suggest that the vast majority of our contemporary cities continue to employ traditional planning approaches rather than countering climate change and its uncertinities.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

TOWARD A TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSITION. SMART METHODS
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

EVALUATION OF STREET WALKABILITY USING GOOGLE STREET VIEW AND DEEP LEARNING

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Abstract Body: This study evaluates street walkability of Google street view images using deep learning techniques. As walking environments in urban areas has been increasingly important, there have been many studies to evaluate street walkability levels for pedestrians. However, existing approaches such as field survey and the questionnaire are limited in their ability to assess street walkability due to the small sample size and lack of generalization. On the other hands, a large amount of image data, such as Google street view has great potential to examine street walkability levels. Therefore, this study constructed street image database of mega-city of Seoul in Korea using Google street view API. Using three deep learning models such as VGG16, VGG19 and Inception-v3, we trained walkability levels of street images based on questionnaire survey on walkability score. Model accuracy test indicated that Inception-v3 was the most suitable for the evaluation of street walkability and the overall correct rate was 43.2%. We also applied image segmentation model (SegNet) to analyze the relationship between the elements of street images and the walkability levels. The results indicated that street images of old city center areas showed better walkability scores than those of newly developed areas. In addition, major roads with comfortable pedestrian-only street showed higher walkability scores. Finally, this study found that that openness, trees, and other pedestrians are the most important factors that explained higher walkability score. .

Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS AND NARRATIVES OF ACTIVISM
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

POST-METROPOLITAN TERRITORIES AND SPATIAL CONFLICTS: THE CASE OF VENICE CITY REGION (ITALY)

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Abstract Body: Venice city region (Italy) is a peculiar post-metropolitan space where natural, rural and built environments (small cities and towns) coexist. As a low-density territory criss-crossed by a thick network of infrastructures, new forms of "urbanity" are evident in the recent spread of spatial conflicts, which cleraly reveal the plurality of land-uses, social practices, populations and projects currently shaping the region. This paper strives to stimulate a discussion on such forms of spatial conflict, by focusing intentionally on those involving large and blurred territories which exceed the institutional metropolitan dimension of Venice. Drawing on the recent concept of «planetary urbanization», the analysis is intended to shed new lights on the multi-scalar dimension of conflicts, whose treatment, especially in an area massively characterized by sprawl and administrative fragmentation, can not be attributed to a single city. This contribution will select and analyze some conflicts taking place at this territorial scale, investigating their genesis, forms of activism of local actors and possible institutional outcomes. Beyond "classic" types of conflict (i.e. relating to the construction of an highway, or to the giant cruise ships entering the Venetian lagoon), particular attention will be given to the reconstruction of new cases of conflict whose central issues are social inclusion and citizenship (i.e. migration) and public health (i.e. pollution generated by particular agricultural and industrial land-uses). Specifically, this paper aims at analyzing the role and the efficacy of planning tools in fostering a broad access to public goods, as well as participation and citizenship in the overall planning process.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNING AND THE POLITICAL: NEW ACTION SPACES, LLL
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

'GRAY SPACE' AND 'DEFENSIVE CITIZENSHIP' IN AN IMMIGRANT CITY: CONTEMPORARY PLANNING IN TEL-AVIV

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Abstract Body: In this paper, we outline a new political-economy of planning in a typical immigrant city of the current age. Focusing on Tel Aviv's southern quarters, we present an agency-centered analysis of urban struggles 'from below'. We deploy a 'southern' perspective, which draws attention to the changing landscapes of urban communities, their interests and struggles against its transformation. Specifically, we argue that the new outline masterplan *Tel Aviv 5000*, which employs multiple neoliberal planning techniques, exacerbates the areas' process of *gray spacing* by which expanding assemblages of 'temporary' bodies and spaces oscillate between the 'lightness' of full, legal and safe urban membership and the 'darkness' of exclusion, criminality and (always pending) displacement. We observe that in light of these formidable changes, a new form of political identity has emerged among southern residents. Termed *defensive urban citizenship* (DUC), it entails the self-organization of residents who – long disenfranchised from the neo-liberalizing urban economy and subjected to social stigmatization by Tel Aviv's urban elites – set to defend their imperiled social and material spaces. The analysis shows a disturbing process by which the relations between local low income groups, labor migrants and asylum seekers, young newcomers, planning institutions and developers seeking new frontiers, create a civil landscape of 'separate and unequal'. This new and contested socio-spatial order stands at the centre of the new political economy of the immigrant city, propelled by the processes of 'gray spacing' and 'defensive citizenship' highlighted in the city's southern areas.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

PLANNING. SPECIAL SESSION: WHO PLANS?
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

WHO PLANS?

N. Alfasi
Department Of Geography And Environmental Development, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva/ISRAEL

Abstract Body: Modern planning theory created a new, central and active agent, substantially affecting urban development: the public planner. In Le Corbusier's (1931/1986, 45) words, 'the plan is the generator', 'without a plan, you have lack of order, and wilfulness'. With this new kind of plan also came a new kind of planner: taking a comprehensive view of the city and region, defining a substantial vision for the city and region, and proposing a strategy in line with these tools. However, the comprehensive semi-scientific view of the planner is heavily challenged. Beside the large variety of developers, "emerging city publics appropriate places to render the city a genuine political project" (from the call of track 1). Despite this challenge, though, the general framework remained almost the same. As a result, the complex the planning task grows, the less the public planner is aware of the single place and enganges with its hidden potentiality. This contribution proposes a new framework, putting place-making at the center by making all city publics enganged in planning. The proposal is based on a self-organized framework suggesting to shift from comprehensive plans to discrete planning codes as means of regulating plans and to establish a division of powers within the public planning agency. At the bottom line, we offer a framework in which everybody plans – subjected to the set of rules and a judiciary authorization. As we discuss in the paper, this framework changes the public planner's role and the way places are conceived and created.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

RESIDENTIAL SPATIALITIES, GENTRIFICATION & URBAN CHANGE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

AIRBNB, HOUSING POLICY AND DYNAMICS - CONFLICT PLANNING IN REYKJAVíK.

S. Kristjansdottir
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Abstract Body: This paper discusses whether Airbnb is affecting the dynamics in the housing sector in Reykjavík, Iceland. It raises the question whether there is a need to rethink our housing policy, which traditionally is heavily geared towards home ownership. Shelter, i.e. housing, has always been one of the basic human needs especially in a cold climate as in Iceland. The rapid growth of the tourism sector in Iceland since 2010 has put pressure on the housing market in Reykjavík. Many households were financially under water following the financial crisis in 2008. Rapid growth of tourism and the advance of Airbnb in 2010 enabled many households to support their income by renting to tourists. Although short term renting of rooms and apartments to tourists satisfies a new demand for the housing stock it is in competition with the local demand for housing. Effectively this has reduced the stock of housing available as dwellings for the inhabitants. The local authorities did not address short term lending to tourists in their plans while it was seen as a means of supporting households but they feel the need to address the issue in the manner of solving a problem once it starts to crowd out the inhabitants in the city centre. Airbnb had been growing for seven years before the planning authorities recognize it and then only as a response to conflicting land use. Finally, this development is compared to approaches applied in other European cities where the presence of Airbnb is similarly pronounced.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

TRANSPORT EQUITY
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

SOCIALITY IN TRAVEL SPACE – A CO-PRODUCTION OF DESIGNERS AND USERS

S. Peters
Department Of Urban And Regional Planning, NMBU, University of life sciences, Aas/ /NORWAY

Abstract Body: This paper addresses sociality in urban spaces of travel as a field of contest, where designers' intentions often do not match resultant social behaviours. The paper sees these tensions as widely under-addressed in mainstream urban space discourses, in particular when it comes to transport spaces, and raises important questions regarding the extent that design can actually meet sociality goals in urban space policy. It argues that a *socio-spatial* understanding of sociality is fruitful to analyze these tensions because it accounts for the dynamic nature of sociality. Following a survey of relevant theories on designing for sociality in urban space (i.e. Amin (2008), Hajer and Reijndorp (2001), and Cresswell (2014)), the paper builds in particular upon inspiration from Ash Amin's ideas about the 'resonances of situated multiplicity' (2008) and applies them to a mobility study on a shared space resembling square in Oslo, Norway. The study, comprising interviews, observations and a survey, compares the design-intentions for producing a social interaction setting with users' behaviour, using Amin's 'resonances' for the analysis. The paper concludes by suggesting a more dynamic understanding of sociality in transport space than presented in most urban design and planning policy, highlighting the dependency of sociality on users' constant renegotiation of socio-spatial relations. This informs planning and design practitioners about the limitations of designing for sociality, but also about the design opportunities emerging through this knowledge. Contributing to academic debates, this paper works towards an operationalization of theoretical work addressing the contentiousness of social relationships in transport spaces.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

COMPARING PLANNING CULTURES LL (TRANSFORMATIONS)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

TRACK 5: GOVERNANCE - SPECIAL SESSION: COMPARING PLANNING CULTURES:
"EPISODIC OR FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT? THE CHANGE OF PLANNING CULTURES IN GERMAN SHRINKING CITIES"

H. Conrad[1], P. Stroms[2], S. Krätzig[3]
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Abstract Body: This lecture aims at presenting empirically-grounded answers to the question of how local and regional planning cultures change in the transition of a growth-orientated to a planning that adapts to multidimensional shrinking processes. These processes lead to an "institutional void", lacking "generally accepted rules and norms according to which politics is to be conducted and policy measures are to be agreed upon" (HAJER 2003, 175). This void increases the need for adjustment on the formal and informal institutional context of planning, whose complex interaction is defined by the term "planning culture". Relying on a stakeholder- and institutional theory-based model of analysis, the planning cultural configurations and dynamics on the local and regional level of four German cities (Gelsenkirchen, Saarbrucken, Halle (Saale) and Chemnitz) will be compared since 1990. Exceeding other research approaches, sectoral variations (open space-, living space- and retail space-development) of planning cultural change and administrative-hierarchical multilevel relations will be focussed. The findings for the case studies indicate that there are different framings of the shrinking processes, which influence the agenda-setting processes and the relevant discourses. Against this background, context-sensitive learning processes, influences of key players and uses of planning strategies and tools emerge with episodic or long-term impacts along the urban and regional development trajectories. This planning cultural configuration particularly differs between the investigated sectors in light of different frame conditions, institutional settings and actor-networks. Furthermore new insights into the persistence and transition of informal institutional contexts like values, orientations and patterns of communication or action become clear.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

PROPERTY RIGHTS, DEVELOPMENT CONTROL AND LAND-USE PLANNING
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

BINDING LAND-USE PLANS AND LONG TERM PROPERTY RIGHTS - A SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGE?

J. Hesse[1], T. Hartmann[2]
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Abstract Body: Binding land-use plans and long term property rights - A successful marriage?
The regulation of land through binding land-use plans is common practice all over the globe. A land-use plan balances various public and private interests in land to govern future land development in a desired direction. It thereby affects property rights for land – in permitting or restricting the type and the intensity of land use. The relation between planning and property rights is both, inevitable and desirable; in other words: A happy marriage. Legal certainty in land use, created through persistent property rights without an expiration date is a fundamental condition for economic and social development of modern societies. However, it is acknowledged in the debate on planning that there is a need for more flexibility in land-use planning. Such claims for more adaptive planning take into account that interests in land change as a consequence of socio-economic or environmental dynamics. So, land-use plans can ultimately become outdated sooner or later. But the property rights that came along with it, most likely persist. This systemic mismatch in the time perspective of planning and property rights can result in locked-in situations in land-use. Do planners and government agents involuntarily thwart the options for a sustainable land development whenever they grant property rights in binding land-use plan? How should planners balance the need for flexibility and the need for legal certainty? This contribution discusses these questions and will thereby contribute to the ongoing discourse on instruments of land policy.

Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

WATER MANAGMENT II: INNOVATIVE MODELS AND APPROACHES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

GOING DUTCH IN WATER MANAGEMENT: TRANSFERRING THE DUTCH DELTA APPROACH FOR GLOBAL WATER SOLUTIONS

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Abstract Body: As AESOP provides a platform for exchanging planning practices, water management is an important area for drawing lessons. The Netherlands is renowned as the 'global reference' for water management, in particular regarding the implementation of the Dutch Delta Approach. The key ambition of this approach is to ensure flood protection while remaining adaptable to changing climate and social conditions. The Dutch government is strategically transferring the Dutch Delta Approach as part of the country's international policy, thereby aiming to help other countries to increasing their flood resilience – going Dutch could be a 'new hope' for dealing with current water management challenges. This paper firstly aims to understand how the Netherlands is currently positioning itself as a 'global partner for water solutions'. Secondly, it aims to investigate factors that stimulated or hindered the transfer of the Dutch Delta Approach to Southeast Asian developing countries (e.g. Vietnam). To this end, framing is adopted as an analytical approach, highlighting the construction and negotiation of meaning within the policy process. Findings indicate that the Dutch Delta Approach consists of three pillars: transferring water knowledge, supporting international development in water security, and exporting services and technologies. The transferability of the approach is difficult, especially when the approach is perceived as being top-down imposed by another country. Successful policy transfer requires a deliberative process in which the donor and receiving country together develop a planning approach which fits the institutional setting of the local context. Keywords: policy transfer, framing, internationalization, the Netherlands, water management

Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

SPHERES OF THE POLITICAL: URBAN LIFE, URBAN SPACE
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

PLACES WHERE TO LIVE. WORKING WITH IMAGINED AND REAL *SOCIO-SPATIALITIES* TO CONTRAST MIGRANTS' MARGINALISATION

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[2]Dipartimento Di Architetture, Design E Urbanistica, Università degli Studi di Sassari, Alghero/ITALY,
[3]Dipartimento Di Ingegneria Civile, Ambientale, Del Territorio, Edile E Di Chimica, Politecnico di Bari, Bari/ITALY

Abstract Body: The recent events of mass-migration from Africa and the Middle East have challenged and changed existing European urban and regional socio-spatial geographies and political agendas. Despite the several attempts to orientate such changes towards integration, in many cases European urban and regional socio-spatialities are still characterised by more or less evident dynamics and processes of marginalisation and injustice towards migrants. Focusing on the Italian context, our paper argues that in order to contrast marginalisation and injustice, a more profound understanding of the incongruences between the 'socio-spatialities of hope' imagined by migrants and the 'real' ones characterising the arrival lands is necessary. The paper develops in three sections. In the first one, it highlights some of the crucial discourses orienting local and supra-local urban and regional migration and development policies as well as the destination preference of migrants. The second section focuses on migrant's perceived socio-spatialities as they emerge from interviews and an online survey carried out with migrants in Alghero (Sardinia-Italy). It also reports about the complex ways in which migrants experience, reinterpret, and adapt in time to the "real" regional and urban space in which they arrive. In the final section, we highlight crucial incongruences between real and migrants' imagined socio-spatialities. Marginalisation and inequalities result from the adoption of some dominant misleading *cliché* governing migrations, and from a focus on inappropriate economic, social and cultural interventions. Finally, we propose some criteria enabling the transformation of migrant's spaces of hope into real places where to live and settle.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

WATER MANAGMENT I: MANAGING URBAN CHANGE IN COASTAL / WATERSHED ZONES
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

ADAPTING TO COASTAL CHANGE ON THE ISLAND OF IRELAND: ERODING HOPES?

L. Mcelduff, H. Ritchie
Belfast School Of Architecture And The Built Environment, Ulster University, Belfast/UNITED KINGDOM

Abstract Body: Coasts are increasingly acknowledged as vulnerable places facing uncertain and unpredictable futures. Coastal erosion presents a particular challenge for many coastal communities and governments, including those on the island of Ireland. At the same time, demand for coastal (particularly tourism and residential) development is increasing. Implementing effective institutional responses to such demands and stressors necessitates a systemic appreciation that respects natural and anthropogenic interactions across multi-scalar processes and contexts. Critically, there is no strategic approach to managing coastal erosion on the island of Ireland. Traditional responses have tended to reflect sectoral interests, prioritise economic objectives and recommend (implicitly or explicitly) the development of hard engineering 'solutions' (e.g. the construction of sea walls). This entrenched viewpoint and practice offers little hope for moving toward more innovative responses to coastal change at the local level. Yet, there is growing recognition and support for embracing alternative adaptive responses. In this context, planning has a particularly important role in terms of responding to, accommodating, and planning for anticipated and contingent physical change. Adopting a socio-ecological resilience framework, this paper provides a critical review of relevant legislation and policy to ascertain the capacity (and willingness) of existing institutional arrangements to facilitate alternative adaptive responses to managing coastal change on the island of Ireland. Case studies across the island are subsequently explored to illustrate the opportunities and constraints in implementing such responses at the local level. Based on the inferences from the study, the paper recommends a strategic policy coupling approach to managing future coastal change.

Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND THE CURRICULUM LL
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

ACADEMIA DANUBIANA - CUSTOMIZED EDUCATION IN THE DANUBE REGION

M. Pillei[1], G. Stoeglehner[2]
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Abstract Body: Academia Danubiana is a further education initiative started by the BOKU University to promote sustainable spatial development in the Danube Region. It aims to implement the concept of customized further education programmes, which is based on action research principles in order to support societal learning processes: the knowledge demand is specifically determined in communicative processes with communities of practice who shall be empowered to proceed towards sustainable spatial development by closing specific knowledge gaps. Additional goals are to promote cooperation and knowledge plattforms between universities, civil society and public authorities in (structurally weak) rural and urban areas as well as rural-urban cooperation. The aim of this presentation is to introduce the concept of customized education programmes with respect to the third mission of universities, to reflect on the role of universities in sustainable spatial development, and to invite researchers and higher education institutions of the Danube Region to collaborate within Academia Danubiana. By implementing customized education programmes, universities support self-determination and self-organisation of local communities to promote sustainable development in their specific spatial, environmental, social and economic contexts, but at the risk that courses developed are so specific that they can only partly or not be repeated in standardized education offers. We argue, that the benefits for universities to engage in customized education programmes as contribution to the Third Mission activities will outweigh this risk by far. In this sense, Academia Danubiana gives academic institutions opportunities to increase their societal impact.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN FORM AND STRUCTURE LL
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

ANALYSIS OF SPATIAL PATTERNS OF URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN FLANDERS (BELGIUM)

A. Pisman
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Abstract Body: Within several European analysis of spatial patterns Flanders takes a specific position. The average 'settlement area percentage' (=all land used beyond agriculture, semi-natural areas, forestry, and water bodies) for Europe is 4%, but 32% of the Flemish area is occupied with artificial land (Poelmans et al, 2016). Belgium has the highest score on urban sprawl indicators (EEA, 2016) and within an European context almost the entire area is considered as urban (Servillo et al., 2014). The aim of the paper is to expand on the theme of indicators for spatial patterns by analysing the Flemish area with detailed data across various scales. New maps and indicators are developed for the human settlement area, urban-rural relations, urban sprawl and settlement patterns by differentiating amongst others between urban centres, ribbon development and dispersed buildings. The paper gives a quantitative, methodological and empirical contribution to the field of urban and regional development processes and contributes to conceptualisations of space. Finally the urban-rural relations and patterns are being discussed within the regional context of Flanders showing a much more diverse picture, but also referring to the European discussion on these themes. EEA. Urban sprawl in Europe. joint EEA-FOEN report. Luxemburg: Publications Office for the European Union, 2016. POELMANS, L., VAN ESCH, L., JANSSENS, L., & ENGELEN, G.: Indicatoren Ruimtelijk Rendement, Brussel 2016. SERVILLO, L., ATKINSON, R., SMITH, I., RUSSO, A., SÝKORA, L., DEMAZIÈRE, C., & HAMDOUCH, A. (2014) TOWN, small and medium sized towns in their functional territorial context. Luxemburg: Espon.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

EXCLUDING (I)
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

FORMS OF LOCAL SCHOOL SEGREGATION AND RESPONSE OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN TWO MILANESE NEIGHBORHOODS: CORVETTO AND SEMPIONE

N.K. Aramburu Guevara
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Abstract Body: The dynamics of school segregation in Milan are not only determined by the ethnic and socio economic composition of the territory or the socio physical urban configuration, but also by the institutional context of schools, the school agency (modus operandi), and the school choices (families and school admission). The research analyses the forms of local school segregation in two urban neighborhoods in Milan city located between the center and the periphery (Corvetto and Sempione districts). Through ArcGis analysis, direct observation, interviews and documentary sources, the study discovers a narration of the relationship between the public elementary school, the urban environment (the city and its spatial configuration) and the school institutional policies (strategies and mechanisms of school choice), which constitute the fundamental aspects in processes of social mobility and integration of new generations and definition of local identity. The research have shown that the territorial aspect plays a significant role as well as the school reputation (quality of teachers, projects and external image) for 'white flight' students. Reasons to move children to schools with less presence of migrant pupils are not necessarily linked to xenophobia, most parents (both immigrants and Italians) fear that some students (new arrivals or disable pupils) can help to slow down the class's educational program. The high concentration of migrant students in public schools and neighborhoods tends to be related to the local context, the supply of schools, accessibility and the degree of marginalization in the schools by policy makers, teachers and parents.

Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

CONTESTED HERITAGES: URBAN REGENERATION AND DISPLACEMENT
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

MANCHESTER NEOLIBERALISM: THE CORROSION OF THE CIVIC REALM

E. Canniffe
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Abstract Body: Manchester's regeneration following the 2008 economic crisis has seen a renewed scale of construction which is unfettered by any restraint from heritage or urban design codes. It represents the capitulation of urban space to globalised property speculation, and the newest embodiment of the economic forces which brought the city to industrial prominence two centuries ago. In this ongoing process the morphology of the city and its skyline is being radically altered, through the amalgamation of plots to create larger and taller buildings, the privatisation of public space and the creation of privatised public spaces, and (in a reversal of the configuration which Engels identified) the recreating of the image of the city from industry and business to residential and leisure. This paper will explore three case studies of recent projects in the civic quarter of Manchester, which individually and collectively corrode the civic realm of the city. The projects represent a commercial and municipal attack upon its public space, its monumental structures and its nineteenth century urban grain. The projects to be discussed are St. Peter's Square and the relocation of the Cenotaph, the Library Walk Link and the proposed St. Michael's development adjacent to Albert Square. The three projects, at the centre of a series of other developments, present a transformation of the city's core from common ground to a zone of corporate control, a change which can be read in its physical urban form and the coarsening of its townscape.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

RESOURCES FOR PEOPLE
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

CORRELATION BETWEEN CITY SIZE AND PUBLIC HEALTH: A PERSPECTIVE OF URBAN SPORTS HEALTH CAPITAL

Q. Gu
College Of Architecture And Urban Planning, Tongji University, Shanghai/ /CHINA

Abstract Body: Public health relies not only on material and social settings but also on good personal lifestyles and urban services. The sustainable development of human resources is an important element of urban sustainability. The urban investment in human capital includes many aspects such as health and education, and the healthy investment is the most basic investment to increase the stock of human capital. Therefore, the supply of urban healthy capital and demand partly reflect the level of a city's public health. Sports health is an important part of urban health capital, and residents' health is closely related to their physical and sports activities. This article analyzes the influence of city size on the residents' health status from the perspective of health capital, and uses the data of urban vitality in China in 2016 and the data of urban fitness centers nationwide in 2017 to measure the input of public health capital and personal health capital in different cities in China Happening. The study found that, due to the scale effect of population and the marginal cost of sports facilities, the larger cities have invested more in the public health capital of residents and the residents have greater acceptance and demand for personal sports health investment, so the scale is larger of the city's per capita health capital accumulation more. From the perspective of physical health capital, cities with larger cities have more advantages in public health capital accumulation.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS: CHALLENGES OF CO-PRODUCTION IN A POLITICIZED PRACTICE
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE ROLE OF "THE POLITICAL" IN PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

K. Isaksson[1], C. Scholten[2]
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Abstract Body: Current transport policy tends to focus on the need for more sustainable and climate neutral solutions for urban travel. In practice however, sustainable transport initiatives lead to conflicts and resistance just like any other plans and proposals at the local level. Often, this leads to problems for local transport planning, which is often characterized by a legacy of top-down, rational planning (Kębłowski & Bassens 2017). The aim of this paper is to explore the role of "the political" (Mouffe 2005) in contemporary planning for sustainable transport, and to provide insights about what type of issues local transport planning needs to be able handle in the development of transport plans and proposals for the future. Empirically, the paper builds upon a case study from a middle-sized town in southern Sweden. The case was explicitly framed around overall policy goals of "sustainability" and "attractiveness", and was developed by a small network of public transport and urban planners on local and regional level. Initially, the project was affirmed by all the local political parties. However, during the process, conflicts emerged and led to a democratic crisis at the local arena. The paper concludes that sustainable transport planning requires new ways of involving the public and other stakeholders. In this context, the concepts of "strategic planning" and "the political" carry an interesting potential to bring the essentially political dimensions of sustainable transport planning to the surface.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

TERRITORY, RESCALING, VISUALISATION
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING RESPONSES: BEIRUT METROPOLITAN AREA CASE

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Abstract Body: Within a context marked by inefficient planning responses, the concentration of opportunities, services and equipment in urban areas imposes new configurations of the space while creating imbalanced territorial development. Against this background, this paper addresses how bridging the gap between urban development and planning responses lead to balanced territorial development. The research contributes with knowledge on planning efficiently metropolitan areas that could be applicable to post-crisis or instable contexts experiencing a similar urban transition. The study investigates Lebanon planning system and urban dynamics with a focus on Beirut metropolitan area case. The capital agglomeration witnesses two-speed processes: metropolization and delayed planning responses. Uncontrolled urban growth is translated with urban transformation, social and spatial fragmentation, major ecological footprint, proliferation of informal settlements and slums as well as polycentricism. In parallel, conventional planning responses, the weak governance and centralization exacerbate the issues related to metropolization while creating territorial imbalances, between rural and urban areas, between Beirut metropolitan area and the other urban agglomerations, and between central and peripheral areas. Based on an empirical study, the theoretical framework linking metropolization and planning responses is used to identify territorial imbalances arising from a delay between the two processes. To address the shortcomings, planning practices need to evolve from conventional planning to strategic collaborative spatial planning, and from local to metropolitan or regional scale of planning. Objectives can never be achieved without governance and decentralization reinforcement. To conclude, the research discusses the results of bridging the gap between metropolization and planning responses on territorial balances.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

URBAN REGENERATION
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

POST-INDUSTRIAL AREAS AS AN IMPORTANT ISSUE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES

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Abstract Body: The negative phenomenon of suburbanisation, which usually occurs at the cost of environmentally valuable areas, has been observed for many years. One of the methods of counteracting the process is directing the city's development inward, improving the urban planning parameters, and using areas potentially attractive in terms of location, but requiring new management. They are among others post-industrial areas, frequently characterised by a considerable degree of degradation. Re-use of areas with expired original function is a serious problem in the development of many cities. The objective of the article is the determination of the potential of post-industrial areas in various cities. The article presents a complex analysis of the issue of re-use of post-industrial areas for the purpose of rational and sustainable management of urbanised space, and therefore strengthening of the ability of cities to improve the quality of life of residents. The scale of the problem was investigated in selected European cities. In the context of common availability of spatial data and dynamic development of geoinformation technologies, constituting catalysers of change, particular attention was paid to modern solutions facilitating the effective revitalisation process in cities, including solutions supporting social participation. The interdisciplinary issue of revitalisation requires the analysis of many different factors. Therefore, the integrating role of GIS tools in the scope is of key importance. The authors of the article also paid attention to the social, cultural, and material issues related to the revitalisation of post-industrial areas.

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

PLACES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONTRUCTIONS AS CULTURAL MILESTONES IN ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND BUILDING. HISTORICAL CASES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN AND IN SOUTH EUROPE

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Abstract Body: The scope of the paper is to outline the essential dimensions of post-disaster reconstruction and also, if possible, generalizations to other planning processes. The area of reference is the Mediterranean basin and South Europe. Reconstructions are seen as milestones of an evolutionary process with deviations and steps back. From the case of the reconstruction of the ancient town of Occhiolà, destroyed by an earthquake in Eastern Sicily in 1693 and completely rebuilt as an "ideal city", to the case of the reconstruction of Lisbon, after the 1755 earthquake, where the reconstruction has been considered as an occasion to set up a modern capitalist European city. From the case of Messina, after the earthquake of 1908, that inaugurates the history of the endless reconstructions, to the modernistic reconstructions of the cities of Agadir in Morocco (1961) and of Skopje in current Macedonia (1963, at that time Yugoslavia) where modernistic Master Plans confront and clash with the local identities. From the reconstruction of Friuli (North-east Italy), after the 1976 earthquake, which represents an effective "endogenous" regional model of reconstruction, to that of L'Aquila, after the 2009 earthquake, that represents, for some aspects, a step back. In conclusion the paper focuses on the importance that reconstructions have in focusing the essential nodes of any urban and regional planning process: the searching of an equilibrium between effectiveness, local identities and the right of democratic participation of local communities to the planning process.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

GLOBAL SOUTH
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE PERCEIVED SPACE OF URBAN MOBILITY: A CASE STUDY IN HO CHI MINH CITY USING TRAVEL SURVEY DATA

H. Webb Jamme
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Abstract Body: The New Mobilities Paradigm raised the critical idea that urban mobility, an important everyday life practice, produces meaning and culture (Jensen, 2009). The aim of this paper is to test the underlying hypothesis in the dynamic context of Ho Chi Minh City, the largest city of Vietnam, currently ongoing a rapid mobility transition like most cities of the fast-developing world. I investigate in particular the relationship between urban mobility practices, in terms of mode choices, and the geography of social interactions in the urban space, as shaped by the number and location of stops people make in the city throughout the day. I use disaggregate travel survey data to run ordinary least square regressions and GIS analyses. The results show that urban mobility practices play a determinant role in shaping urban dwellers' *perceived space*, i.e. the set of moves and activities constitutive of everyday life, also referred to as *spatial practice* in Lefebvre's (1974) terms. For example, as the personal use of a motorbike increases, relative to other modes available, the total number of stops an individual makes throughout the day tends to decrease, but the number of non-work related stops increases. Such findings make a case for the flexibility and freedom afforded by the dominant and endogenous transportation mode in contemporary urban Vietnam. Other findings highlight for example the critical role of walking as mobility practice to sustain social interactions in the urban space, and therefore street activity, a major component of the public space culture of Vietnamese cities.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

METHODS IN SPATIAL PLANNING LL
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

MAPPING EU URBAN AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES. A NEW INTERACTIVE TOOLBOX AS A SPACE OF DEBATE AND ANALYSIS

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Abstract Body: The role of cities as major actors in regional growth, tackling inequalities and striving to promote well-being is something today acknowledged. The EU has internalised this principle committing growingly to sustain the urban dimension of EU policies, first politically with the new Urban Agenda, and secondly operationally through its Cohesion policy. Than can be seen in the entity of direct investment on cities, thinking that 14 billion of euro (7,85%) of the European Regional Development Fund has been allocated to urban areas through the design and implementation of strategies for Sustainable Urban Development (Art. 7 of Reg.1301/2013) that involve today more than 800 among cities and functional urban areas . However, there is still a lack of detailed knowledge on this wide mobilisation. The paper presents the development of an innovative interactive toolbox, publicly available on the web, and aimed at building an integrated knowledge-base on the implementation of urban and territorial strategies supported by EU structural funds. The open-source analytical method, promoted by DG REGIO and developed by the Joint Research Centre, is expected to deliver multifaceted outcomes. First, it will provide data for analysis by the scientific community; preparing the empirical knowledge to understand the effectiveness of the integrated and holistic approach promulgated by the EU. Secondly, it will constitute a virtual space of interaction and debate on the evolution of sustainable urban development, strengthening the dialogue between DG REGIO and cities. Finally it will provide opportunities for networking, diffusion and translation, nurturing a community of policymakers.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

SPATIAL JUSTICE AND COHESION
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES LEADING THE WAY? EMERGING SPATIALITIES WITHIN THE EU COHESION POLICY 2014 -2020

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Abstract Body: With a budget of almost €352 billion for cohesion policy between 2014 and 2020 the European Union aims to improve the well-being of regions and to remove economic, social, and spatial disparities. Remarkable about this programming period is the emphasis on the urban dimension and an increased recognition for the added-value of the integrated territorial approach. Such prominence is laid out in Article 7 of the European Regional Development Fund, obliging member states to allocate not less than 5% of their national budget to support integrated sustainable urban development strategies. In our study we examine this new focus on integrated sustainable urban development. In doing so, we witness a progressive evolution of the spatiality of the EU urban policy traditionally conceived as a focus on deprived neighbourhoods. In the current programming period the spatialities of strategies becomes more broad and varied, including larger metropolitan areas, stressing the importance of rural-urban linkages, supporting the integration between local and regional dynamics. From a conceptual viewpoint this can be seen as a shift from a more area-based approach to urban development to a more place-based approach. The implication of such shift in policymaking, and implementation process is to be discussed (e.g. governance, power dynamics, sectoral integration). The paper is precisely aimed at that. We derive our results from a unique data set encompassing over 1000 urban integrated development strategies currently underway within the European Union. However, we do not only derive conclusions from our general data, but also build upon additional case-study analysis.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

URBAN REGENERATION AND RENEWAL
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

REINFORCING THE INCLUSIVITY OF SPATIAL PLANNING PROCESSES FOR A SUSTAINED IMPACT OF URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAMS IN AMSTERDAM

F. Suurenbroek, G. Spanjar, A. Switzer, S. Majoor
Urban Management, Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences, Amsterdam/NETHERLANDS

Abstract Body: As in many large European Cities, Amsterdam is confronted with a large housing boom, partially fuelled by shortcomings in (affordable) housing development. Simultaneously, there is a persistent need to improve neighbourhoods with a weak socioeconomic status. The municipal government aims to both, develop major housing schemes and designate redevelopment areas. In 2017, Amsterdam presented a new urban renewal program for 32 designated deprived neighbourhoods in three boroughs. The program sets out physical housing ambitions, but also intends to anticipate and integrally address social, economic and ecological challenges. To ensure the developments are inclusive, the active involvement of local communities in the decision making process is central part of the new policy. However, a large body of planning literature emphasizes the tendency of large redevelopment processes to become exclusive rather than inclusive. To avoid these pitfalls, new spatial and programmatic governance arrangements may need to be developed. In close collaboration with the municipality and local communities, we conduct empirical action-research on Amsterdam's urban regeneration program to develop and test promising solutions with practice. The paper analyses the planning process as it evolves. Based on framing theory, we structure and analyse the expected governance barriers hindering the inclusivity during the course of the planning process. The insights gathered regarding inclusivity provide critical input in the conceptualisation of new more forceful inclusive spatial planning strategies. In conclusion, a variety of spatial and programmatic governance arrangements are presented to reinforce the inclusivity of planning processes for a sustained impact of large-scale urban renewal programs.

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Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

URBAN FUTURES
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

VISIONING THE FUTURE CITY?

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Abstract Body: To give up hope would be to accept that a desired future is not possible. Without hope, the future would become impossible" (Ahmed 2014:185). Urban planning frequently involves creating visions of the future city, often as the 'good' place. Understanding the city as relational and always in a process of becoming (Massey 2005) suggests it should be amenable to re-imagination. However, changing the city's physical form is relatively easy compared to changing the social relations, cultural meanings, traditions and norms in which that materiality is embedded (Plate & Rommes 2007). Developing more inclusive cities requires ways of contesting the 'straightjacket' of accepted meanings and ways of being and imagine alternatives that give hope for the future. Utopias can be seen as experiments involving "imagination as a method, hope as a motivation, and social change as a goal" (Greenway 2002: 201). Feminist utopian thinking in particular concerns creating new conceptual spaces which open up possibilities for imagining different ways of conceptualising the past, present and future (Sargisson 1996). In the study reported here, transgressing alternatives of imagining the city drawn from feminist science fiction and utopian writings were presented to focus groups of women from different backgrounds in two Swedish cities. The aim was to encourage them to re-imagine their urban subjectivities, challenge the accepted ways of being and picture an 'other' city. The women's visions reflected both acceptance and questioning of the city's gendered norms and power relations and presented alternative future cities.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INFORMALITY
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

CONCEPTUALIZING SPACE IN URBAN INFORMALITY IN TEHRAN METROPOLITAN REGION: USING LEFEBVRE'S THEORY

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Abstract Body: The ongoing so-called development in the world induces marginalization concomitant to production of spaces. There is a widespread belief based on the prevalent socio-economic tenets and related practice that, the "development of underdevelopment" will be continued. Informal urbanization can be seen as a consequence of this process in Tehran Metropolitan Region. It is interesting to know the growth rate of population in informal settlements has been around 3.5 times more than the rate for formal settlements in the last decade in this Region. For the masses who have been left, informality is the only alternative to make space for hope. There are diverse ways to look at urban informality, from being a sign of underdevelopment and of deviance and disorganization to being seen as a new way of life(Alsayyad,2003) and a mode of production of space(Roy,2009). The aim of this paper is understanding and explaining this concept and features of space in urban informality located in this Region. Based on Lefebvre's theory of the production of space(1991), space is the social production that has many hidden dimensions while its recognition is so important for urban planning. The conclusion shows that the lived space largely dominates the other spaces in urban informality in the region and the importance of the perceived and conceived spaces are minimal. The produced space is a hybrid space in which multiple cultures, ethics and values' blend. However,as soon as formal knowledge and regulations are applied to these spaces, displacement of people and disruption in these communities increase.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CO-EVOLUTIONARY STRATEGIES LL
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

RELATIONS, UNCERTAINTY AND MOBILITY IN COMPLEX URBAN NETWORK OF THE NEW TOWN OF PARDIS, IRAN

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Abstract Body: Relations, uncertainty and mobility in complex urban network of the new town of Pardis, Iran Given the substantial change the urban areas are going through, a branch in planning theory is trying to conceptualize complexity theory, often present in other fields of research, in regards with urban regions and their dynamics. This has brought about new definitions of concepts such as boundaries, mobility, policy making and etc. Building on these theoretical endeavors and trying to work out its implication for urban planning and planners, this article aims to introduce an angel on how urban actors gain power of action in the urban complex network of the new town of Pardis in Tehran metropolitan region, Iran. This qualitative study builds on tenets of Actor-Network Theory demonstrating that the position of the actors in the mentioned network, stemming from the institutional and contextual conditions and supra power relations, has resulted in unbalanced power relationships between parts of the network. In this space, mobility (the article focuses on residential mobility) works as/ becomes an order-inducing, self-organized mechanism used by actors with varying powers to translate their power into effective action. The unbalanced powers also bring about uncertainties about what is possible along with conflicting and inefficient decision making in the context. Keywords: complexity, relational urban network, actors, mobility, power of action

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

TRANSIT ORIENTED DEEVELOPMENT
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

KING'S CROSS AND ST PANCRAS RAILWAY STATIONS, LONDON: NODE-PLACE AND USER PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract Body: Despite vast research on land use and transport development of railway station areas, implementing Bertolini's node-place model, little research has been conducted on how people use railway stations and how they formulate their experiences of using the station, especially towards the enhancement of 'place' indices. Perceptively, the majority of external station spaces are underused compromising the wellbeing of their users, specifically the external spaces of the stations. Surveys reveal that the majority of users are unsatisfied with their experience while using the station and its surrounding spaces. In most instances, stations are considered purely as interchanges by external users who need to catch trains or connect to other public transport transit services. Therefore, most station users use the station only for predetermined purposes, neglecting its other amenities and facilities provided. This paper studies the social and stationary activities of people inside and outside the King's Cross and St Pancras railway stations in London through the examination of seven distinct sites. It explores the aspects that influence these uses, including the quality of its design. By quantitatively analysing the RODs (Rolling Origin and Destination Survey) data from Transport for London concerning 'node' aspects, this paper provides an examination of the extent to which 'node' and 'place' integrates. GIS and pedestrian tracking techniques are used in the data analyses. This research identifies potential frameworks for maximising the use of the whole station areas, especially encouraging pedestrian-level activities, thus it presents components towards strategies that deliver vibrant and attractive railway station spaces.

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

INNOVATION
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

WISDOM AND LEADERSHIP IN COLLABORATIVE INNOVATION AND PLANNING

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Abstract Body: According to Torfing and Triantafillou (2016) collaborative innovation has become a vital concept in policy processes. I this paper I shall clarify the similarities between collaborative innovation and collaborative planning in understanding of processes and practices. Collaborative planning and innovation are both based on the communicative rationality, and the requirements of power equality and the duty to argue in open and transparent processes. The purpose of this rationality is to create a critical reflection process where knowledge and action are linked. But According to Davoudi (2017), one implication of this is that *knowledge* must be replaced with the *knowing*, and that the actors need to show wisdom based on these elements; theories, skills, morals and practice when they interact and collaborate. I shall discuss the specific meaning of the different elements in a local context where local authority leaders want to promote successful public innovation, which can be defined in line with Mulgan and Albury (2003: 3): A process that create and implements new processes, goods and services, and implements new delivery methods that lead to significant improvement in productivity, efficiency and quality, understood as satisfying the users / citizens and society's needs. Davoudi, S. (2015). Planning as practice of knowing. Planning Theory, 14 (3), 316-331. Mulgan, G. and Albury, D. 2003: Innovation in the Public Sector. Strategy Unit, Cabinet Office. Torfing, J. and P. (ed.) (2016): Enhancing Public Innovation by Transforming Public Governance. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN FORM (LLL)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

STREET NETWORKS: ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE MODELS, MEASURES AND THEIR MERITS

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Abstract Body: Cities concentrate intensive human activities requiring highly complex networked infrastructure for movement, public transport and myriad other spatial interactions. The planning and management of multi-modal street networks for diverse users therefore requires an understanding of urban layout beyond motorised vehicle networks as simple linear conduits of movement . In seeking to address these issues, there has been a profusion of studies of street networks in recent years, with increasing attention from network scientists such as physicists, in addition to studies from transport, geographical and urban fields. These studies take different approaches to representing street networks, each with a different focus, sophistication and level of detail. The models used are based on paradigms grounded in different traditions, often with little reflection upon which is the appropriate representation of the system for a particular application. The different approaches typically generate different results without necessarily comparing means of representation and methods of analysis for different modes and contexts. A few studies have made comparisons but none has yet been done systematically across a wider set of approaches. In this international, inter-disciplinary contribution, we identify and characterise different representations of street networks, and associated measures, and compare analytic results for a sample area to bring out the commonalities, differences and relative merits of the different approaches. This review is a first step to build a foundation for deeper and more consistent understanding of the meaning and significance of the different models, and of their utility for particular applications.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

ENGAGEMENT IN RESEARCH AND PRACTICE
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CONTEMPORARY URBAN PRACTITIONERS: DESIGNING PLACES IN BETWEEN ACTIVISM AND EXPERTISE.

C. Catalanotti
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Abstract Body: The growing wave of urban transformations driven by local communities has assumed a strong relevance at many different levels, including the governance of contemporary territories. It can be assumed as the manifestation of a collective intentionality to critically transform spaces within the city, and the claim for citizens to play an active role in the development of territories. In this *insurgent* context, groups and collectives of *urban practitioners* have emerged, being considered as the expression of a renewed convergence between architecture, art, and political activism ((Zaera-Polo, 2016). Those collectives work as *spatial agents* of change, acting within existing conditions, to achieve transformations trough spatial solutions (Awan, Schneider, Till, 2013). Small scale urban designs collectively designed and built trough direct intervention, become meaningful devices to drive social change and modify territories at a larger scale by modifying networks.
A critical mass of *new* urban practitioners has emerged. The research objective is to explore spatial and temporal distribution of the phenomena, to further reflect on the correlation with urban activism. A second step of analysis will identify competences and strategies put in use by those practitioners, to understand common features and approaches that can be useful to address further discussion.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

JUSTICE, RESISTANCE AND HERITAGE FROM BELOW
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A POTENTIAL KEY TOOL FOR A COMMON FUTURE

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Abstract Body: Cultural heritage, when considered as an unique and perpetual social structure, humankind is likely to be one of the main constitutive elements, and therefore the most prominent factor of conservation practices. Regarding the fact that heritage and related-communities generate, nourish and enhance one another all the time, 'creation' and 'recreation' of heritage, as well as its safeguarding and sustainability, depends not only on the physical circumstances, but also on the resources and potentials of the people associated with it. Since heritage is the right and responsibility of every individual on an equal basis, the possibility of inclusion is becoming increasingly important within the quest for a common future. In this sense, creating new value sets and capacity building for communities is a popular agenda in conservation. Workshops, where participants can openly discuss heritage and their relationship with it, can be recognized as an innovative approach and a potential key tool for this agenda. Through these workshops; heritage values are examined via different methods with the involvement of various groups including architecture and urbanism students; people who have a dynamic relationship with a historic building/place and heterogenous participants. It is aimed to raise awareness, share the basic conservation principles, bring different values together and transform the process into a common heritage experience. In the scope of this paper, the possibility of a participatory and inclusive heritage based on interactive learning and exchange of knowledge is discussed in line with the experience gained from these heritage workshops conducted by the authors.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

URBAN PLANNING PROCESSES & DESIGN
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

PLEASE MIND THE GAP: DISCREPANCIES IN THE PERCEPTION OF EMPOWERMENT THROUGH GLASGOW'S RESILIENCE STRATEGY

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Abstract Body: Over the last two centuries, Glasgow has gone through different transformations, from being the powerhouse of the Scottish economy during the Industrial Revolution to losing half of its population after the Second World War. Today, there are disparities in income, health and opportunity and Glasgow has the poorest life expectancy in Scotland. Since 2013 the city is part of the Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities network in order to become more resilient to physical, social and economic challenges. In Glasgow's Resilience Strategy, listening to Glaswegians is listed as a key aspect and to deliver their vision for a Resilient Glasgow, the council came up with four strategy pillars, the first of them being to empower Glaswegians. When having a look at the appendix of Glasgow's Resilience Strategy, most of the actions under this goal were to be completed by the end of last year. Because of that, one should be able to observe a change in the city and people should feel empowered, at least in theory. This research shows the important relationship between resilience and empowerment while questioning how empowerment through Glasgow's Resilience Strategy differs from public perception. For communities to become empowered and in turn more resilient, their awareness of their potential influence is necessary. Therefore, bottom up approaches have to be done meaningful to successfully foster resilience. The research sheds light on the discrepancies that can occur otherwise and thinks of solutions to close the gap between the public and the City Council.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

MOBILITY FOR INCLUSION
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CHARACTERISTICS OF NIGHT TIME TRAVEL IN SOFIA: TO WHOM WOULD THE PUBLIC TRANSPORT OPTION BE OF USE?

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Abstract Body: Night-time urban mobility requires different conditions compared to daytime transport. Social safety is such a constraint, which may be considerably more important at night than during daytime, while transport options are much more limited art night. In many cities, night-time public transport is non-existent, or is only offered to a very limited extent. For many, cycling or walking is not an option at all at night, while taxis take a considerably larger market share at night than during the day. In addition, the various social groups that travel at night do not always have a lot in common. Some people commute to their nightly workplace, while others are on their way to nightlife. For Spasi Sofia, a local non-governmental organization that advocates sustainable mobility in the capital of Bulgaria, night-time public transport is unquestionably part of a more livable urban atmosphere. Based on their campaign for night-time public transport, in 2015 they organized a survey that looked at aspects of nocturnal travel behaviour among 5500 respondents, and at their position in relation to the introduction of night-time public transport. On the basis of this dataset we first outline a profile of the nocturnal traveller in Sofia, looking at the purpose of the journey, the spatial distribution of origins and destinations, as well as at the personal characteristics of the travellers. Second, we look for differences in attitude towards night-time public transport between the group that is employed at night, and the group that mainly travels at night for non-work-related purposes.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

PLANNING PERFORMANCE AND GOVERNANCE
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE COMMON GOOD IN THE POLISH SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEM. FROM INSTITUTIONAL TO SUBVERSIVE PRACTICES AS EXEMPLIFIED BY CHOSEN DISTRICTS OF WARSAW, POWIśLE AND JAZDóW.

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Abstract Body: Keywords : common good in planning, joint civic initiative, creating urban visions, institutional urban planning, subversive planning <u>AIMS</u> The aim of this article is to examine the formal paradigm of the common good in planning and to verify its practical application in different urban planning mechanisms. <u>SCOPE</u> In order to find out which of the procedures realises the idea of the common good in urban planning in the most cohesive way and what is the possible territorial impact of this action, two contrasting cases in the downtown are presented. The choice of methodology was adjusted to the process-orientated research of the current development of chosen sites. *Powiśle*, subject to typical local planning, where master plans are being slowly elaborated, and fast particular decisions permit construction and transformation of the urban tissue. *Jazdów* is a place, where a regular planning procedure failed due to protests against the plan of the reorganisation. This initially subversive initiative led to the formation of a civic partnership between the activists and the Municipality, which in the end agreed to work on a new plan in collaboration with local actors. <u>ARGUMENT</u> This comparison leads to the formulation of characteristics of the described models. The bottom-up solution is innovative in the Polish context, so this research can advance the knowledge of experimental practices within the existing legal framework. <u>CONCLUSIONS</u> The structured collaboration in urban planning between the public and private sector might improve possible practices in the preparation of master plans and their execution, enriching local territorial governance.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CO-EVOLUTIONARY STRATEGIES LL
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

STRUGGLE OF CREATIVE CLASS: THE CASE OF ISTANBUL

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Abstract Body: Creative economy is perceived as an outstanding formation of the economy in global scale since the contribution of this relatively new economic structure is expanding. A reverse pyramidal structure is drawn in the research to state how creative economy is currently deployed. This research is mainly focused on value chain analysis, and creative class experience of socio-economic alienation with reference to Marxist Political Economy Approach, with reference to Neo-liberalism and uneven development. The methodology of the analysis is based on collecting data by 40 units of surveys applied on the members of creative society in Istanbul, who produce various types of products; just as jewelry to furniture, fashion products to interior design. The case of Istanbul is a perfect candidate to give an overview of creative class in developing countries, by representing the capital of creative class in Turkey. In addition, the research includes the institutional relations within the triple helix literature, and intends to show the reasons and results of inefficient organization/relations between actors. As concluding remarks, by using urban planning tools, the study is aimed to find answer for the questions of: how the struggle of the creative class could come to an end; how the bonding between actors could be achieved in the area; how the participation of the young entrepreneurs could be enhanced in order to increase their contribution to economy and how the welfare of household economies of the creative class could be sustained.

Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

ENERGY MANAGMENT & LOW-CARBON SOLUTIONS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

RENEWABLE ENERGY WITHIN URBAN PLANNING: THE HIEDANRANTA CASE

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Abstract Body: The paper discusses the role of experimental sustainable technology within an urban planning process. Hiedanranta is an urban development area, some 5 kilometres from the centre of Tampere, the 3rd biggest city of Finland. When finished, the areas of Hiedanranta and neighbouring Lielahti together are estimated to provide housing for 25000 people and 10000 workplaces. Hiedanranta is a former industrial area and currently a brownfield development area. The remaining industrial complex is meant to become the heart of the new district. The City of Tampere has an ambitious programme of activities that anticipate the later construction of the area. They include cultural happenings, artisanal workshops and experimental technology, for instance. One part of the programme is the creation of an ecosystem pilot for renewable and local energy, related to ongoing research projects. In one of these projects, "Urban Smart Energy", Hiedanranta is used as a development platform for ecological energy solutions. The project also aims to create new business opportunities for a bunch of small companies involved. Experimentation and urban planning are different kinds of approaches, with multiple stakeholders and parallel processes. The paper discusses relations between the pilot system project and urban planning. The study is based on an analysis of planning visions, concepts and methods, as well as how a technological problem is understood and described by participating stakeholders. The authors themselves are involved in the ongoing research project.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

CASCADING THREATS TO BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY IN CATMON BARANGAY, A HIGH-RISK NEIGHBOURHOOD IN MALABON CITY, MANILA.

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Abstract Body: Malabon City, a densely developed urban area located on Manila Bay, is exposed to various hazards. Many of Malabon's low-income households reside in neighbourhoods that are prone to flooding from the combined effects of land subsidence, pluvial flooding, fluvial flooding from the Tullahan River and from storm surges. Such hazards are potential causes of basic service delivery disruption. The Human Cities Coalition has targetted Catmon Barangay for a slum improvement programme centred around sustainable housing and energy solutions. We apply a service chain management framework to examine how services for water supply, sanitation, electricity and solid waste in Catmon are subject to cascading disruptions. Interviews with residents and key stakeholders were used to collect basic information on levels of services and to document local accounts of recent systemic disruption attributable to hazardous events. The analysis shows a breakdown of the basic service system into sub-systems and components which characterize the inter-relatedness of these services. Empirical data reveal the temporal and spatial spread of cascading impacts of hazardous events on basic services and their impacts on residents that may counteract their hope for sustainable improvement through upgrading. The analysis highlights the existence of weak links with substantial impacts on the liveability in the neighbourhood that endure well beyond the hazardous event itself. Possible strategies and actions to reduce cascading effects are highlighted. The methodology helps to identify these direct and cascading effects, identify possible interventions and therefore supports urban risks management.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

PROFESSIONAL HERITAGE PRACTICES: POLICIES AND ACTORS I
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

RENOVATION AND COLLECTIVE VALUATION OF CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF WOODEN HOUSING IN SWEDEN

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Abstract Body: The purpose of this paper is to approach care and maintenance of wooden housing stock in Sweden which recently became an object of contestation. The focus is on pragmatics of economic activities of houseowners as well as other actors that contrast the ideas of economic efficiency or affordability of new materials to the solutions of ethical repair and reuse in a traditional way. The paper presents empirical analysis and theoretical reflections on issues of economic, cultural and environmental aspects of renovation and preservation, and its different stakes as reflected in public discussion. Theoretically the paper is framed by the concepts of "regimes of engagements" with objects (Thevenot 2001) and "orders of worth" as legitimate evaluations (Boltanski and Thevenot 2006). The empirical material consists of interviews with professionals in the field of renovation of old buildings, and conversations in an online group among laymen, professionals, craftsmen and restoration enthusiasts who justify different strategies of intervention into the buildings materiality. The result of the analysis is the mapping of these often conflicting justifications spread on the continuum betwen the idea that the sustainability of repair is defined through its relevance to individuals and their comfort contrasted to the understanding of the building and its elements as a part of the larger milieu and based on ethical considerations of non-destruction and caring for the past and for the future. Using the empirical material I relate different types of justifications and interpretations to the practical issues of renovation, and show how pragmatic conerns become political.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNANCE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE EFFECTS OF THE OPERATION METHOD OF CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION COMMITTEE ON THE COMMITTEE'S ENGAGEMENT IN CONSENSUS-BUILDING PROCESS.

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Abstract Body: The Urban Comprehensive Plan includes the city's vision and the action strategy based on the vision. The Plan has a characteristic of a comprehensive plan based on Economic Rationality. According to Paul Diesing (1962), He distinguished between 'Economic Rationality' and 'Social Rationality'. Economic Rationality has a passive form of citizens' participation called 'Public hearings'. 'Citizens' Participation Committee' in planning process is a more active form than public hearings, and The consensus-building process close to social rationality. In the planning process of the urban comprehensive plan, Citizens' Participation Committee have two ways of setting up the vision of the City: 'sentence standalone' and 'word combination'. The sentence standalone is a method that the members of Citizens' Participation Committee set a vision in sentence units and selects a vision through the consensus-building process. The word combination is a method that the members suggest core values of city's vision as 'a word', combining the words determined by voting, and drawing the city's vision in sentence form like 'LEGO'. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the effects of operation methods, sentence standalone and word combination, on engagement in the consensus-building process. we reviewed five cases(three cases of sentence standalone, two cases of word combination). Word combination tend to drop outliers that can represent unique regional characteristics in narrowing down words. On the other hand, the method of sentence standalone has its own completeness, so even abstract concepts can be supplemented by explanations about that sentence.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

DYNAMICS OF RESIDENTIAL CHOICE AND DEMAND
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

HOUSING PRICES, INTERNAL MIGRATION AND WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

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Abstract Body: The global financial crisis of 2008 was intertwined with a housing crisis, and has been characterized by a shortage of suitable and affordable housing. In many places, this crisis has led to changes in internal migration patterns, whereby affluent populations returned to the cities, while middle class populations, mainly families with children, moved to peripheral areas. Existing literature examines the behavior of different populations and household types, and explains how life-cycle changes, economic circumstances and housing policies influence residential decisions. Our study aims to add to this body of work by examining the relationship between households' residential decisions and the labor market position of women. Research shows that women are most likely to give up employment opportunities in favor of other household needs. Therefore, one may assume that moving away from central metropolitan areas will cause many women to reduce their weekly working hours or make other changes in their careers. In what way did the housing crisis in Israel, which manifested in a sharp rise in housing prices, affect the internal migration of various populations; and in what direction these changes are expected to influence woman's weekly working hours, choice of career, and job satisfaction. The answer to these questions is the challenge of this study. We designed an integrated methodology combining qualitative and quantitative research methods, using data from interviews and questionnaires along with socio-demographic data and mobility trends obtained from multiple sources of information (such as the National Insurance Institute, and the Central bureau of statistics).

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

PLANNING DEALS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL INTEGRATION, WHERE STATECRAFT MEETS SCALECRAFT: CITYDEALS IN THE UK

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Abstract Body: <u>aims</u> The aims are to explore the practices of horizontal integration used by states to create new spaces constructed to represent functional economic areas comprising of local authorities based on administrative boundaries. This paper will consider the operationalisation of multi level governance forms through vertical alliances between scales of the state set in quasi contractual forms. It will consider these vertical constructs through the lens of the UN's New Urban Agenda, the EU's Urban Agenda and territorial pacts. This examination will use the case study of Citydeals which were introduced in the UK in 2012 and are now the subject of policy transfer to other countries. <u>scope</u> The scope of the paper will primarily be EU in context and the case studies will be drawn from all parts of the UK where Citydeals have been put into effect. It will consider their provenance, means of negotiation, incentivised outcomes and the current extent of their delivery. This will be based on a combination of desk and empirical research. It will also consider their possible use as a policy form in Australia as part of the NUA. <u>arguments</u> The arguments in the paper will be located with the principles of statecraft, scalecraft and nudge and examine how the practices of MLG have been operationalised. <u>Conclusions</u> The paper will conclude with a consideration of the implications of vertical contracts for the application of MLG policies and place based determination of outcomes.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

COMPARING PLANNING CULTURES L (OPERATIONALIZATIONS)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CULTURISED PLANNING PRACTICES IN THE BROWNFIELD REGENERATION PROCESS: THE CASES OF SWITZERLAND AND SERBIA

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Abstract Body: *Comparing Planning Cultures* Despite the globalisation of urban planning policies, similar spatial problems may inspire different planning responses. For instance, local efforts for brownfield regeneration do not follow a predictable pattern – environmental, social and economic complexity generates uncertainty affecting not only the project work, but, more importantly, the planning process itself, i.e. the relationships among responsible actors. The paper elucidates the risks associated with the brownfield regeneration process in Switzerland (Solothurn) and Serbia (Belgrade), through the lens of collaboration among the stakeholders – smooth and hindered, respectively. More precisely, the cases highlight stakeholders' beliefs, behavior and habits, as the main components of the 'horizontal' planning culture layer. However, though it is easy to perceive these planning process features, they are not sufficient parameters to tell about the low risk associated with compliance among the Swiss stakeholders' interests or high uncertainty and discrepancies among the involved interest parties in Serbia. Therefore, as Swiss success and Serbian failure in brownfield regeneration highly depend on contextual factors (social vs. 'proto' democracy), the paper aims also at elucidating the 'vertical' layer of planning culture: political and economic system conditions, institutional and organisational action, and social routines, all affecting the nature of planning process.The paper provides evidence and advice on how to deal with complex planning problems: the lesson is not in the policy or method, but in the practice of comprehending the case accounts and adopting aspects from these comparisons relevant for planning process that can adapt to the demands of new situations.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

ENGAGEMENT IN RESEARCH AND PRACTICE
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

TRANSITION PIONEERS – URBAN PLANNERS AS ACTIVISTS FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND REGIONS?

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Abstract Body: It has become widely accepted that sustainability needs more fundamental changes which include questioning economy, consumption, values, and patterns of social behaviour, as well as reorganising existing governance patterns. This fundamental change towards a low-carbon society has been framed as the 'Great Transformation. On the local level of cities 'transformative action fields' have been identified, and 'change agents' resp. 'transition pioneers' are seen as activists and key actors for reaching transformative change. Based on these considerations, this contribution assumes that spatial planners can potentially act as activists or pioneers for sustainable transition. In particular, planners with innovative, rather than business-as-usual, approaches, concepts, and views have the potential to become such change agents. Since the idea of societal transformation suggests fundamental changes in social relationships and practices, this also includes questioning spatial planning practices and the roles of urban planners in the context of urban development. Transition Theory and Transition Management offer conceptual contexts in which to frame planning for sustainability. The paper aims to explore the views and perspectives of young planners who have developed their own approaches to sustainable urban development, thus pushing the boundaries of established planning practice and developing and experimenting with new, cutting-edge ideas. The research is based on guideline-based interviews with planning practitioners who were identified as activists and pioneers of transition towards urban sustainability.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

KNOWLEDGE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

RESEARCH ON THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM OF ITALY CITY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF UNIVERSITY DRIVING

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Abstract Body: The development of education is the key issue of the urbanization under the background of knowledge-based economy. The distribution of university resources is especially important. The resources of colleges and universities have a driving effect on the development of their cities and at the same time they can also promote the overall development of the region. Universities and the surrounding industries form a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises, becoming the city's innovation-driven engine. This article will combine Italy's space urban system to study its university network of resource distribution, and at the same time to study the driving mechanism of Italian universities in urban development. This article will focus on the role of Italian university resources in urban development, studying the relationship between industry, universities and research parks, and elaborating on the case examples of Bologna、Pisa and Siena to illustrate the mechanism of university-industry collaborative system through the spatial tools and economical status.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

WATER MANAGMENT II: INNOVATIVE MODELS AND APPROACHES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE SPONGE CITY: CHINA'S EMERGING MODEL OF LOW-IMPACT DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS IN URBAN DESIGN

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Abstract Body: The number of Chinese cities struck by floods has doubled since 2008 as the country wrestles with problems of climate change. Urbanization sprawls into environmentally sensitive areas while uses of impervious materials prevent soil from absorbing rainwater, prompting more infrastructures that typically impede natural processes and worsen flood impacts. In response, the Chinese government launched the Sponge City initiative in 2015 to promote an alternative model of low-impact development to the country's gray urban expanses, and designated 30 pilot cities. However, the program is facing challenges including lack of relevant research, funding shortage, and weak regulations; yet the primary issue remains the homogeneous planning method indifferent to local conditions, like other top-down projects. This paper examines China's growing practice of Sponge City on two levels. First, it investigates the origin of the concept, comparing it with Western notions of Low-Impact Development and Water-Absorbent City, and explores how this idea evolved from landscape schemes to a nationwide movement. It also analyzes the obstacles to successful implementation of the policy as related to China's urbanization patterns. The second session focuses on its urban design implications and argues that a Sponge City could realize only when a holistic planning approach incorporates rainwater management and ecological landscape with climatic and urban conditions. The author uses a project he was involved in—Duke University's Kunshan Campus that became the first LEED Campus in China—to illustrate a combinatory design method engaging rainwater, wetland, and open spaces in the creation of an absorbent and resilient campus.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

IN HONUR OF PROFESSOR LEONIE JANSSEN-JANSEN (1975-2018) REAL-ESTATE MARKETS, FINANCIAL RISK AND LEGAL MECHANISMS, II
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

HOW ZONING REGULATIONS ALONG THE FAULT ZONE AREAS IMPACT ON LAND USE AND PROPERTY VALUE AFTER SERIOUS EARTHQUAKE DISASTER

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Abstract Body: Earthquakes are widely recognized as unpredictable and infrequent disasters to human settlements that result in serious impacts. Multiple weakness of structural engineering measures have been identified. Land use planning is one of the non-structural measures used to eliminate risk by steering future development away from vulnerable areas and by enforcing particular structural engineering practices for the existing built environment in high-risk areas. The prohibition of development in high-risk areas is a long-term approach, as the implementation of such a measure might create significant conflict between private land owners and developers. In addition, land use planning in earthquake-prone areas might influence land use and property values. Some studies found that property values are relatively low in earthquake-risk areas, while others determined that property values are relatively high in areas with better amenities. In Taiwan, the Chelungpu Fault slipped, causing the 921 Chi-Chi Earthquake in 1999, and nearly 2,500 people were killed, 11,000 people were injured, and US$12 billion worth of damages was incurred. Due to the serious impacts of the 921 Chi-Chi Earthquake, the Construction and Planning Agency (CPA) of the Ministry of the Interior announced a 15-meter restriction zone from each side of the Chelungpu Fault. Therefore, this paper applies spatial statistics assessing the impacts of land use planning on land use and property values in geographic information systems to uncover the patterns, distributions, trends, processes, and relationships of land use and property values.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

RISK AND SPATIAL PLANNING
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PLANNING FRAMEWORK OF URBAN RUNOFF CONTROL – A CASE STUDY OF DALI RIVER IN TAIWAN

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Abstract Body: Global climate change is very likely to increase the uncertainty of future water resources, and in particular there will be more extreme patterns in rainfall. Traditional flood management relies on structural engineering measures largely including reservoirs, levees and flood walls, improvements to channels and the floodways. However, multiple weaknesses have been identified. The risk of building damage and the loss of life are possible wherever development is allowed in hazardous areas. Nonstructural measure is an alternative approach reducing potential damage without influencing the current of flood event including education, land use management, emergency response and others. In particular, the hydrologic control of surface water in urban runoff management highly relies on land use management. Taiwan has confronted critical flood resulted from urbanization with a typical imbalanced land use and water environment planning in previous days. Under complicated relationship between land use change and water balance, the issues are required involving various professional fields such as hydraulic engineering, civil engineering and urban planning. In Taiwan, runoff apportion and outflow control is a new approach by integrating both hydraulic engineering and urban planning. The runoff apportion has to take hydrology, environmental condition, runoff amount in to consideration and further propose apportion plan. The outflow control should take all the land into consideration and further propose runoff permitted amount in each land including both public use and private development land. Dali River has been selected as the case study to practice run-off apportion and outflow control in this study.

Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

PARTICIPATORY INCLUSIONARY PLANNING: METHODS AND STRATEGIES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE JISR PROJECT: TECHNOLOGY *WITH* COMMUNITIES

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Abstract Body: How can technological knowledge become accessible and effective in shared planning processes with underserved communities? Can academic training adjust to participatory pprocess, advance communities in egalitarian and inclusive ways, and promote sustainable and long-term results? In an attempt to answer these questions, the Jisr Project is based on a set of participatory design processes, to guide and deploy new technologies with underserved communities. The project takes place in Jisr az-Zarqa, a marginalized Arab town on Israel's northern Mediterranean coast, with the lowest monthly wage and highest high school dropout rates in the country, with 80% of its residents living below poverty line. The project is designed to deploy an innovative computational intervention that provides Jisr's residents with economic and social opportunities, for a positive impact on their lives. It involves interdisciplinary teams of residents and students working on schemes identified by residents in need of technological tools for implementation. The teams draw on participatory methods intended to empower the local community to play a role in strengthening its own circumstances in collaborative processes by building and deploying new technologies. The project develops theoretical tools and methods for reciprocal teaching and research. It draws on participatory methods, working **with** instead of **for** the community, engaging in an iterative design model of co-planning – co-action – co-evaluation. As we go along we develop, update and refine theory and methods, aiming to implement collaborative and shared processes to advance the Jisr community in shared and inclusive process that promote sustainable and long-term outcomes.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH AND PRACTICE
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

DESIGNING TRANSDISCIPLINARY EDUCATION TO ADDRESS CONTEMPORARY METROPOLITAN CHALLENGES

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Abstract Body: Since September 2017, Wageningen University (WUR) and Delft University of Technology offer a new 2-year, 120 ECTs master's programme titled Metropolitan Analysis, Design & Engineering (MSc MADE). This programme has been developed in close collaboration with the city of Amsterdam via the institute of Advanced Metropolitan Solution (AMS). At AMS, scientific research and higher education are closely connected to the city of Amsterdam's metropolitan challenges and their public, private and civic stakeholders. The aim of the programme is to educate the next generation of metropolitan innovators, who can ianalyse today's metropolitan challenges in nter- and transdisciplinary ways, and can design and engineer tomorrow's metropolitan solutions, in co-creation with private and public actors and civic society. This paper discusses the challenges of implementing transdisciplinary education in general, and critically introduces how students are prepared for transdisciplinary education at the AMS Institute. The questions we wish to answer are "How to design inter and multi-displinary education to face new metropolitan challenges in cooperation with institutional and business stakeholders"? and "How can education for metropolitan innovation be embedded in the needs of real stakeholders through living labs"? The paper introduces a theoretical framework on cross-, multi, inter- and transdisciplinary planning, design and engineering education, based on the review of scientific literature and on the application of these theories on the design of an interdisciplinary course. Based on the review of sources that underpin the MSc MADE programme grounded by the principles of the T-shaped engineer, The paper will deliver general recommendations on the design of transdisciplinary education.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

ESPON COMPASS L (EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES)
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

EU COHESION POLICY'S IMPACT ON DOMESTIC TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE AND SPATIAL PLANNING. A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE.

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Abstract Body: Drawing on the insights from ESPON COMPASS project, this study explores the extent to which EU Cohesion Policy has an impact on territorial governance and spatial planning in the EU Member States. Cohesion Policy can be expected to have such influence on domestic territorial policies, institutions and planning practice through provision of funding for regional and local development projects, as part of an elaborate multi-level governance policy framework, entailing a set of rules and principles guiding its implementation. Literature to date has indeed detected such impacts, mainly through single-country case studies, painting an ambiguous picture with different trajectories and degrees of influence of EU Cohesion Policy on domestic territorial governance and spatial planning depending on historical trajectories, planning cultures and the intensity of aid provided through this policy to Member States. To date, however, there has been no systematic comparative research on this phenomenon. This study bridges that research gap by building on a unique set of expert reports from 28 European countries to provide an unprecedented account of the trends on the nexus between EU's regional policy and domestic territorial governance and spatial planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION, PEDAGODY AND DIDACTICS L
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CRITICAL PEDAGOGY FOR THE NEW PLANNER: CAN INCLUSIVE PERCEPTION OF THE 'OTHER' BE MASTERED?

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Abstract Body: AESOP 2018, 10-14 July, Gothenburg. **Critical Pedagogy for the New Planner: Can Inclusive Perception of the 'Other' be Mastered?** Mor Shilon (Ben Gurion University, Beer Sheva) Efrat Eizenberg (Technion, Haifa) This paper is part of a continuous research that probes into the meanings of planning pedagogy (see Eizenberg and Shilon, 2016). Previously, due to the gap between the student-planner training and the complexity of planning settings in the field, we suggested tools and principles to produce more viable and collaborative solutions for planning research and practice. Currently, we focus on the complex conditions that arise when students work in contested urban environments that engage them with multilayered considerations due to social, cultural, political, and economic differences of stakeholders. Working in these settings, we ask: how should the other(s) be introduced to the planners as the 'knowledge owners' in order to produce positive long-term planning solutions? The paper draws on two courses taught in 2016 and 2017 at the Technion in which qualitative research methods were instructed to and practiced by planning students (Arabs and Jews) in mixed population urban settings: the German Colony and the Technion in Haifa. While the former is a multilayered, yet a 'normative' urban environment for planners, the latter incorporates an additional challenge: it is well-known to and partially owned by the students-planners. The paper offers conceptual insights on the spatial and social opportunities for inclusivity that certain pedagogical approaches, using qualitative research methods, may introduce to students-planners and to end-users and stakeholders in the field.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

PEER INFLUENCE ON FLOOD RISK PERCEPTION & BEHAVIORAL CHANGE IN FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AMONG HOMEOWNERS

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Abstract Body: Although flood risk prevention traditionally is seen as a governmental responsibility (Tempels 2016), governments are struggling preventing cities from flooding, since (the intensity and seasons of) floodings have become more unpredictable. Moreover, in a region like Flanders, most of the flood-prone land is in private hands. Therefore, homeowners can have a crucial role in flood risk reduction. Although flood hazard maps and technical solutions are available, homeowners hardly use them. Therefore a floodlabel for houses is currently explored as potential answer to influence homeowners' behavior by providing tailor-made information and solutions (Hartmann and Scheibel 2016). Researchers have reviewed the potential influences on a homeowners' decision-making process in flood protection (Grothmann and Reusswig 2006, Wachinger, Renn et al. 2013). They show that the influence of peers (family, neighbors and flood damage experts) on adapting behavior of homeowners is underexplored hitherto, and results are unequivocal (Lo 2013). Other domains, such as energy performance, suggest that peers could have an impact on individual decision-making (van Middelkoop, Vringer et al. 2017). This paper specifically explores how peers can influence a homeowners' protective behavior. This is relevant for the governance process around a floodlabel. Research is based on a questionnaire among homeowners in flood-prone areas of Geraardsbergen, Lebbeke and St-Pietersleeuw in Flanders. Although there still is a gap between expert' advice and implementation, preliminary results show that both peers are an important source of information for home-owners. We conclude with recommendations how peer influence can be integrated in a governance process towards flood-resilient cities.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

RESILIENCE AND LACK OF RESOURCES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

RESILIENT URBAN ECONOMY AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE IN SHRINKING OPORTO

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Abstract Body: Oporto is a paradigmatic example of a shrinking city and one the case studies of the
project Smart Shrinkage Solutions – Fostering Resilient Cities in Inner Peripheries of Europe (3S
RECIPE). The aim of this project is to assess what works in a shrinking city context, and how the
elemental forces of urban shrinkage can be reversed to convert these cities into sustainable, liveable,
and economically resilient urban environments. First, the authors summarise the city economic
development initiatives and the Oporto's municipal budget trajectories to reveal the evolution of the
city's main sources of income and main expenditure outlays, including new sources of income
introduced and past income generation initiatives cancelled or changed. Second, they evaluate the
success of municipal finance initiatives through individual contacts and/or interviews with the key
economic development and municipal budget decision-makers to clarify the changes observed and
determine, which of the initiatives have been most successful in terms of building a resilient urban
economy and sustainable municipal finance. Finally, the 'best' or most successful economic
development or municipal finance innovation are discussed in futher detail.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING (ARL WORKING GROUP)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

METROPOLITAN PLANNING REORIENTATIONS AND THE FUTURE OF METROPOLITAN PLANNING: IN WHAT SENSE 'PLANNING AGILE'?

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Abstract Body: The aim of this paper is to develop an understanding about contemporary processes of metropolitan change and prospective approaches to planning and governing metropolitan regions. The persistent pace of metropolitan growth and change in "the metropolitan century" poses essential questions about the current reorientations and prospective performance of spatial planning as one of the key forces in the governing of metropolitan regions. In this light, the paper first examines the emerging trends and priorities of metropolitan planning through an analysis concerning shifting planning conceptions, roles and styles in catering to spatial development at the metropolitan scale. Second, it explores the question of 'agency' in metropolitan planning change considering different waves of metropolitan reforms where strategies and policies are shaped by specific actors oftentimes characterized by conflicting conceptions and agendas about metropolitan planning. Finally, the chapter explores whether the hallmarks of metropolitan planning are features of metropolitan governance, metropolitan actor practices, or metropolitan drivers of change. It inspects how metropolitan planning is becoming 'planning agile', persisting and taking on both new challenges and new forms in current times when it has been suggested that metropolitan strategic planning is in a state of crisis or is even outdated, and where formal scales and processes of planning are shadowed by informal policy mechanisms.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNING AND THE POLITICAL: NEW ACTION SPACES, LLL
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

VACANT LAND: THE REBOOT BUTTON OF LAND USE PLANNING

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Abstract Body: Vacant urban land has been a relevant political issue in the UK since the mid-1970s. It has been problematised as a waste of a scarce resource that needs to be put back to use. The consensus around this principle has been almost unanimous. However, the way forward has been less clear. This paper suggests that unveiling the assumptions behind the 'vacant urban land problem' is the necessary condition to find that way forward. First, vacant urban land must be recognised as a social construct rather than an objective 'type of land'. The positivist approach adopted in vacant land surveys has consistently ignored the social tensions underpinning the formation of land use patterns, which in turn have resulted in never-ending updates to the vacant land definition. Second, the political economy framing of the vacant land problem entails an a-temporal understanding of land transformation processes. Urban change is reduced to a gap value assessment between existing and future uses. The vacant urban land concept maximises that gap and facilitates urban change. A Lefebvrian conceptual framework is developed and employed in the analysis of Battersea Power Station (London), to illustrate the powerful grip that the previous assumptions have over the transformation process of vacant land. In conclusion, the research reveals vacant urban land as the 'reboot button' of land use planning to 'erase' and 'create' land regardless of the memories, meanings, hopes, and fears attached to land. The paper calls for a temporal reframing of land transformation processes to achieve a socially just 'use' of land.

Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

'OUT-OFF-THE MAP'. FINDING PLACES OF MARGINALIZATION AND VULNERABILITY IN LISBON METROPOLITAN AREA

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Abstract Body: In a globalized world, inequality, socio-economic marginalization or vulnerability are not geographically confined. They exist beyond official borders, whether they are local, regional, national or international. Metropolitan areas, especially diverse and contrasted concerning uses, activities or livelihoods, are therefore spaces with a heterogeneous distribution of social and economic opportunities or vulnerabilities. Lisbon Metropolitan Area (LMA) is no exception. With a population of 2,8 million inhabitants, it's the most competitive economic centre of the country, with increasing global integration. Its geography, a blend of 'leading' territories co-existing with 'lagging territories', where problems such as lack of land use planning, landscape disqualification, economic disadvantages, or social-spatial exclusion persist, it's not easily captured by the official data collected and made public. This paper will present research achievements related to an iterative process of clustering, ranking and spatializing (ArcGIS) 'edge-values' of collected data (Census, Land Use Maps, Other Institutional sources) at distinct desegregation levels, that allowed the identification of territorial typologies, places and communities in LMA, where extreme processes of socio-economic, institutional or environmental marginalization occur. It will also discuss the role of this methodology in testing the way statistical information and mapping is being produced, used and communicated and how it may influence urban planning decisions, policy options or even knowledge production. If territorial analysis and action is exclusively driven by indicators average-values and administrative borders, it may be persistently pushing off-the-map, pockets of disadvantaged geographies, weighing statistical relevance against social urgency and hindering the path towards a more inclusive and hopeful city.

Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS AND NARRATIVES OF ACTIVISM
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

EXPLORING THE IMPORTANCE OF 'SELF ORGANISATION' FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVISTS IN EUROPE: A Q METHODOLOGY STUDY

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Abstract Body: The European Union JPI Climate 'SELF CITY' project explores, firstly, how environmental activists in Europe 'self-organise' locally in response to the climate change challenge and, secondly, how 'self-organising' relates to what activists are trying to achieve through being 'organised'. Self-organising is used as a concept to explore the intersections of participative governance, active citizenship and social movement theory. This concept has come to be fashionable as it sets out a governance framework that might either compliment or challenge orthodox state or market led approaches to enabling social and environmental outcomes. The present paper discusses findings of a Q Methodology study, exploring the meaning of 'self-organising' with over 150 participant-activists in a purposive (non-probabilistic) sample of grassroots environmental organisations in England, the Netherlands and Germany. We identify three distinct narratives of 'self-organising' each of which typifies a different approach to citizen activism: 1) a 'formal participative' model that advocates working, in consensus and within the law, with business, government and the broader public; 2) a 'civic activist' model that favours working with local communities to build a sense of togetherness and of place; and 3) a 'radical green' model that endorses challenging government and business directly through collective mobilisation. We find that there is a close alignment of activist preferences and project ethos that transcends national context.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

"PROVINZSTADT" – A DEFINITIVE APPROACH

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Abstract Body: The paper aims to summarize the current debate on the term "Provinzstadt" in the German-language context, to introduce it to an international audience and to reflect on whether and where similarities and differences exist within Europe. "Provinz" brings with it various associations in German-speaking regions. Within the historical context political-administrative categories are definitive, while the origins of this city type are related to, among others, inheritance and geomorphological factors. Currently the once strictly negative connotation is beginning to take a positive turn. Although the growing metropolitan centers dominate the contemporary scientific and societal discussions, the "Provinzstädte" are increasingly gaining importance and attention (cf. Institut für Stadtplanung/ BTU 2017; Baumgart, Overhageböck, Rüdiger 2011; Bell, Jayne 2009; Hodos 2011; Schmidt-Lauber 2010). The analysis of the term's etymology and interpretation comprise the first part of the paper and the basis for the subsequent examination of this city type. Methodologically five selected case studies will be analyzed and relevant qualitative characteristics deduced. Several hypotheses will then be developed to be discussed among the session participants. Spatial-structural and -ordering, functional and life-world characteristics of the selected "Provinzstädte" will be examined and discussed. In addition to demographic characteristics also qualitative factors such as regional location, centrality, function, historical development of increased significance, urban structure etc. will be introduced. The discourse on "Provinzstädte" will be placed in relation to further discussions with primarily qualitative approaches that are used in part within the German context but also internationally, e.g. Global City, Regiopole, "Schwarmstadt" etc.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

RESILIENCE AND LACK OF RESOURCES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

BARRIERS AND CHALLENGES FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE: THE CASE OF PLANNING PRACTICE IN ITALIAN WEST ALPS

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Abstract Body: Mountain areas, in particular Alps, are recognised by the European Commission as being amongst the most vulnerable areas to climate change due to rising temperatures and changes of precipitation levels. Mountains play an indispensable role in providing resources for water and food supply, agriculture, hydropower production and other environmental services with consequences also for lowland areas. One of the challenges of adaptation to climate change is to translate the complexity of the impacts, cascading effects or long term uncertainties into risk management tools and planning practices. At the local scale, spatial planning represents a key driver for adaptation but in mountain areas, this challenge has to face specific barriers related to the institutional context as administrative hyper-fragmentation and scarce institutional capacity that may undermine the development of effective strategies and actions. The proposed contribution draws on the first results of the INTERREG-ALCOTRA Artaclim project, reflecting upon the identification of barriers and problems that planners, emergency managers and policy makers face in embedding adaptation measures into planning practice in small municipalities in Italian Alps. The analysis is based on survey data and open-ended interviews collected from politicians and technicians across the mountain municipalities of the South-western Metropolitan City of Turin, an area bordering France. The paper outlines the current obstacles to planning adaptation in small mountain communities. It concludes that, through addressing these issues, local place-based planning can play a key role in achieving resilient communities, as long as integrated in a wider, regional strategy.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

REGENERATING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

A NEW TYPE OF URBAN OPEN SPACE? THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN THE PHYSICAL-NATURAL ELEMENTS AND HUMAN EXPERIENCE IN COURTYARD OF HIGH RISE COMPLEX (CHRC).

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Abstract Body: Cities have become the main form of human habitat, posing challenges for disciplines relating to urban planning and architecture, as to how our future cities should grow and look like, and the kind of spatial and social experiences they will afford. One noticeable trend is the High-Rise Complexes (HRC)[1] which characterizes the urban landscape both locally and globally (Fainstein, 2009; Swyngedouw, Moulaert & Rodriguez, 2002). The Courtyard of High Rise Complex (CHRC) is the new everyday space of many people residing in these buildings and supposedly the most valued one, being the familiar and close-by open space (Burgess et al., 1988). CHRCs, produce new configurations of space thus creating a new set of human-environment relations. In order to configure the urban experience offered by CHRCs and to delve on the future form of urbanity they forecast, this research first proposes a morphology that differentiates between different HRCs (sampling new complexes in 5 large cities in Israel) based on their form and function. Then, based on several case studies that captures the nuances of the different forms, using observations and walking tours, the case studies will be analyzed thus combining the conclusions to create a matrix that defines the relations between the type and specific physical components of CHRC and the human experience of it. [1] Following the definition in the guidebook for high rise building in Israel- tall building is 10 floors and above and "very tall" building is 20 floors and above (מ'צר'צ & מן, 2003).

Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

URBAN FUTURES
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THOUGHT FOR URBAN FOOD PLANNING: THE OOSTERWOLD (NL) EXPERIMENT TO NORMALISE AGRICULTURE IN URBAN PLANNING

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Abstract Body: Today's reality of rapidly expanding conurbations prompts the debate worldwide on how to feed cities secure, healthy and sustainable. In this debate the position of urban food planning has been widely acknowledged, however, little attention exists for the normalisation of agriculture in urban development. Two divergent discourses about the future of agriculture exist: the dominant global food system discourse driven by economic rationalities versus the alternative food networks discourse focussed on reconnecting civilians with food production. This paper explores a planning experiment that bridges both discourses and addresses the gap in the knowledge of normalising agriculture in urban development: Oosterwold. This new urban area of Almere (NL) merges urban development and agriculture, a transition in Dutch urban planning. The aim of this paper is to identify conditions and mechanisms that have instigated and enabled this planning experiment for agriculture. To reconstruct these conditions and mechanisms a context analysis is conducted, supplemented with stakeholder analysis. The paper shows that provenance, e.g. the historical connection of the area with food, was a major condition, as well as the fundamental change in thinking about planning and urban development in The Netherlands. Moreover the fact that there was relatively little pressure of urban development in this area due to the financial-economic crisis, was a relevant condition. It turned to be a low-risk experiment with very low opportunity costs. A favourable mechanism in the becoming of the experiment was that urban agriculture -an emerging societal niche- was prominently embraced by local policymakers and planners.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

TOWARD A TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSITION. SMART METHODS
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

REPURPOSING EVERYDAY APP FOR MAKING BETTER CITIES: EMBEDDED TAXONOMY AS MAJOR POINTS OF INTERVENTION

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Abstract Body: Digital platforms and mobile apps have potentials to foster civic engagement which in turn improves the transparency and accountability of urban planning process. Such potentials have reinvigorated existing thoughts of urban planning. However, little has been done to repurpose everyday app use to exploit points of intervention for social change. In this paper, borrowing the digital methods approach developed by Richard Rogers, we argue that repurposing Web-native techniques for urban planning and everyday life can have immediate and long-lasting impacts on urban interaction patterns. For instance, we argue that the digital methods approach, along with user-generated data, can be used to repurpose the existing map navigation platforms for citizens to explore, engage with and provide feed to various points of interest (POI). In the case of Guangzhou city, a taxonomy of "Ecociviliazation Education" in the context of China is developed to provide a common-ground structure, which can be embedded into the app interaction design. With it, internet map platforms, urban planners, POI stakeholders and map users can survey, design and implement sites and projects that amount to a sustainable city. When generally applied to other existing platforms, the digital methods approach should allow both urban planners and interface/app designers to think along with existing platforms/apps to devise planning and interaction techniques for survey, design, and implementation, so as to incorporate inputs from user-citizens. We conclude that digital methods approach offers a novel path to reintroduce planning practices into the everyday practices of using the major internet and mobile app services.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

WATER MANAGMENT I: MANAGING URBAN CHANGE IN COASTAL / WATERSHED ZONES
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

BUILDING RESILIENCE AFTER EXTREME EVENTS – ASSESSING DAMAGE PATTERNS, VULNERABILITY AND LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM PLUVIAL FLOODING

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Abstract Body: In the recent past, several cities in Germany experienced severe precipitation events, which caused enormous damages and tragically several fatalities and injuries due to pluvial flooding. One reason for pluvial-flood related losses is the limited predictability of the hazard itself, as pluvial floods evolve abruptly and on a small scale, highly restricting warning management. Although GIS analyses become more common and allow for an identification of potential run-off paths and inundation areas, the missing comprehension of the vulnerability perspective on these events remains a major reason for persisting and even increasing losses. This is the entry point of this paper, which aims at facilitating the understanding of past damage patterns and future vulnerabilities in order to reveal 'lessons to be learned' and to further enhance resilience-building. The paper presents results from a representative survey of all households (approximately 6,000) of a German city recently affected by pluvial flooding and focusses on the following issues: i.) The reconstruction of damage patterns (including damaged goods and values, water entry points into buildings, the ratio of uninsured losses); ii.) The documentation of vulnerability patterns (including the positioning of technical building facilities, usage of building basement, storage location of valuables); and iii.) The identification of lessons to be learned (including status of and inducement for preventive measures, e.g. structural strengthening; self-provision/insurance; knowledge). Concluding, the paper reflects on the consequences for local spatial planning and aims at discussing systematic approaches for enhancing resilience.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

(TRANSBOUNDARY) GOVERNANCE OF WATER
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

SPATIAL GOVERNANCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE INTERNATIONAL WADDEN SEA REGION

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Abstract Body: European spatial planning, from the European Spatial Development Perspective to the Territorial Agenda of the European Union 2020 constitutes a high-level commitment to the importance of place-based and spatially-sensitive approaches to governance within the European Union. In recent years, however, it appears that the distinctive spatial dimension at the core of territorial governance has become increasingly elusive. Considerations of spatiality continue to be marginal within mainstream academic and policy debates on the governance of the European Union. At the same time, spatial approaches are coming to the fore in European environmental governance, accompanied by the emergence of transboundary environmental spaces at multiple spatial scales. In practice transboundary environmental spaces constitute complex multi-scalar institutional arenas involving the negotiation of territorial and functional, soft and hard constructions of space. Their boundaries may be understood as the product of political negotiation and the socio-spatial construction of environmental problems at particular scales. This paper explores the construction of transboundary environmental spaces through a case study of the trilateral Wadden Sea cooperation, an intergovernmental cooperation space, at the North Sea coast of Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. The case study focuses specifically, on the relationships between institutional spaces at multiple scales within the Wadden Sea region and discusses the potential for innovative processes of spatial strategy-making and soft space governance in this complex environmental policy field.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

CO-CREATING
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

FROM COWORKING SPACES TO URBAN PLACES : THE NEW HOPE OF THE KNOWLEDGE CITY ?

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Abstract Body: The phenomenon of Coworking Spaces (CWS) as innovative workplaces is recent, and it has been little studied through the lenses of Urban Planning's theories and practices. The aim of this communication is to question the theoretical and empirical planning framework to deeply understand the relation between CWS and cities in terms of co-creation of places from professional praxis and local communities. Our methodology is based on planning documentation review, comparative qualitative fieldwork, analysis of the urban morphology and semi-structured interviews with various stakeholders. On the one hand, we question the role of urban planners and public sectors to accompany these interstitial arenas, on the other, we ask how to deal with the multi-scalar externalities in local communities and urban fabric generated by the insertion of CWS. We argue that a better and critical understanding of the relation between coworking places and urban spaces and how they contribute to each other is a necessary condition to accommodate activities of the New Economy in metropolitan neighborhoods. Our findings revealed that urban planning and CWS are related through three types of mechanisms : (1) Regulatory urbanism especially to enhance the quality of the place or to adresse the segregation issu in older industrial neighborhoods ; (2) Bottom-up urbanism led by local communities and ECW communities to face the youth unemployment or to create a new cultural common ; (3) Shared comprehensive planning led by public and private stakeholders overall in urban regeneration process based on the city marketing and place attachment.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

URBAN PLANNING PROCESSES & DESIGN
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

DOES THE URBAN INTERFACE MATTER?: THE ROLE LONGER URBAN PERIMETERS ON CITY GROWTH AND PERI-URBAN FARMLAND VALUE

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Abstract Body: AIMS: Much of the 'new science of cities' is focused on issues of urban scale and infrastructure, but there is a need to consider fundamental ecological theories that give rise to a feed urban growth and vitality. To this end, the guiding theory in urban development largely views concentric urban form as preferable. Non-concentric urban morphologies are considered undesirable and even pathologic for poor land-use planning with the primary argument that more exposure to the urban interface will spur the conversion of non-urban lands. **SCOPE** This study pioneers a method for measuring the urban interface based on the outline of census-defined Urban Areas. These measurements are used in multivariate spatial regression analysis on county-level data for the United States. This initial research focuses on peri-urban agriculture as an important explanatory variable in revealing the underlying ecological explanation for longer urban interfaces. Variables include population characteristics and agricultural dynamics. Case studies on 30 outlier counties reveal land-use planning methods associated with increased urban interfaces. **ARGUMENT** This research argues that increased rugosity, or greater urban interface exposure, is vital to both urban and agricultural markets. **CONCLUSIONS:** Findings demonstrate that an increased urban interface is associated with large populations, high rates of population growth, high demand in the housing market, and significant historic peri-urban farm holdings involved in direct-marketing. By offering an approach that integrates urban and agricultural areas, this research extends the mixed-use paradigm to the metropolitan and regional scale.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

CHANGING PRACTICES AND IDEOLOGIES OF PROPERTY RIGHTS
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

RESTRICTIONS TO LAND PROPERTY RIGHTS, AND COMPENSATIONS TO LAND OWNERS FOR THE ACQUISITION OF PUBLIC SPACES IN GREEK CITIES. JURISPRUDENCE OF GREEK COURTS AND THE ECHR

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Abstract Body: ABSTARCT Public space is a scarce resource for Greek cities, which lag significantly behind both, the standards defined in urban planning text books, and the equivalent figures in most of the other EU member states. Imposition of restrictions to land property rights, for purposes of acquisition of public space, is allowed by the Greek Constitution. Principles ruling such a process are the one of proportionality, and the one of equal distribution of dues of public character. Accordingly, total deprivation of property rights on land may take place only after the equivalent compensation in full to the landowner. In the Greek Constitution, compensation in full equals the net value of the property, while damages accrued due to the restrictions imposed to the rights of property exploitation are not taken in account. Related decisions of the Council of the State are in accordance to the constitutional premises. The above jurisprudence is in direct antithesis to the article 1 of the First Additional Protocol of the European Court of Human Rights, and there are plenty of cases of appeals of Greek landowners to ECHR, against related decisions of local courts. This article examines the legal restrictions to land property rights for the acquisition of public space and the reduction in property values due to these restrictions, and analyses the notion and objectives of relative compensations according to the Greek legal order, in relation to the equivalent rules and principles of ECHR.
Keywords: public urban space, property rights, compensation, restrictions, land property.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

NEW POLICY DEVELOPMENTS
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CAN GOOD PLANNING BE "INFRASTRUCTURE LED"?

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Abstract Body: For a good number of years there have been discussions within different national contexts and varied theoretical zones, of how far planning has been "taken over" by infrastructure concerns, or whether that would be a good or bad development, or whether in fact urban development has always historically been led by key infrastructure systems (Herce 2013, Neuman 2009, Priemus 2017, WRR 1999) - as against the aspiration of "integrated planning" (Stead and Meijers 2009). There has been consideration of this across different planning scales, including the national (in the Netherlands, Scotland) and the European, where possible drivers have been the Trans European Networks programmes (Marshall 2014). This paper picks up some of these debates, and explores them by means of a study of two developing features of state policy in England, both of which may be coming close to "spatial planning", in some sense of that phrase. There is discussion amongst planners and commentators as to whether this may give hope for the return or reinvention of strategic and spatialised planning. The two initiatives are in the work of the National Infrastructure Commission particularly its work on the National Infrastructure Assessment, and on the Cambridge to Oxford Corridor, and the work of Sub-National Transport Bodies, particularly of Transport for the North. The paper therefore represents a reflection on the continuing evolution of UK state policy towards spatialisation, especially in relation to big infrastructure systems, in an era of highly neoliberalised approaches to public planning. I omit references given word limits.

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

IDEOLOGIES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE ETHICAL UNDERPINNINGS OF PROFESSION PLANNING PRACTICE IN THE US

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Abstract Body: The Ethical Underpinnings of Professional Planning Practice in the U.S. We (Lauria and Long, 2017) found, in updating the seminal 1979 Howe and Kaufman survey of practicing planners in the U.S.A., that most U.S. planners today reject a political role as an advocate for specific policies or stakeholders, and were more likely to adopt a technician role as an unbiased professional simply reporting data and information to a variety of stakeholders. Their espoused behavior was largely consistent with deontic or rule-based ethical frameworks, many of which are embedded in the American Institute of Certified Planners Code. In that work, we assumed that our respondents reported playing a technician role largely because they found that role to be more effective, and perhaps less personally threatening. Understanding that assessing answers to simple scenarios and quantifying factors that may lose meaning when quantified may have affected our results, we interviewed a wide variety of these same planners, seeking deeper insights in what motivates their decisions, how they personally determine what is ethical behavior in the more contested and real-world situations that they face, and the skills needed to negotiate them successfully and ethically. Combining these qualitative interviews with our survey results allows practitioners and academics to better understand the ethical bases of professional planning practice in the U.S.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

TERRITORY, RESCALING, VISUALISATION
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

FROM HETEROGENEOUS PLANNING INFORMATION TO MAPS: VISUALIZING PLANNING INTENTIONS TO MODEL THE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN REGIONS

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Abstract Body: Strategic spatial plans are preferred tools to envision future development in urbans regions. The main directions of spatial development, called planning intentions, can be fragmented in these documents and are commonly represented in a mixing mix of text, graphics, tables, diagrams and maps. This information does not always allow for a clear visualisation of the planning intentions and of how they reinforce or hamper each other. The purpose of this study is to develop a method to translate planning intentions into maps in order to better understand their spatiality. Focusing on the case study of Copenhagen, we conduct a content analysis of the strategic spatial plan (i.e. The Fingerplan 2013) to identify the main planning intentions. For each of these planning intentions, we systematically collect all information contained in the plan such as details on location, spatial extent, planned conversion or transformation of land use, and fuzziness. With this information we build a model to translate the planning intentions into pixel-based maps and thus visualize the planning intentions. Finally, a composite map of the planning intentions of the The Fingerplan is presented and discussed. This study is expected to contribute to a better understanding of the spatiality of strategic planning and eventually to enable a better link between spatial planning and land change modelling.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

KNOWLEDGE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

FLAGSHIP ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTS IN THE CONTEXT OF DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL PRACTICES: THE CASE OF THE KULTUR- UND KONGRESSZENTRUM LUZERN (KKL)

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Abstract Body: Discussions of flagship architectural projects frequently focus on architectural and urban aspects, but neglect the political and institutional processes that accompany their realization. This paper discusses the case of the Kultur- und Kongresszentrum Luzern (KKL), as it presents useful insights on the prominence of such processes in driving change. The KKL was as an unlikely project in a small and economically rather weak town in Switzerland. Four consecutive ballots were held between 1988 and 1994, in which the city had to get the voters' approval to start the planning process, to re-zone the site and to allocate approximately 100 Mio. Swiss francs in taxpayer money for the project. This process shaped the KKL. As a result of this process 'star' architect, Jean Nouvel was commissioned, his professional status legitimized an exceptional design and was instrumental in fundraising efforts. The democratic process also resulted in a multifunctional and inclusive program of the KKL, which granted usage rights of the concert hall for local associations and concert organizers at discounted prices. In addition, KKL's special form of Public Private Partnership constellation ensured an intricate decision making process where public partners, the city and canton of Lucerne had a majority, but a veto power was also granted to a major private partner, namely, the concert hall foundation. This paper concludes that when such processes enable the realization of such controversial projects, they subsequently also enable some of these projects to become transformative forces within their respective cities.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

FARMLANDS AND COUNTRYSIDES: POLICIES, PLANNING AND LEGAL MATTERS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

SECOND HOMES IN THE AUSTRIAN ALPS FROM A PLANNING PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract Body: Many people dream of a second home out in the countryside or with a spectacular view of a lake or a mountain range. The alpine areas of Austria have been a target market for second homes for many decades. With a shrinking local population and increasing numbers of second home owners economic, social and ecological challenges emerge. The paper aims to outline the role and possibilities of spatial planning in steering these developments. The research is based on an evaluation study for the province of Vorarlberg that aims to legally establish rates for second homes per municipality and incorporates all alpine provinces of Austria. The core question was, to which extent planning can intervene in the real estate market and what is an agreeable ratio of second homes to principal residences. Since Switzerland has restricted the possibilities to build, buy or lease second homes considerably even more investors seek for real estate in Austria. The development pressure on alpine villages is increasing and municipalities are concerned with infrastructure costs, increase in land prices and social transformations. The analysis provides an overview of the legal mechanisms in place to regulate second homes via normative quotas, land-use planning or restrictions for real estate transactions. It additionally evaluates the constitutional limits of municipalities and provinces to intervene in such market driven developments. On the whole, the talk/paper provides an assessment of the current steering capacity of spatial planning in connection with a problematic second home development in the Austrian Alps.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND THE CURRICULUM L
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

PLANNING THE MIRAGE: LESSONS FOR PLANNING EDUCATION FROM ABU DHABI

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Abstract Body: Planning educators differ in their opinions regarding the 'appropriateness of Western planning education for poor countries' students', and on the question of whether training of students from developing countries should be based on 'general principles' or 'contextual material specific to poor countries' (Sanyal, 1990). These questions need to be addressed again today, in the age of an interconnected economy, global consultants, and a growing acceptance of policy transfer. Today most planning programs in the West offer courses in 'international development' or closely related variants. The concern now is about an appropriate planning education with a global outlook, for all students. But as the Other becomes more mainstream in Western planning education, the assumption that Western planning education is robust enough to accommodate global differences, becomes more entrenched. Western-educated academics, hired to teach in developing countries, are in a unique position to test this hypothesis. This paper is based on the authors' observations and experiences over seven years, teaching Urban Planning at the undergraduate level, at a private university in Abu Dhabi. During this period the authors were involved with program design, course design, accreditation and quality assurance, mentorship, along with service, teaching, and research. The paper compares the practices and circumstances of urban planning in UAE with the "anchor points" of the field's identity (Myers et al., 1997). This analysis reveals some of the key differences in the objectives, institutions, and mechanics of urban planning in UAE, and also in the values that underpin planning endeavors. Is Western planning education relevant to the UAE? The paper concludes with recommendations for improving planning education.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

HERITAGE, TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

THE UNIVERSIADE AS A MEANS FOR THE REALISATION OF URBAN POLITICS STRATEGY: CASE STUDY ZAGREB, CROATIA

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Abstract Body: The organization of a mega-event can serve as a means of realizing the strategy of urban politics, enabling in a short time realisation of numerous interventions, directly or indirectly related to the event. These realized interventions in the city and its region can become permanent heritage, thus improving the long-term quality of life of their inhabitants. The aim of this paper is to show how large sports events contribute to the development of the host city and region, putting the emphasis on the 14th Summer Universiade held in Zagreb in 1987 and the realization of urban politics strategy of that period. Through its history, Zagreb hosted several significant large sports events, the most significant of which was the Summer Universiade held in 1987. Therefore, this paper explores the interventions realized in the preparatory period of event that contributed to the overall quality of life and which were strategic for Zagreb's urban development in the 1980s. In addition of being a significant sports event, the 14th Summer Universiade was also a major cultural event that served as an instrument for the realization of numerous projects for the construction of new and improvement of existing sports buildings and complexes, accommodation capacities, and urban renewal of the city centre. Since most of the interventions would not have been realized in such a short period of time, we can say that the Universiade was a means of realizing urban development politics and renewal of Zagreb.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

VARIOUS PERSPECTIVES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATION COMMUNITIES IN A REGIONAL CONTEXT

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Abstract Body: The aim of this paper is to increase the insights in different perspectives on station communities, exploring the outlook for energy efficient and sustainable station communities in a regional context. To counteract spatial inequalities and support a more sustainable interplay between communities and cities in the region Västra Götaland (Sweden), it is central to develop energy efficient and sustainable structures, such as regional railways. One aspect of the development of regional railway lines is station communities, with an urban core near the railway station. This structure involves both transportation planning and spatial planning, which is interesting since national and regional administrative levels focus on infrastructure and strategic structures, while the local level controls spatial planning but not the funds for infrastructure and transportation planning. Consequently, different administrative levels express diverging visions and ideas about station communities. In order to enhance a cohesive development of both the station communities and the region, the various visions and ideas need to be discussed and coordinated, thereby facilitating the development of both station communities and region. Findings, based on qualitative interviews with actors in various administrative levels, show differences in their development targets for station communities, depending on their roles in the planning process and their function (including matters of funding). This affects the planning and development of the station communities, the regional development, and the urban-rural relations within it. Depending on what and whose perspective the planning is based on, it might have consequences for the inhabitants at the local level.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

COLLECTIVE TRANSPORT. A SPATIAL ANALYSIS IN THE CITY OF RECIFE, BRAZIL

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Abstract Body: This work is part of a PhD thesis, whose objective is the methodological development to identify and evaluate spatial gaps due to the imbalance between supply and demand of public transport in the Brazilian city of Recife. The municipality has 1,633,697 inhabitants, population density of 7,039.64 inhabitants / km² and only 49.6% of urban households have adequate urbanization. Following the trend of Latin American cities, the poorer population lives in the peripheries, depending on the public transport to move. The imbalances between supply and demand, and the gaps created by these imbalances, contribute to accentuate social inequalities. It is intended to show some aspects already detected in the spatial gaps / needs of the neighborhoods of Recife, based, respectively, on supply indices (public transport supply) and on demand indices (indicators that reflect social needs). Using the smaller Brazilian geographic unit (the census sector) and including population density, the results are more consolidated than in previous versions of this study. A prior analysis of the disadvantage in the use of public transport as a factor of social exclusion is also presented. It is expected that, in the results obtained, there will be a contradiction in the distribution of the public transport supply, in the face of already identified space gaps. It was possible to observe areas of low-income population with insufficient public transportation, or high-income neighborhoods, where car users dominate, with provision for excess public transportation.
Keywords: Public transport. Assessment of gaps. Social exclusion

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INFORMALITY
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

WORKING ON THE 'DARK PLACE' OF SOUTHERN EUROPEAN METROPOLITAN CITIES. AN ANALYSIS OF INFORMAL PRACTISES AND CRITIQUE ON APPROACHES OF PUBLIC HOUSING POLICIES

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Abstract Body: The debate on housing practices of self-help mainly focalizes on Southern countries of the world, while in the Northern countries informal practices are still marginal or neglected compared to their proactive roles that could play in reframing public policies. Although this phenomenon has been recently re-evaluated in Europe, especially as antagonism between legality and illegality and rights, the housing practices of self-help could be a promising approach to solve housing deprivation in many metropolitan cities where the gap of income between rich and poor is keener. However, in Italy and in other European countries, squatters are illegal persons and therefore it becomes more complicated for public policies to recuperate them in terms of legality compared to the other countries where the distinction between the "dark zone" of illegality and the "white zone" of rights is less emphasised. The paper analyses the informal practices of re-appropriation of empty public properties in the case study of Palermo. In the general framework of high percentages of empty residences and unutilised buildings, the paper will focus on the correlation between distribution of squats, of social-economic hardship and of self-help practices. The aim is to make visible the invisible phenomenon of illegal occupation highlighting the different national approach, more repressive, compared to the local agenda more open to the dialogue and to the governance with vulnerable social groups. In this framework the cities could play the role of mediators between inhabitants and State to enhance housing policies toward more democratic forms.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

IN HONUR OF PROFESSOR LEONIE JANSSEN-JANSEN (1975-2018) REAL-ESTATE MARKETS, FINANCIAL RISK AND LEGAL MECHANISMS, II
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE EFFECTS ON THE TRANSACTION COSTS OF LEGAL REGULATIONS RELATED TO PLAN MAKING PROCESSES: THE EXAMPLE OF TURKEY

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Abstract Body: In Turkey, after 1980s, privatization and deregulation policies were applied in the field of planning. On the one hand, the planning authorities were given to the local governments by Reconstruction Law. On the other hand, the planning authorities were given to the central government institutions by special purposed laws. One of the main motivation behind the legal regulations was seen as accelerating and being free from bureaucracy. Thus, markets and private actors have acquired a much larger say in the allocation of resources. However, this tendency has caused to fragmentation in the planning field in time, and it has revealed an adverse effect for the construction industry. The powers held by the local government in the current planning system -like plan making, land readjustment and expropriation- are also used by central governments units. One of the institutions is TOKİ (Toplu Konut İdaresi - Mass Housing Administration). It becomes an important actor within the fragmented structure formed in the post-2000 period. The other central government unit is Environmental and Urbanization Ministry. This paper aims to make a comparative transaction cost analysis of the plan making processes of local government and central government units in Turkey. In the study, transaction costs of the local government unit's, Ministry's and TOKİ's plan making processes are analyzed and the expanded authorities of central government units in the post-2000 period are examined from the perspective of transaction cost theory. **Keywords:** Regulations, Transaction cost, Plan making, Institutional practices, Turkey.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

GLOBAL SOUTH
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

EVALUATING CONGESTION POLICY INSTRUMENTS IN JAKARTA

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Abstract Body: Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, is notorious for its traffic jams. Over time, government authorities have developed and implemented several policy instruments to reduce congestion. These range from toll roads to public transportation to Travel Demand Management (TDM) measures such as the "three in one" scheme and the "odd-even" scheme. Unfortunately, like in many other cities, these measures have been implemented without due consideration for the evaluation of their impact on traffic flow, impeding a judgement on their success. In this research we evaluate the current odd-even scheme in Jakarta based on available data. We discuss methods by which effects on congestion can be measured and develop an approach that can be used by the responsible authorities for future interventions. We use traffic flow data on two main corridors and a number of alternative routes. We formulate a number of hypotheses to test if changes in traffic flows have happened. Results indicate that, while minor changes have occurred, a systematic effect of and causal relation with the odd-even scheme on traffic flows could not be established. Based on literature, we review and evaluate methods by which impacts of other relevant TDM schemes have been determined, and discuss their application to the Jakarta situation. We conclude that systematic evaluation is required based on a consistent methodology, which allows controlling for non-traffic related parameters that are of influence. Looking ahead, we provide recommendations on how the policy of electronic road pricing, which is to be implemented in 2019, may be evaluated.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

CYCLING AND WALKING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

TOWARDS A FRAMEWORK FOR TRACING OPPORTUNITIES FOR BICYCLE ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT IN GHENT (BELGIUM)

E. Van Eenoo
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Abstract Body: Considering the scale and the spatial configuration, urban development in Ghent might be primarily organised around the bicycle as a key transport mode of the future. This principle is called Bicycle Oriented Development (BOD). But how can we trace opportunities for BOD? Where are actors in favour of BOD to be found? To answer these questions and to assess the role of actors in spatial planning, the research calls upon literature dealing with 'planning of undefined becoming'. From there, we can conclude that spatial planners have a twofold role to play in supporting BOD: on the one hand, in pointing out cracks in the system, creating and visualizing windows of opportunity, and on the other hand, in activating actors, bringing them together, and enhancing the resilience of existing BOD-coalitions. Examples of BOD-initiatives are analysed and from those experiences, we can conclude that the required conditions consist of the presence of fertile ground, and of a trigger to activate relevant actors and conditions in which the initiative can thrive. Actors who succeed in creating a diverse coalition gain the most success. Including actors who aren't involved in mobility issues at first hand seems to facilitate the process. Based on these insights, we develop a framework that distinguishes between spatial-physical features and the presence of actors who might organise themselves in a BOD-coalition. In the case presented, this framework is applied to Ghent.

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

ASSESSING AND MEASURING RISK AND RESILIENCE
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

USING FACEBOOK AS SOCIAL SENSING DATA TO IMPROVE POTENTIAL INUNDATION MAPS

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Abstract Body: Extreme climate events and torrential rainfall bring serious flooding disaster. As an island nation, Taiwan lies in the Western Pacific subtropical typhoon path hub and coupled with the impact of rugged terrain, more likely to trigger regional extreme heavy rainfall events. Such a heavy rainfall in a short period of time has surpassed the current flood protection capacity and causes serious flooding. To adapt it, Taiwan's government based upon complicated simulation results and announced potential inundation maps for disaster prevention planning and emergency response. However, the scenario might not match real-time flood disaster. Big data change the way we obtain and use data. One way to initiative obtain data is using Python to crawl information from social media. In Taiwan, most people use Facebook as social media. Therefore, this research focus on the Facebook interaction in Taiwan, Tainan city and after 2009. We will use these methods to obtain flooding information from Facebook, and sort out the mentioned flooding locations and time to make flooding maps based on the perception of people in the social media. Afterwards, we will then revise potential inundation map according to real-time flood events to increase its reliability. Expected Outcome 1.Identifying areas of frequent flooding in different events, find out their common characteristics, and whether the government has put flood control in these areas. 2.Find out the place that people informed flooding but cannot be simulated by potential inundation maps, provide advice for disaster prevention plan or potential inundation maps' parameter correction.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING (ARL WORKING GROUP)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

IMAGINING METROPOLITAN REGIONS: THE EVOLVING SPATIALITY OF METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT

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Abstract Body: The paper will critically examine how metropolitan regions are being (re-)imagined through institutional reforms in contemporary Europe. It will achieve this by tracing changes in how metropolitan regions are being imagined – how they are defined, delimited and designated, which role they are assigned and what kind of policy role they are asked to play- in different national contexts. Taking a comparative perspective the paper will to include visual representations covering metropolitan regions in Europe, but also possibly in North America and Asia that will highlight similarities and differences in how the metropolitan region concept is being imagined and mobilised in planning and policy. We will also use these spatial maps to reveal trends and tensions in how metropolitan regions are being (re--)imagined. The overall contribution of the paper is to characterize contemporary approaches to imagining metropolitan regions, and account for how this fits within longer--term trajectories of how metropolitan regions are being mobilised in intellectual and policy discourses. The paper will present a preliminary draft of an edited book and is proposed as a contribution to a possible special session coordinated by Peter Schmitt.

Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

CONTESTED HERITAGES: URBAN REGENERATION AND DISPLACEMENT
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

NEGOTIATING HERITAGE FOR THE FUTURE: DISCOURSES OF ECONOMIC REVITALISATION AND CULTURAL REPRESENTATION -- THE CASE OF DADAOCHENG IN TAIPEI.

Y. Cheng
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Abstract Body: The discourse of the creative city has been employed worldwide to revitalise historic centres with new cultural images and social functions. However, when the creative trend coordinates with neoliberal urban governance, it may exclude local actors from participation and accelerate the process of gentrification. This vigilant warning has gained much attention, but equally important is the resilient dynamics of counteractions initiated by local people. How they respond to the rapid transformations, how they struggle for their rights over living spaces, and how they interact with and form coalition with other stakeholders, are crucial questions to understand their resistant and cooperative practices. This study focuses on the Dadaocheng area, the most prominent historic preservation district in Taipei City, where the creative formula has been prescribed for urban regeneration but has also received much criticism. Since some local groups were not satisfied with the material representation of historic buildings or the commodification of cultural creativity, they tried to use different strategies, including guided walking tours, community newspaper, and documentary films, to present the 'authentic faces' of Dadaocheng in their minds and to preserve stories and memories of the neighbourhood. This study examines their oral, written, and visual narratives through discourse analysis, and argues that although their efforts have both influenced urban policy and have enhanced community mobilisation, major difficulties emerged from the contradictions between cultural sustainability and commercial profitability. Multiple values of the historic district are thus continuously interpreted, articulated, and negotiated among different interested groups.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

EXCLUDING (I)
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

RELIGION, VIOLENCE, AND DEVELOPMENT IN BELO HORIZONTE, BRAZIL

P. Wood
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Abstract Body: Urban development, particularly in the global South, is often framed by practitioners around the idea that lower income residential areas (especially informally erected slums) impede a city's growth. In Brazil, where this is frequently the case, the rights of those directly affected by gentrification and discriminatory policies have been protected by federal legislation in the City Statute, derived in part from Lefebvre's Right to the City. However, in many more violent or impoverished urban neighborhoods formal state intervention is limited, making these rights scarce to materialize into tangible benefits. Particularly in *favelas* or Brazilian informal slums, the absence of the state creates a void often filled by traffickers of illicit products and/or evangelical churches or other places of worship. In this paper I explore the values and goals of religious and development leaders in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, to better understand how these leaders perceive the role of religious institutions as they relate to urban development and urban violence. Using Q methodology I assess what values and goals are prominent among development and religious leaders in Belo Horizonte and what lessons can be drawn from this city for other regions in Brazil. Religious institutions often wield much influence within a city's development trajectory and response to violent criminal activity, though their role within development efforts is not always clear. In this paper I aim to shed more light on the relationship between religion and development at the municipal level so as to broaden the range of perspectives involved in urban development analysis.

Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

FUTURES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

HARNESSING THE LIVING LAB?: INSTITUTIONAL WAYFINDING FOR ENERGY TRANSITION ACTIVISM

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Abstract Body: For the first time in Korea, a group of citizen in Seoul who are enthusiastic community activists for energy transition proceeded a living lab project designed for their own energy self-sufficient neighbourhood. Though being co-organized by researchers who introduced European living lab cases to the group and funded by a research institute for the Central government, the project was a significant concern for local governments as an alternative model for energy transition policy diffusion. The policy diffusion with citizen's initiative may well be regarded as a consumer-centred and democratic alternative, contrasting the old top-down policy that prefers big energy companies and industrial suppliers as key actors. However, the institutionalization of the citizen initiative with public support was not simply a quick and easy way because it would collide with the local government's existing practices. With the living lab case, this study traced the trajectory of the project focusing on the experience of organizers and participants, and investigated institutional obstacles in establishing a relevant ordinance for local government. There found a critical gap between two different perspectives besides restrictive administrative practices. The activists contended that the policy model should have open frame and that long-term institutional support be needed for incubation of catalyst groups, meanwhile the local council members and the government officials preferred pre-defined model and its replications. While the case seems to imply the usefulness of tactical detour to institutionalize social experiments, it also raises a question about how institutions could accommodate community activism.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN FORM (LLL)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

A STUDY ON THE TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF SHANGHAI LARGE-SCALE RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY

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Abstract Body: In recent years,the large-scale residential community development for building affordable housing leaded by the government is on going quietly in many big cities. Most of these projects are large scale and concentrated in urban peripheral area or suburb. Although these areas are connected by a developed traffic network system, the absence of effective transport policy supports of large-scale suburbanization trend would indicate "urban sprawl" problem, increase more travel difficulties to residents or lead to a car - oriented development mode.This paper takes Shanghai as an example, analyzes the site selection and the layout of Shanghai large-scale residential community, summarizes the characteristics of the planning and traffic system of the typical large-scale residential communities, and hopes to propose traffic strategy on the macro and micro scales and from specific operation perspective. On one hand, this traffic strategy could integrate the large-scale residential community construction with the public transportation development, in order to provide traffic convenience for affordable housing aimed at low-income groups. On the other hand, it also could inhibit the car-oriented development, promote mutual support between public transport services and urban living patterns, to some extent, inhibit or alleviate the"urban sprawl" and lead to the sustainable development of urban form. **Keywords:** large-scale residential community; urban sprawl; traffic strategy; sustainable development

Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

RESILIENCE AND LACK OF RESOURCES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

INTEGRATED PLANNING STRATEGIES FOR ITALIAN SMALL VILLAGES: A CASE STUDY IN THE BASILICATA REGION.

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Abstract Body: About the 70% of Italian Municipalities have less than 5.000 inhabitants. Many of these small villages are located along the Apennines, in areas prone to different hazards. In the last decades, these villages have suffered a significant decline due to their geographical location, being placed in mountainous and scarcely accessible areas, and to massive migrations due to the lack of jobs and urban facilities. However, these villages represent a key ***resource*** for Italy, being often characterized by relevant historical and architectural values as well as by a significant natural heritage and a robust agricultural tradition. Unfortunately, as largely demonstrated by recent seismic events that affected some municipalities along the central Apennines, socio economic decline is significantly increasing the vulnerability of these villages in the face of the heterogeneous hazard factors they are prone to, undermining their possibility to deal with, but also to be built back better after, hazardous events. Therefore, Small Villages represent nowadays an important challenge for Italy that require significant resources and effective strategies to break the declining cycle, promote their structural, economic and social development and reduce their vulnerability to hazards. Based on the above, this paper will focus on the initiatives recently launched in Italy in favor of the Small Villages, focusing in detail on a case study area located in the Basilicata Region in Southern Italy. Moving from the analysis of current weaknesses and existing opportunities, some hints to develop integrated strategies aimed both at safeguarding cultural and natural heritage and at enhancing safety and well-being of local communities will be outlined.

Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CO-EVOLUTIONARY STRATEGIES LL
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE ROLE OF RESIDENT-LED INITIATIVES IN CO-CREATING THE CITY

J. Chen
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Abstract Body: This research aims to shed new light on the topic of co-creation between a government and its residents, and in particular the role of semi-formal and informal resident-led initiatives in modern day governance and planning. It responds to the current dialog on the role of the "citizen" and "user" in government, and analyzes how co-creation manifests on the ground, and what its potential is to shape the urban and social fabric of our cities. We take Singapore as a case study, which has a strong history of central planning and top-down governance, and traditionally little space for individualization. However, recent years have seen a growing recognition of ground-up initiatives, including efforts to stimulate them through grant calls for residents to develop their own service- and place-based initiatives. Other initiatives operating outside of government support also exist, providing a niche function for unmet needs. In this emerging space, we explore the role that co-creation has in enabling people to "make" their city. The research incorporates surveys and in-depth interviews with initiative founders and active participants, and traces the processes by which these initiatives are organized, actualized, scaled, and/or subsumed. We develop a typology to structure the wide array of motivations, aspirations and challenges that underpin these initiatives, and the roles they have in interacting with and evolving the city. Opportunities and limitations to strengthen a meaningful environment for co-creation are highlighted, together with an assessment of what its presence (or the lack thereof) means for governing in an increasingly complex society.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

(TRANSBOUNDARY) GOVERNANCE OF WATER
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE OF WATER SERVICE DELIVERY IN SMALL TOWNS: THE CASE OF MKATA AND KABUKU IN TANZANIA

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Abstract Body: Tanzania water sector has undergone massive reforms over the past decade with an overall objective of improving the quality, access and equitable delivery of water services. Despite the apparent conducive reforms, still delivery of adequate water supply to the growing population continues to challenge sector professionals and governments. The aim of this paper is to disentangle how water policies and strategies articulate at multiple levels of governance and among various actors can contribute to improving water service delivery in small towns taking the case of Kabuku and Mkata in Handeni District, Tanzania. The research is designed to seek for better delivery options of water services at the community and household levels. Specific objectives are: to examine individual and community views and perceptions of existing water services systems; to determine the role of institutional reforms and policy instruments in initiating and driving change in water service practices at local level; and to identify policy challenges and propose planning instruments including incentives. The study adopts mix research methods; policy reviews, institutional analysis, in-depth interviews, and focus group interviews with citizens, local officials and private water service providers. The paper reveals that there are contradictions in the region between formal and informal water service institutions, disconnect between actors at the macro, meso, and micro governance levels. In addition, the paper asserts that demand driven strategies and private sector involvement in water sector is paramount for establishing new water service delivery paradigms. **Keywords:** Water service delivery, multi-level governance, institutions, actors, small town

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

REAL-ESTATE MARKETS, FINANCIAL RISK AND LEGAL MECHANISMS, I
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

UNCOVERING THE HIDDEN COSTS OF TRANSFERABLE DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS (TDR) PROGRAMMES

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Abstract Body: Local jurisdictions in 36 US states have implemented Transferable Development Rights (TDR) programmes to provide a market-based approach to preserving farmlands and open space while redirecting future development to targeted areas. Participation in TDR programmes involves transaction costs which are costs over and above paying for TDR credits. Planners know little about the magnitude of transaction costs, who, if anyone, incurs a disproportionate share of these costs, or how transaction costs impact TDR participation. We estimated the magnitude and distribution of transaction costs incurred by participants in four county-wide TDR programmes in Maryland, a TDR pioneer, by interviewing multiple participants in these programmes. We found that total transaction costs were high and borne largely by private sector participants, although we excluded initial public-sector costs of establishing the programmes. Total transaction costs ranged from 13% to 21% of total TDR costs per transaction. Our findings were based on data reported by participants and may not be scalable; transaction costs, however, might deter landowners from participating in TDR programmes, thus thwarting the land-use goals of planners. Planners should work to reduce transaction costs by better constructing TDR programmes and providing greater information on TDR sale prices and potential buyers and sellers. Lowering, and more fairly, distributing transaction costs will make the TDR program a more successful approach to achieving land-use goals and addressing the externalities arising from land-use markets.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

CONTESTED HERITAGES: URBAN REGENERATION AND DISPLACEMENT
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

MARGINALISATION AND EMERGING SPACES OF HOPE BETWEEN NEOLIBERAL URBANISM AND 'INCLUSIVE HERITAGE' IN GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN.

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Abstract Body: Our project investigates what heritage 'does', in terms of promoting inclusivity or marginalisation, in the context of neoliberal urban developments. Democratic governments increasingly attempt to engage pluralistic and inclusive approaches into planning and cultural heritage policies. In Sweden, the 'Vision 2030 for Cultural Heritage management' has been designed with the ambition to make heritage inclusive, with the aim that "everyone, regardless of background, would feel that they can claim the cultural heritage that constitutes Sweden". Challenges, however, seem to raise when such institutional efforts materialize on the ground, encountering powerful competing political economic interests, at the urban scale. During the past thirty years, most Swedish cities have experienced striking neoliberalisation tendencies (Baeten 2012), unprecedented threats to housing affordability (Christophers, 2013), increasing urban polarization and segregation (Andersson and Turner, 2014), displacement of the poor (Thörn, 2011), and the spread of xenophobia and right-wing nationalism. Through the study of Gamlestaden, a post-industrial neighborhood in Gothenburg undergoing major redevelopments, we highlight the critical entanglements between 'inclusive heritage' ideas, processes of 'heritagesiation' and neoliberal urban policies. Early findings suggest that the management of heritage might actually legitimise and increase ongoing trajectories of social marginalisation, gentrification and displacement connected to neoliberal planning. Moreover, rather than facilitated by authorised political interventions, forms of pluralism and 'spaces of hope' for inclusive futures seem to emerge from informal uses of urban spaces.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

GAMING/ PLAYING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

CHILDREN, PLACE-MAKING AND DEMOCRATIC ENGAGEMENT

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Abstract Body: This presentation takes its departure in a research project situated in one of the suburbs of Gothenburg that have been pointed out as one of the particularly exposed urban areas of Sweden. Alongside a one-sided picture in the media of the community linked to problematic issues as segregation, exclusion and alienation, there is an aspiring grass root-movement that, with the support from the civic society, addresses questions about community development and democracy. Children's participation can be viewed as a beneficial contributor to community engagement (Derr 2015; Yuong & Barrett 2001). In "Children as Co-creators of the Urban Space" researchers from the University of Gothenburg and Chalmers work in close cooperation with a local school. The aim is to find ways for a continuous dialogue between pupils and planners in urban development, and to make city planning part of the school's regular education. The methodological tools involve ICT-tools, participatory action research approaches, traditional ethnological methods as well as the use of democratic tools offered by the city. How can this type of spatial agency amongst young people be used in a way that enforce civic engagement? And how can this place-making processes be linked to democratic engagement, empowerment and make hope for the future? Derr, V. (2015). Integrating community engagement and children's voices into design and planning education. *CoDesign – International Journal of CoCreation in Design and the Arts*, 11(2), 119–133. Young, L. & Barrett, H (2001). Adapting visual methods: Action research with Kampala street children. *Area*, 2001 33.2 141-152.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

DYNAMICS OF RESIDENTIAL CHOICE AND DEMAND
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

DETERMINANTS OF RESIDENTIAL CHOICE IN THE CITY OF RAJKOT, INDIA

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Abstract Body: This paper examines household residential location choice behaviour using a sample of household surveyed in the city of Rajkot in India. The study considers several potential determinants of residence location choice. These include several demographic and socio-economic factors as well location factors, which include accessibility to different activity purposes. The results provide evidence on the evolution of patterns of residential location in the city of Rajkot. Analysing social cluster formation it is found that religion is found to act as a binary filter with Muslim ghettos and non-Muslim residential areas. Further, spatial clustering is effected by castes and sub-castes. The elasticities with respect to the choice of the location with respect to wages, accessibility to main roads, school, distance from the centre of the town and commuting time is estimated. The results show that choice of different categories of residential houses varies substantially, accessibility to roads and wages have a significant influence on the type of residential individuals choose.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

URBAN RESILIENCE
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

INTEGRATING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES INTO SPATIAL PLANNING TO INCREASE RESILIENCE

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Abstract Body: Natural resources as basis on which life depends, should be of dominant concern within spatial planning, not only following the recent discussion of planetary boundaries, but also the visions of sustainable urban and regional development. In German spatial planning, natural resources also have "their own" sectoral planning – landscape planning, which is mainly oriented on natural subjects of protection. Still, political decisions on land-use and final regulatory land-use plans are seemingly following more short-term interests as well as more concrete sectoral stakes. In this context, the role of ecosystem services in urban and regional decision-making on land-use and development and accordingly horizontal spatial planning processes gains increased attention in the research literature. This paper presents results of a review on the state of research on how ecosystem services are integrated in urban and regional land-use planning. It is further discussed, how the current suggestions could contribute to other outcomes of spatial planning, more oriented towards resilience in the meaning of dealing with change processes and uncertainty.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

WATER MANAGMENT II: INNOVATIVE MODELS AND APPROACHES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF TRANSITION TOWARDS INNOVATIVE URBAN RAIN HARVESTING SYSTEMS IN STOCKHOLM

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Abstract Body: This paper departs from the need for change of urban rainwater management systems and practices in order to respond to multiple socio-environmental concerns. It identifies key issues addressed in the sociotechnical theory and transition literature influencing system transition trajectories. These issues which include pressures inducing change, context, actors, instruments, purposes, processes/dynamics, outputs and impacts set out the framework for the analysis of three urban rainwater harvesting (URH) projects in Stockholm. The cross-case analysis is important to understand factors of success and challenges for a breakthrough and mainstreaming of new sociotechnical system of URH within the same context. The multifunctionality of URH facilities as ecosystems, actors' agency and values, timing, clear liability for the planning, maintenance, and monitoring processes are key factors in the transition towards innovative sociotechnical facilities. The imbalance of positional power of actors involved (planners and water infrastructure engineers) in planning and system design processes, the lack of consent on the purposes of the systems and how they should be optimally designed have been obstructing factors. These issues are exacerbated by the lack of clear governance structure and liabilities for financing resources, maintenance and monitoring of the new systems. These shortcomings create positional and responsibilities conflicts resulting in dysfunctional systems, unfulfilled maintenance tasks and system deterioration. The paper concludes on the need for renegotiating the positional power of key actors and reordering relations within a new organization guided by new planning principles and clear liabilities to incubate the new systems and stabilize the processes of transition towards URHs.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

BELONGING/ENABLING
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

RETHINKING URBAN JUSTICE FROM THE AUTHORIZED PAST: STORIES FROM THE URBAN MARGINE AND CENTER

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Abstract Body: Whose stories are untold/unheard in city transformations is a shared critical question between heritage and planning studies. Scholars of heritage studies explain how particular stories become silenced or ethnically cleansed by authorised processes of 'heritageization'. Heard stories are often associated with the experiences of upper-middle and ruling classes, experts and science, or monumental societies. Planning and urban studies also explain how the exclusion of stories told from working-class or immigrant-dense areas has instigated calls for 'the right to the city' and other forms of resistance. In this study, we rethink these calls through a critical heritage perspective, following a twofold argument. First, stories on authorised heritage are often foreign to actual everyday life, especially in marginalised yet alive places. They are exhibited in museums and well-preserved sites. Second, democratic urban policies that seek the inclusion of 'untold/unheard' stories usually follow the assumption that 'ethnic' and less institutionalized practices/values should be recognised to enrich the 'centre'. These Western-centric approaches are reversed in this study by considering the 'margin' as our 'centre'. The idea is to begin from stories marginalised by heritageization processes, and to give stories on 'authorised heritage' the right to be included in everyday life. This can help challenge the structural forces that underlie the center/margin dichotomy, and silence or authorise stories. Investigating urban transformations in the suburb Gamlestaden, Gothenburg, showed how authorised heritage and urban discourses are continuously adjusted rather than challenged despite the government's ambitions to 'ethnicise' the nation and pluralise the urban.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

HOUSING PROVISION: PARTICIPATION AND INNOVATION
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

UNDERSTANDING CAPACITY BUILDING IN RETROFITTING RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS

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Abstract Body: Residential subdivisions have made a salient impact on the physical forms of cities and urban areas in Europe. Yet these environments are often criticized for being a driving force of urban sprawl and for offering neither the qualities of natural land on which they were build or catering for urban life and community facilities. In this context, their retrofitting must be envisioned, including their hidden potentialities: How to take up ecologic, structural, economic and social challenges in these territories, mainly dominated by the private property? In this paper, it is argued that democratic processes of capacity building offer fruitful methods to face these challenges and implement suburban retrofitting in a durable way. As it has been emphasized in the literature on strategic planning, civic participation and community development, processes of capacity building are processes of joint learning, which facilitate enabling multi-actor participation (Albrechts 2004, Healey 2010). Thus capacity-building efforts present specific emphasis on strengthening the capacities of a collective and create interstitial arenas for negotiations and learning between inhabitants, local NGOs, businesses and institutions. In order to illustrate why capacity building is key to suburban retrofit, 3 cases in France and Denmark will be explored, each representing different needs and focusing both on retrofitting of the individual lot to community facilities and structures. In this way, the paper will review and discuss how central concepts and approaches on capacity building may be appropriated to frame retrofitting strategies that meet the needs and desired outcomes of residents and communities as a whole.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

ECOSYSTEM BOUNDARIES & CONNECTIVITY/PROGRESS & CHALLENGES
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE DISCONNECTIONS IN URBAN HABITAT CONNECTIVITY RESEARCH

A. Lynch
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Abstract Body: Urban habitat fragmentation undermines the ability of cities to support biodiversity and disconnects residents from nature. Research in the fields of ecology and conservation biology identifies a variety of actions that could enhance connectivity. While highly relevant to planning, no synthesis of this literature considers planning research or implications. This paper examines the intersection between planning and natural sciences literature to describe the effectiveness of urban corridor and stepping stone strategies, identify actions that could enhance their ability to support faunal movement, and assess the state of planning knowledge about these possibilities. The study finds that, while ecological research on popular connectivity strategies like greenways and stepping-stones has increased significantly in the past 20 years, planning knowledge on the topics has stagnated. The broadest gaps exist in research on implementation strategies and connectivity project outcomes. Ecology and conservation biology provide a strong foundation for identifying urban features that support the movement of wildlife, but planning literature rarely examines the results of the plans and projects that create them, even in the short-term. These gaps are most prominent in studies from the United States, but appear in that of other countries. Given the prevalence of urban connectivity features, and the need for them to function in the long term, particularly as the climate changes, addressing these gaps should be a priority. The paper concludes with directions for future urban habitat connectivity planning research.

Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

THE RECOGNITION OF DIFFERENCES AND THE PLURAL DIMENSION OF ACTIVISM
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

AGONISM AND HARMONY: CASE STUDY OF CHINESE URBAN REGENERATION PRACTICE

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Abstract Body: Multiple plans exist in China. They refer to the national economy and social development plan, land use plan, and urban and rural plan, plus the eco-environmental protection plan, all of which contain the aspects of spatial control and regulation. On the national scale, four administrative departments, namely the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Land and Resources, the Ministry of Housing and Urban–Rural Development, and the Ministry of Environmental Protection, are respectively in charge of these four plans and compete with each other for spatial discourse, and constitute perhaps the most complicated planning system in the world. The idea of "the unification of multiple plans" (duogui heyi) was presented in China in 2014 to coordinate these plans and pilot programs were conducted in dozens of cities ever since then. These pilot programs, however, are led by different departments which have different interests and motivations, rather than conducted by collaborative stakeholders and competent departments. Thus, practitioners and scholars' discussion on the integration of multiple planning are from various perspectives such as the land use planning and urban planning. There are conflicts among these different perspectives, given that they have a common goal to integrate various plans which all aim to guide the development of certain space and territory, and to build consensus. It is thus worthy of exploring whether there is a third road or critical space between conflict and consensus in the experimentation of Chinese multiple planning integration.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN FORM (LLL)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

UNLOCKING THE COMPLEXITY OF RESIDENTIAL LOCATION CHOICE AND TRANSPORTATION MODE CHOICE

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Abstract Body: In the last couple of decades, research on transportation mode choice, residential location choice, and the linkage between the two has gained popularity worldwide. The adverse effects of increasing use of private vehicles for urban trips as well as the fact that home-based trips account for a large proportion of such trips are the main reasons for this trend. However, in spite of a large body of literature investigating these two decision dimensions, there still remains arguments about determinants of mode choice and residential location choice, and whether transportation mode choice is affected by the preferred mode of transportation or vice versa. The decision to move and the ensuing housing location choice are not only affected by several factors other than the preferred mode of transportation (e.g. other personal traits and preferences, residential tenure, household composition, employment changes, and neighborhood and housing qualities), but also, in turn, affect travel demand. This emphasizes the complexity of urban systems and the need for methodological frameworks which are capable of unlocking this complexity in the best possible way. This paper is a critical literature review that aims to highlight research gaps and methodological challenges in this area and proposes a research framework that accounts for more complex relationships between different sets of variables that could affect residential location and mode choice. If policy solutions are to be effective, it is necessary to understand the multi-dimensional relationship between different sets of variables that could affect the location and travel behavior of residents.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

COMMONING (I)
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

CITIES AND SELF-ORGANIZATION. A DISCUSSION STARTING FROM ROME

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Abstract Body: In this era characterized by the falling back of the *welfare state* and the lacking of the territories by politics and institutions, the cities are increasingly affected by practices and processes of re-appropriation of places, but also by forms of self-organization. In many cases, they constitute forms of reproduction and re-signification of places and therefore a potential of great interest. In other cases, they are critical experiences of the neoliberal development model, experiences of *commoning* and laboratories of alternative city perspectives. On the other hand, they are in some cases responses to social needs in substitutive form of public administration, and from another point of view, some experiences prefigure a "do-it-yourself" city logic. Therefore, they are experiences characterized by very different motivations, characters and ideas of cities, by many ambiguities, by power relations, by different "cultures of public ". Rome is characterized by many different forms of self-organization and is therefore a very suitable context for discussing it. Moreover, as the capital of a Western country, at the intersection of North and South of the world, in some ways it prefigures some dynamics that may affect other Western countries. The paper intends to read critically the experiences of self-organization starting from the Roman situation with the aim of interpreting its meaning in the broader context of contemporary urban transformation. Several years of research on field, with a direct knowledge of different experiences, support to reconstruct an articulated and in-depth frame, also in relation to the produced socio-spatial relationships.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

TRANSIT ORIENTED DEEVELOPMENT
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

TRAVEL BEHAVIOR IN TODS: THE JOINT IMPACT OF TRANSIT ACCESS, INCOME, AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract Body: Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) goals are often twofold: to increase housing equity near transit and to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Planners often assume that these two goals are fully compatible – moving low income persons near transit may reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and hence GHG emissions and further housing equity goals. Yet, these goals are not necessarily as aligned as assumed, because the travel-TOD relationship may vary along the income distribution – a point heretofore mostly overlooked in TOD planning. We examine the income-travel behavior relationship across levels of public transit access and neighborhood types in four metropolitan areas in the U.S. state of California: Los Angeles, San Francisco Bay Area, San Diego, and Sacramento. We use the state's best travel diary data; a total of 23,554 households and 310 rail stations are analyzed. Four household travel behaviors are measured: VMT (a proxy for emissions), transit trip count, transit trip share, and probability of using transit. We find that living in TODs reduces household VMT and increases the household transit trip share, the probability of taking transit, and the number of transit trips, regardless of neighborhood type, confirming past results. However, looking across the income distribution reveals trade-offs between transit accessibility, income and travel behavior. Higher-income households reduce VMT most when living near transit regardless of neighborhood type, while lower-income households use the transit system most in denser, transit-served neighborhoods. This suggests the need to better incorporate both housing and transport equity and environmental goals in transit planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

KNOWLEDGE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS IN REGIONAL RESILIENCE

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Abstract Body: Since the liberalization of world economic policies in 1980, the global interregional not only affects each other's economic cycles, but also causes the world's financial disaster. Therefore, the issue of regional economic resilience has drawn increasing attention. According to the viewpoint of evolutionary resilience put forward by Mr. Ron Boschma, resilience is constructed from the three elements of industrial structure, knowledge network and institutional structure. This study focuses on the role and impact of knowledge networks on resilience in the region. The internal structure and external linkages of knowledge networks in the region will have an impact on the resilience of the region, affecting not only the sensitivity of the region to shocks but also the ways in which regional development can be affected. In order to clarify the types and composition of knowledge networks in Taiwan, we will conduct a review of literature reviewing the factors that influence the resilience of knowledge networks, and use mathematical models to establish the components of knowledge networks such as industry-university connections and connections to other countries' knowledge etc. The purpose of this study is to clarify the role played by knowledge networks in resilience and to understand the factors that influence them to provide better information for planners and policymakers. Contribute to regional planning and resource allocation and enhance regional resilience and reduce waste on the source. Finally, it also lays the foundation for the research of regional resilience under the evolutionary viewpoint.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNANCE OF TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATIONS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

SHIFTING RESOURCES? – A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN SMART CITY CONCEPTS

A. Matern
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Abstract Body: Smart cities have become a new 'space of hope' in urban planning in recent years. In debates, a main task of smart city concepts is seen in re-organizing the allocation and flows of resources in a digital, environmentally and consumer-friendly, and efficiency-oriented way. A main target of these on-going re-structuring processes in cities and their urban infrastructures lays in improving the resource-efficiency of material and energy flows. Environmental goals, and national programs fostering discourses and pilot projects by offering political, financial and institutional support. However, due to new digital technologies in urban management, new actors like IT companies, multi-utilities and private platforms have become involved in urban development, and gained economic and political power and resources. Thus, cities have to deal with shifting powers regarding material and strategic resources from public to private sectors, which is critically reviewed in urban studies and by social groups outside the regime. Considering this trend, this paper is analyzing how European city administrations manage or govern challenges caused by digital transformations of their cities in a comparative case study analysis. Since strategic approaches and roles of city governments are varying, the paper scrutinizes influence factors for differences in governance structures and practices by using concepts of regime theory and transition management. In the conclusion, different patterns of the smart city approach in Budapest, Turin and Vienna are analyzed and assumptions regarding impacts of social and political reorganization processes on governance capacities of cities are developed.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

PARTICIPATORY METHODS L
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

DOES MAPPING IMPROVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION? EXPLORING THE PROS AND CONS OF USING PPGIS IN URBAN PLANNING PRACTICES

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Abstract Body: While participatory urban planning has become a widely accepted approach to enhance the democratic aims of community and urban development, challenges still remain. Planners lack the knowledge of usable tools to reach broader groups of participants, which can turn participation into a small-group elitist activity. Also the quality and utilisation of the knowledge produced is problematic and the collected data remains invisible and systematic analysis is often not realized. In this article, we ask whether digitally supported PPGIS (public participation GIS) tools can help addressing these challenges. Through a critical analysis and reflection upon 200 real life planning cases using PPGIS methodology we study the ability of PPGIS tools to enhance (1) effective practices (2) extensive participation and (3) high quality and versatile knowledge. Our results indicate a variety of advantages and disadvantages in using PPGIS methodology in urban planning practice. We conclude by formulating a more general model of a participatory planning support system (PPSS) which addresses how PPGIS tools and produced knowledge can be more thoroughly integrated into the planning processes.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

SPACE, MIGRATION AND ATTACHMENT
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

THE REFUGEES' RE-SETTLEMENT IN GREEK CITIES: A PROPOSAL FOR AN EFFICACIOUS CHAIN OF MEANINGFUL STEPS

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Abstract Body: The paper analyses the situation of the refugee influx in Greece during the last years after the commencement of the civil war in Syria, and the perspective settlement of the refugees-immigrants in the Greek cities. The underlying research examines the refugee camps in the region of Thessaly and focusses on the "MOZA" Camp at the outskirts of Volos, where an extensive investigation by our research team took place, regarding the complex background of the refugee population. The paper attempts to specify a system of rules based on a system of values on the basis of which an efficacious settlement plan of the refugees in the city can be devised and materialised. The aim is to offer an alternative, in contradistinction to a routine technocratic process that deals with the refugees as individuals 'stripped' from their ethnic, cultural, etc backgrounds. We intend to embed these aspects as dimensions of the decision-making process, and project them on to the physical terrain and structure of the city, i.e. to propose specific and realistic options for refugees to settle in particular properties. In addition, to make this conceptual succession of steps useful and operational for other Greek cities (and non-Greek ones, to the extend states' policies concern refugee's settlement in cities). In addition, the research proposes a series of other measures aiming at the support of the refugees in all aspects of their new lives.The paper hopefully paves the way for adopting a similar decision making process for other even more complex cases.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN FORM AND STRUCTURE LL
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

PEOPLE AND ACTIVITIES LOCATION CHOICES IN THE SMALL URBAN CENTERS: A REFLECTION FROM TANZANIA

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Abstract Body: Migration of people and activities from their area of origin to a new destination has been highlighted as the main drivers of urbanization in sub Saharan Africa. Projections show that rural-urban migration plays a major role in this. The study I present in this paper aims to examine the influence of migration on the sustainability of small urban centers (SUC). The study was motivated by the observation that people tend to move to cities and SUCs. The movement of people toward small cities attracts new socio-economic activities to these areas and alters existing ones. The data for this study was attain through questionnaires and interviews. The SUCs of Mkata and Michungwani, Tanzania were used for the study. The results indicated that people and activities were influenced by push factors such as hardships and challenges encountered in their areas of origin; and pull factors including availability of services e.g. health, trade and education, and also the prospect of a good life. It further indicated that lack of social capital and ties constrain many from going directly to cities. Migrants tend to use SUCs to familiarize themselves with urban life prior to moving o cities through some remain in the SUCs. The migrant's well-being sometimes become effected with their new lifestyles. In the paper I conclude that migration pattern and migrants need to be better understood, as should their impact on the growth of small urban centers in developing countries.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING POLICIES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE METROPOLITAN HOUSING PLAN: A POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT FOR MITIGATING UNCONTROLLED SUBURBANIZATION IN THE CLUJ-NAPOCA METROPOLITAN AREA

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Abstract Body: The aim of this paper is to analyse the viability of the metropolitan housing plan as a new instrument for tackling specific housing issues in the Cluj-Napoca Metropolitan area in Romania. Comprised of the second largest city in Romania and 18 surrounding rural communes, the study area has undergone significant demographic and economic growth in the past ten years. This has determined an evident phenomenon of urban sprawl which is endangering the efficiency of Cluj's economic growth, generating urban dysfunctionality (e.g. inefficient mobility, poor accessibility, danger of social polarization). Following a detailed analysis of indicators related to social, economic, housing or public service provision issues, as well as real estate market data, the paper supports the need to devise new, innovative instruments that could fill the existing gaps in Romania's planning legislation, especially in the capability to build up public-private cooperation. In this context, the metropolitan housing plan should be regarded as an instrument comprising both of: –strategic elements (support for a housing policy at metropolitan level defining different types of intervention) –normative aspects (a building regulations' framework to be adapted at local level through ad hoc urban plans). In the context of the recently approved Integrated Development Strategy for the Cluj-Napoca Metropolitan Area, the proposed instrument could be a testbed for the emergence of a complex metropolitan governance structure – the Metropolitan Task Force - that would oversee and monitor the implementation of new interventions and investments related not only to housing, but also to other flagship metropolitan projects.

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

CHALLENGES
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

SEMIOTICS, SOCIAL CLASS, AND (UNAUTHORIZED) HOUSING. GREECE, 1970S TO 2010S.

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Abstract Body: Semiotics is important in understanding the production of space, unravelling the way space is perceived and the way people construe social images of themselves according to spatial practices. The seventies mark a shift in the production of space in Greece with a booming demand for vacation homes, many of them being of the unauthorized variety. Arguably the decision to build a poor quality vacation home is mainly an effort to build an image of oneself as a member of the upper class. This false self-portrait functions as a means for social cohesion; therefore, the production of this type of unauthorized housing is embedded in the homeostatic mechanisms of the social formation. Along with conveying any pragmatic information, the media (re-) shape the collective perception of what the unauthorized housing represents as a social practice. The paper reviews the way the unauthorized housing related issues are dealt with in the front pages of the newspapers. It focuses on both the visual and verbal components of the message. It comments on the varying approaches of different newspapers according to their aesthetics and ethics, target group, and political stance on the one hand, and some specific instances (like a forest fire) on the other. It detects some meaningful constants in both the verbal and the visual aspect of the front pages. It concludes with an attempt to summarize the dialectical relations between the economic conditions, the socially dictated lifestyles and the ways in which the unauthorized housing issues are presented in the newspapers.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN NETWORKS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE CHARACTERISTICS AND MECHANISMS OF THE DUAL CORE CITIES IN THREE URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS IN MAINLAND CHINA:BASED ON THE APPROACHES OF VALUE-ADDED HIERARCHY AND INTERLOCKING NETWORK.

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Abstract Body: In the process of economic globalization, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Urban Agglomeration, the Yangtze River Delta Urban Agglomeration and the Pearl River Delta Urban Agglomeration, China's three world-class city groups, are gradually participating in the process of global economic co-operation. Their individual core cities have been playing the role of "gateway city". However, researches have paid little attention on the other urban agglomerations in mainland China, which have been more and more involved in globalization. With the approaches of value-added hierarchy and interlocking network, as well as the site selections of foreign enterprise branches in mainland China , this paper aims to explore the characteristics and mechanisms of the dual core cities in three similar dual-core urban agglomerations ranked just behind the three world-class urban agglomerations—urban agglomerations on the west side of the Straits, Shandong Peninsula urban agglomerations and mid-southern Liaoning urban agglomerations. The result shows that the opening up level of coastal cities in the six core cities is relatively high , and the value-added hierarchy in the provincial capital is higher. The core cities of the three individual urban agglomerations have become cooperative "center-portal" structures and jointly played the role of "gateway city" with both outward orientation to the global network and inward orientation to the regional hinterland. They also have formed a status of dislocation competition in attracting foreign investment.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

FLEXIBLITY AND ADAPTIVITY IN PROCESSES OF HOUSING DESIGN
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

HOPE TO FEEL AT HOME - MODERN STUDENT LIVING CONCEPTS IN VIENNA

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Abstract Body: HOPE to feel at home – modern student living concepts in Vienna Well-educated young people are our hope and our future. Modern Student living concepts provide not only accommodation but community, which helps to feel like at home even when studying abroad.
Vienna is a very popular city for students, not only is it the most liveable cities of the world according to the mercer study[1] - it is also popular because universities offer free access to a lot of studies with no or only moderate study fees. But Vienna´s Universities do not have a campus concept. So where to stay. What options are provided and where can you fell at home? My contribution: • I describe the different **types of student accommodations concepts** and how they make students fell at home. (e.g. THE FIZZ[2] , Students&refugees-living-together[3] project).
• I will show which **legal rights and duties** a student has to consider according to the types of contract (Student housing law: Studentenheimgesetz or lease law: Mietrechtsgesetz).
• Furthermore I want to give an **overview of the land-use-restrictions** in regards to the land-use-plan **for student houses and "non student" apartment housing in Vienna** in regarding to the Viennese Building Law[4] (Wiener Bauordung) and I will clarify **if student housing effects Housing availability**.
[1] In 2016 Vienna ranked first in the Mercer quality of living survey, covering 230 cities worldwide; https://www.mercer.com/qol [2] www.the-fizz.com [3] https://www.caritas-wien.at/hilfe-angebote/asyl-integration/wohnen/hawi-mehr-als-ein-studentenheim/ [4] Wiener Stadtentwicklungs-, Stadtplanungs- und Baugesetzbuch LGBl. Nr 25/2014

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING (ARL WORKING GROUP)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

WHOSE METROPOLITAN PLANNING: EVOLUTION OF AGENCY IN CONCEPTION AND PRACTICE

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Abstract Body: The question of 'agency' in metropolitan planning has long been a problematic, considering different waves of metropolitan reforms in various contexts where planning strategies and policies are framed by specific existing/emerging agents frequently characterized by conflicting conceptions of metropolitan planning. Since some key metropolitan planning actors influence agenda setting and metropolitan planning practices based on the policy and leadership styles they abide by, their power relations and conflicting interests play a crucial role in changing identification of metropolitan planning. Several types of actors and alliances established by them might be considered – local politicians, business actors, local bureaucrats, grassroots movements – and their conflictual or synergistic relationships in order to answer the nature of the agency in metropolitan planning. Among these actors, the changing and contested roles of planners in facilitating metropolitan development, as well as the value tensions that planners tend to face when political agendas at other levels of planning administration conflict with their own objectives is an important issue. Key drivers of this change can be attributed to the evolution of metropolitan planning, e.g. through perspectives that interconnect land-use and strategic spatial planning with the treatment of scale (e.g. politics of scale; strategic selectivity) and the planning implications stemming from rescaling processes sheds light on the consequences of rescaling planning power (vertical/horizontal, downscaling/upscaling, winners/losers, etc.). The paper is to develop an understanding of whose interests lie behind the redefinition and reinterpretation of metropolitan planning and the means through which this is accomplished by looking into different contexts.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

PARTICIPATORY METHODS LL
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

ADVANCED PARAMETRIC TOOLS AND PLACE-MAKING PROCESS: A CO-DESIGN APPROACH.

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Abstract Body: The aim of this contribution is to ask and discuss which impact of advanced parametric tools, including qualitative algorithmic data analysis could have on place-making processes. The scope is to stimulate a debate on emerging technologies and methods, to engage a meaningful conversation between planners, designers, and computer scientists. During the past decade, the development and application of Machine Learning algorithms fed by big data has been rapidly growing and exceeding the boundaries of Data Science and Computer Science disciplines, expanding their influence on apparently unrelated fields as the visual arts and music. The planning professionals already use such instruments for performing tasks, for example traffic flows prediction based on geospatial data, as the literature on Smart Cities extensively describes. However, the more recent introduction of automated qualitative analysis, as behavioral analysis to understand not only how many but also which kind of people perform a certain action in a certain place of the city, suggests a series of emerging questions on which will be the role of the planners in defining the qualitative parameters. Is the introduction of such technology going to strengthen, or weak the role of the planner in the place-making process? This paper will argue for a co-design approach, involving an interdisciplinary process in which designers and planners contribute to the creation of such technological tools, instead of merely adopt them. The conclusions will sketch on opportunities related with this emergent interdisciplinary field.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN FORM AND STRUCTURE L
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

A STUDY OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF LIVING MODALITY OF RURAL SUBURBS OF METROPOLIS UNDER URBAN-RURAL INTEGRATION—A CASE STUDY OF CHINESE CHANGSHA-ZHUZHOU-XIANGTAN CITY CLUSTER

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Abstract Body: This article sorts out Chinese policies, theoretical researches and the latest application pertaining to rural construction in recent years, and selects rural suburbs of Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan city cluster in central region of China as main object of study, studying their living modality in terms of ideology, lifestyle and spatial form. Then, this article analyzes and summarizes current characteristics of this area in rural living modality, including by-business in proximity to production of peasant households, urbanized lifestyle, composite spatial functions, and loosing social ties, due to the high-frequency two-way flow of urban and rural residents. Next, this article analyzes the factors influencing the transformation of rural living modality in terms of adjustment of national development strategy, advancement of industry transformation and upgrading, restructuring of rural social network and multicultural impact. On this basis, this article presents three possible trends exiting in the transformation in the development of urban-rural integration in the context of new-type urbanization in China: trend one, the progress of urban-rural integration will further promote the diversification of production, lifestyle and ideology of rural residents; trend two, industry transformation and upgrading will change functions and forms of production and living space of rural residents more markedly; trend three, the backflow of migrant workers and the involvement of "new peasants" will lead to the restructuring of rural social network.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

MEGA TRANSPORT PROJECTS
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

MEGA TRANSPORT PROJECTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON LOCAL PLANNING: IS THERE ANY HOPE FOR INTEGRATED PLANNING OF TRANSPORT AND URBAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT?

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Abstract Body: Mega transport projects are often introduced as major investments for long-distance travel and hence their planning is justified on the basis of benefits they would have for national and international accessibility. However, in most cases mega projects end up having major impact on urban areas by changing their spatial development trends and mobility patterns. This can pose severe problems, as has been the case in Turkey recently. When such projects result in a major impact on spatial development, this then necessitates new local transport interventions. Alternatively, such projects often create a need for new or improved local transport links, which in turn creates entirely new spatial development dynamics. Neither the new spatial development nor the local transport investments in such cases are based on urban or transport plans, but emerge as piecemeal actions that try to address new challenges created by the mega transport project. In such contexts, the link is inevitably lost between urban plans and transport plans. This paper presents a number of cases from Turkey, in which mega transport projects resulted in the complete loss of integration between spatial planning and urban transport planning in the localities affected by the investment. Based on these cases, the paper explains reasons for this outcome, and discusses whether it is possible to make "spaces and mobilities of hope" with mega transport projects, which seem to destroy all hopes for an integrated local planning practice.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

LISTENING (I). SPECIAL SESSION SOUNDSCAPES (I)
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

EXPERIENCING SOUNDSCAPES IN JAPANESE GARDENS: AN AUTOETNOGRAPHIC STUDY IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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Abstract Body: Soundscape is becoming recognised as an essential parameter to consider in planning and design of outdoor environments. Much of the work to date has been carried out in noise-exposed situations like urban parks and squares, where the soundscape approach has contributed with valuable insights on strategies like masking. However, fewer studies have been focusing on the phenomenological experience of soundscapes, e.g. as they are conceived in movement. The present study aims to broaden the field by contributing with such a perspective. In the study, the author uses autoetnography to study the soundscapes of seven traditional gardens in Japan. Japanese garden design is highly esteemed in landscape architecture in terms of how sensory experiences are accounted for, thus this was considered a good context to provide insights on the topic. In the study, the author makes use of his background as a landscape architect to make diary notes on the experience of soundscapes, particularly focusing on design possibilities. Each of the seven gardens was visited three times. The notes from the visits were subsequently analysed with the intention to narrow down and summarize the outcomes in a way that would make it accessible for the profession. The notion of "sonic design effect" was introduced as an overarching term paralleling the concept of "sonic effect" previously described in Aogoyard & Torgue (eds. 2005). A total number of twelve "sonic design effects" were identified in the study. The discussion covers implications in landscape architecture, as well as possibilities for future developments.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CASCADING EFFECTS AND PATTERN FORMATIONS LL
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

COMPLEX AND COHESIVE EFFECT OF URBAN RENEWAL IN THE ARTIST CLUSTER

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Abstract Body: Under the double impact of urbanization and globalization, China's industrial structure changes dramatically. Art industrial distribution has brought tremendous changes in urban functions and living space, presented a new challenge for theoretical research and design practice. Beijing Songzhuang is the world's largest original art zone. In this paper, the research object is Songzhuang Art zone. Because Songzhuang satisfies the requirements of artists, that is, ideal space and affordable authoring venues, as well authenticity pastoral landscape, etc. Through research artist's background indicates that the problem is polymeric population leads to rising costs. New town development results in higher land prices and ecological threat. The artist's creative space was squeezed. A series of issue resulting gentrification is disintegrating factors which formed Songzhuang. Identity, what is the artist's foundation, is gradually fading. Accordingly, this paper focuses on how the art industry and urban space interaction, thus maintaining continuous development of Songzhuang. Discussion topics are regional development, cultural creativity, industrial restructuring, Metropolitan Tourism, spatial pattern, cultural heritage and ecological space in urban renewal. Design principle is low-carbon and sustainable development of the arts cluster, using methods of urban design. The purpose is to probe continued development cultural and creative industries in various paths and possible vision. Artist Cluster reserves authenticity and becomes Urban Catalysts.

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

COMMONING (II)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

FROM URBAN INTEGRATION TO PUBLIC POLICY. COWORKING SPACES IN THE REGION CENTRE LOIRE VALLEY (FRANCE)

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Abstract Body: The number of coworking spaces (CWS) keeps increasing rapidly across the world. This leads to question their role in the territorial economy, in the evolution of urban fabrics and for urban policies. In France this dynamic spans on the whole range of urban system - from metropolises to villages. As a difference to other European countries (like Spain or England), it is strengthened by the voluntaristic action of many local authorities. Regarding this, the Region Centre Loire Valley shows as a particularly interesting observation laboratory: the number of CWS increased from 2 in 2013 to 22 in 2017 and many projects are still emerging. Our paper is based on a qualitative set of methodologies to study the ECWs located in three cities - Orléans, Tours and Blois - that play a major role in the development of a middle-size French Region. Our contribution aims to demonstrate the two following results. Firstly, the analysis of CWS urban insertion (from the architectural form to the street, from the regulated access to projects with local communities, from road signs to transportations and accessibility) provides information on the room for improvement of urban policies. Secondly, the Regional Authority supports the creation of CWS and promotes their networking because they perceived coworking dynamic as covering already identified development issues as follows : (i) promoting the future economic and industrial development (human resources trained, support for innovation), (ii) balancing the regional hierarchy of spaces and towns (iii) and improving the urban planning on mobility and neighbourhoods regeneration.

Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION, PEDAGODY AND DIDACTICS LLL
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

URBAN LEARNING SPACE: MAKING A SPACE FOR HOPE

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Abstract Body: This paper aims to present some considerations on the subject of education, in light of a recent experience which involved the "International Summer School – Innovative Learning Spaces", organised by the Architecture Faculty of Alghero in Sardinia. The school was organised with the goal of embarking along a pathway around the topic of innovative spaces for learning, related to the introduction of real environments with virtual mechanisms and models. Features linked to ICT (information and communications technology) were a key part of the school but also areas closely related to the project for the physical space and sustainable energy. The approach taken by the School set out to contradict the traditional notion of the learning environment, based on the classroom-class model, in order to embrace a research notion revolving around innovative learning environments. These can then be referred to as a model for the construction or adaptation of school buildings in line with innovations led by digital technologies and the evolution in teaching methods. Within the context of the Summer School, some personal considerations arose on how "stimulating learning environments" should be designed, or rather "learning spaces that help us and our student design space of hope". Therefore, the conclusions of the paper will highlight, starting with a review of existing literature, "critiques of contemporary practices and proposals for new educational practices". It will also include a proposal for "a stimulating learning space for hope for Alghero", developed within the urban planning workshop at HILS School (in which I took part).

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

IDEOLOGIES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PLANNING AND 'THE END OF IDEOLOGY'?

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Abstract Body: In 1998, Tony Blair, as British Prime Minister, declared that ideology was dead; all that counted in government was that policies should work (*Independent* 1998). His declaration of a post-ideological era was provocative but not entirely new. The 'end of ideology' thesis originated with neoconservatives (Bell 1960) who saw the rise of liberal capitalism as the dawn of a political era that would be determined not by ideology but by practical, evidence based solutions. Although much of end-of-ideology debate depends on how ideology is defined (Eaglteon 2007), we argue that the emphasis on the demise of ideology is itself an *ideological* act aimed at cloaking the reforms of planning in post-ideological rhetoric. Indeed, the 1990s marked an ongoing process of ideological shifts in many western countries with significant ramifications for planning ideas, institutions and practices. This paper aims to explore these ramifications through the lens of illustrative examples from the UK, the Netherlands and Denmark. A number of theoretical insights are drawn upon including Freeden's (1998) 'morphological' definition of ideology and discursive institutionalism (Schmidt 2008; Davoudi 2018) to explore the interactive processes through which ideological concepts are de-contested, circulated and legitimated, and the role of planning as both object and subject of such de-contestation processes. We argue that ideologies do not simply work through temporary de-contestation of a series of concepts. They are also mediated through 'rhetorical' activities of political actors (Finlayson 2012). By examining different rhetorical appeals we explore how planning institutions enact, embed, adapt to, or resist the changing ideological landscapes.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

CYCLING AND WALKING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

PROVIDING WALKABLE PLACES: CONSIDERATIONS OF USER AGE AND TOWN SIZE

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Abstract Body: *Physical activity of children and the elderly strongly depends on the possibilities to move on feet or bike in their immediate environment. The aim of the presented research was to assess the potentials for active use of open space in four small towns of Slovenia and compare them with Ljubljana, the capital. The assumption is that the walkability index (WI), as proposed in the literature, does not reflect well the active use of the outdoor environment by our target groups, in particular in small towns. Data collected from the digital maps and field visits was used to calculate the WI and to give a qualitative assessment of each neighbourhood. Besides, focus groups with children and elderly were organised to map and discuss the relation between the features of open space and its active use. The results show that the most walkable area (in the capital) was not assessed as the best from the perception of users. The main reason is that WI focuses on walking for transport, while our target groups use space for different purposes. The research contributed towards understanding the relations between the design of open space and its contribution to physically active use of children and elderly, the differences and similarities between the two user groups and the capital city vs. small towns. A list of generic criteria to define the quality of outdoor spaces was provided as well as specific suggestions for each of the involved pilot districts on how to improve the walkability.*

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

METHODS IN SPATIAL PLANNING LL
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

WHY DO I WALK IN NORTHERN HINTERLAND OF ISTANBUL?

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Abstract Body: The aim of this paper is to reflect upon the process of creating the methodology for Istanbul Walkabouts, a project that explores, records and represents emergent landscapes in northern Istanbul through critical walking. Unlike urbanized, industrialized and populated southern Istanbul; northern Istanbul is sparsely populated and houses forests, water reserves, agricultural lands, farms, military zones and quarries. However, during the last decade, this region became the main site for mega-scaled neoliberal operations. Recently constructed Northern Marmara Highway is an essential example that not only transits the northern territories and connects Asia to Europe over Bosphorus for the third time but also acts as the spine to forthcoming megaprojects. Within the absence of a coherent urban theory, unreliability of law, impossibility of direct action in a state of emergency, critical walking is employed as a probable and alternative way of exploring, recording, and engaging with these transforming landscapes. Thus, *Istanbul Walkabouts* perceives these transforming landscapes by walking along and around the route of the Northern Marmara Highway. After walking 235 km on differing routes with varying modes of capturing and multiple encounters within physical, seasonal, temporal and climatic changes; the walks eventually constituted their own methodology. This paper intends to reflect upon the formation of critical walking as a methodology to be employed within transforming landscapes and ultimately as a way to create awareness and trigger resistance in order to form a platform of discussion and discourse for the current mega-urbanization taking place in northern hinterland of Istanbul.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

JUSTICE, RESISTANCE AND HERITAGE FROM BELOW
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

COMMUNITY-LED REGENERATION AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract Body: Abstract: Today, urban regeneration processes follow on all over the world. Even if, they are all regeneration processes, actually they are differentiated according to their aims: Are they property-based or community-based which cares community needs and their sustainable development on their life standards? Why community participation is very important? This paper aims answering these questions and understanding community – led regeneration processes; how they contribute social sustainability and provide continuity in cultural system and unique identity in an urban area. In this paper, core elements of community – led regeneration and its barriers which prevent these regeneration processes are discussed, and also it discusses community – led regeneration projects with the two examples: Fener – Balat – Ayvansaray Urban Renewal Project as Turkish Case and Nanluoguxiang Conservation Project as Beijing, China Case. In both cases; the processes, their aims, achievement levels in terms of physical and social and their comparison underlines in this paper. Especially, in Turkish Case, the starting aim of the project of Fener - Balat and how it evolved through the time explains the perception change for the area after 2008 – the EU Project ended. After discussion of both cases, as a conclusion, some important questions are asked such as "Why economic interest is always more important than local residents' life standards?" or "What are reasons of failures in community engagement in urban regeneration projects – especially in historical sites?" and they are tried to be answered. **Keywords:** urban regeneration, community engagement, social sustainability

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

GAMING/ PLAYING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

IMAGINARIES OF PLACE IDENTITY. A PERFORMANCE-BASED APPROACH

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Abstract Body: The paper proposes a critical approach to the study of imaginaries of place identity, in order to go beyond dominant discourses imposed by conventional collective representations, politics and urban marketing. This approach aims to replace a discourse-based approach, dominant in planning, with a practice-based understanding of place. Practice comprises use and actions but also sensitive experiences, affect and place attachment, be it ordinary every day experiences or extraordinary ones that can be mediated by artists or other cultural professionals. This implies taking into account individual embodied experiences and analyze what is shared in the imaginaries of place and how the collective arises. By allowing to integrate to the same extent individuals and groups that have little or no access to formal discourses on space such an approach has obvious political implications. Two types of places will be used as examples: an urban neighborhood where memorial claims occur, and a new urban area undergoing a process of place-making, in Grenoble (France). Both are in the process of social-spatial reconfiguration and are sites of competition between groups for space appropriation. A theoretical framework linking urban studies literature on place and place-making to performance studies, critical heritage studies and memory studies will be used. Thus the paper will discuss methodologies for identifying what is meaningful in a place and what characterizes living collective memory and place identity in decline or in the making. The paper will further discuss the compatibility and possible impact of such methodologies on planning and design practices.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CO-EVOLUTIONARY STRATEGIES L
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

SPATIAL STRATEGIES IN CONTEXT: REDUCING COMPLEXITY, FACING UNCERTAINTY FOR FUTURE URBAN GROWTH

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Abstract Body: Since the 1990s, strategic spatial plans have been prime instruments used by governance actors to face uncertainty and reduce complexity related to current and future challenges linked to regional urban growth. Strategic spatial planning is a collective process where institutional actors of a variety of governance scales identify medium-term strategies for the future (10-30 years) spatial development of urban regions aiming for more sustainable and equitable cities. While previous studies underlined complexity thinking, imaginative capacity and the relational and political resources needed to embark in a strategic spatial planning process, less attention has been paid to the contingencies, or "contextual momentum", which actors have been responding to through the formulation of a strategic spatial plan. Within a co-evolutionary perspective linking governance actors and their environment, in this study we compare the formulation of strategic spatial plans in nine European urban regions between the 1990s and today, and single out the different and similar contingencies that stimulated actors to embark on a process of strategic plan-making. We use a multi-method research approach involving in-depth interviews and an online expert survey, as well as document analysis of a selection of strategic plans in the considered urban regions. We show how similar contingencies have led to different results, and which differential factors may explain such differences. We believe our study can be useful to inform complexity-based research of urban growth, and specifically to understand the role of actors' perceptions about the larger context of the time when strategic strategies are formulated.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN NETWORKS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE ROLE OF SECOND-TIER CITIES ON OVERCOMING THE REGIONAL INEQUALITIES IN TURKEY

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Abstract Body: The capital or metropolitan cities of most of the country have the advantages of agglomeration economies and leading role on national economy. However OECD and policy documents in developed countries and rapidly growing countries have pointed out role of second tier cities. On the one hand especially negative externalities of agglomeration economies such as congestion and living cost in largest cities, have draw attention to second-tier cities. On the other hand second-tier cities may help to reduce interregional inequalities, while the policy on this concept would be hope for smaller and affordable cities. The aim of this study is to examine the economic and social performance of second-tier cities in Turkey, emphasizing the role of second-tier cities in overcoming regional inequalities. In the scope of the study, firstly second-tier cities of Turkey has been identified in accordance with the criteria of ESPON. These criteria are population , GDP, GDP per capita, proportional distribution of sectoral GDP, employment and unemployment rate, graduates number in high level education, employment in financial intermediate sectors which are real estates, leasing-business activities and number of patent applications which show innovativeness. 24 of 81 cities are determined as second-tier cities in Turkey. However, it is known that they are not all the same in terms of their dynamics and performances. Therefore, cities which are defines as second-tier, are categorized in order to see role of public sector investment. Finally discussion is conducted on role of second-tier cities within urban and regional development policy in Turkey.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

PARTICIPATORY INCLUSIONARY PLANNING: METHODS AND STRATEGIES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

MAKING THE HORIZONTAL PLANNING GREAT AGAIN: URBAN ACTIVISM AND THE ROLE OF GRASSROOT INITIATIVE IN PLACE-MAKING

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Abstract Body: This paper discusses the important role of urban activism by exploring the horizontal place-making in the framework of the right to the city and social justice. The paper investigates the relationship between place-making and the role of grassroots initiatives that extends beyond traditional governmental power in initiating social inclusion and spatial embeddedness to the city power. The main question of the paper is what are the trend of urban activism at localities and thus, how to equipped the urban neighbourhood in shaping the future development of their environment to create a community that is cohesive, inclusive and importantly, adaptive to change? The paper is based on the international project ''Stadt im Dialog 2016'' and ''Stadt im Dialog 2017: Stage 2'' as a civic educational program for urban activists on the case of Berlin, Hamburg, Erfurt and St.Petersburg with the objective of strengthening the civil society engagement, horizontal participation strategies by consolidating best practices and open dialogue. Based on case studies undertaken by qualitative research, site observation and continuous documentation, the paper will draw on recent work on the urban activism and the assemblages of urban policy. It highlights the role of the cultural politics and urban practices, and its implications for value transferability across continents in creating networks and connections between and within places. The main hypothesis argued for is the frontier of innovative and experimental practices to the establishment of an apparatus for framing the cities that are taking shape in a more horizontal planning approach.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

SUSTAINABILITY DISCOURSES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CONCEPTUALISING TOURISM SUSTAINABILITY AND OPERATIONILISING ITS ASSESSMENT: EVIDENCE FROM A MEDITERRANEAN COMMUNITY OF PROJECTS

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Abstract Body: Sustainable development and effective resource management are considered as essential challenges for the tourism sector in coastal and maritime areas. In this context, various initiatives have been developed for facilitating the assessment and monitoring of tourism sustainability. Nevertheless, the perception of sustainability varies across different tourism actors and stakeholders, since they approach tourism development under different views and scopes while the issue of data availability has been a great barrier in identifying sustainable destinations. The present paper examines the perceptions of sustainability observed over a Community of projects with the common aim of enhancing coastal and maritime tourism sustainability at the Mediterranean (Interreg-Med 2014-2020, Axis 3.1). Based on surveys, the Community of projects conceptualizes sustainability and reveals their individual strategies in operationalizing sustainability assessment according to their specific objectives. To this end, the Community evaluates the usefulness and the main gaps of various sustainability assessments toolkits, such as ETIS and UNWTO, taking into account their specific objectives. The findings of the study signify that tourism sustainability is a quite broad concept allowing for different interpretations. In addition, the assessment of sustainability seems to be affected by the perception and weight attributed to the economic, social, environmental and governance pillar of sustainability by each project. Finally, it is becoming evident that the applicability of international assessment toolkits could be questioned as these do not always reflect the particular objectives of the projects and therefore tailored made approaches are considered as essential for operationalizing sustainability assessments.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

MEGA TRANSPORT PROJECTS
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

EFFECTS OF HIGH SPEED RAIL-INDUCED ACCESSIBILITY CHANGES ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE

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Abstract Body: Transport infrastructure facilitates access to people, knowledge, and markets, thus increasing the "potential of opportunities for interaction" of places, potentially stimulating urban development and creating "spaces for hope". Particularly in Europe and Asia, High Speed Rail (HSR) has been of growing importance in providing passenger mobility on medium distances. During the last three decades, a growing number of metropolitan cores, airports, and sometimes also previously poorly accessible peripheral places have been connected to HSR, and new stations have come into focus as potential nodes for urban development. However, the subsequent reduction of conventional rail services has in some cases also led to decreasing accessibility. There have been several studies on the structural effects of HSR lines recently, especially in the cases of France and Spain. Most suggest that despite ridership growth, hopes of a dispersion of economic development away from the metropolitan centres have often not materialised. In this study, we present the results of a comparative quantitative study and literature review of European HSR policy and its effects, especially on the urbanisation in the surroundings of stations. We then focus on the case of the German rail network to compare the results with an analysis of accessibility changes induced by ongoing and recently completed HSR projects in the German rail network, such as the new Berlin-Munich mainline via Erfurt and Nuremberg. Our analysis shows that station placement policy, integration with other transport modes, as well as service frequency are important factors for the success of HSR-led urban development.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS & INSTRUMENTS
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

LANDSCAPE DESIGN FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

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Abstract Body: In the last decades, a multiplicity of methods are been developed to assess ecosystem services (ES). However, there is still a large gap between the academic research on ES and the use of the concept in spatial plans and designs, in particular for urbanized territories. Living in the 'full world' of the Anthropocene and in a time of increasing systemic transitions, a landscape design approach might be more apt for an integrated look and re-design of the human-nature interactions. The integrative nature of the concept of landscape and the ontological force of design can facilitate to represent a desirable future and activate towards genuine landscape change. We address the contribution of a landscape design approach for the operationalization of the ES concept in several points. Landscape for ES: landscape as shared reference object and focus; capturing complexity; starting from the local scale and spatial reference units; integrating time depth. Design for ES: coming to synthesis; operating across scales; designing with change and uncertainty; making things visible; imagining future landscapes; applying a deliberative and collaborative process; exploring through design practice. A framework will be presented for a landscape design approach to link scientific knowledge on ES to the societal assignment of ES. The operationalization of the framework will be illustrated with results from the ongoing Treescape research project: an inventory of potential service providing units for forest ES, and the translation of data on forest ES into design principles and new concepts for urban forest configurations in an urbanized territory.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

GOVERNANCE AND ASSESSMENT (LL)
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE NEED FOR SPEED?

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Abstract Body: Narratives of shortage and delay are common features of public and policy discourses on urban transport infrastructure (Marshall and Cowell, 2016). The world is apparently facing a $3.3 trillion annual investment gap in the provision of infrastructure stunting growth, job creation and exacerbating social inequality (McKinsey Institute 2016). Political and industry leaders on both sides of the Atlantic regularly criticise the time taken to move major public works from conceptualisation to approval. Against this backdrop, a common policy goal is to develop systems to speed up the planning and approval of infrastructure projects to hasten the realisation of the assumed benefits that transport infrastructure can provide. This objective of expediting infrastructure planning and approvals, however, runs counter to arguments that the planning of major infrastructure projects requires 'time to breathe' (OMEGA, 2013). In essence, both democratic decision-making and a fuller appreciation of the needs to be met by major infrastructure takes time and, furthermore, there can be negative consequences to undue haste. This papers introduces a collaborative research project into the extent to which policy and professional discourses on the need for rapid implementation of infrastructure can be compared across cities seeking to; establish a methodology to evaluate time taken moving major transport infrastructure from conceptualisation to approval in two global cities (London and Toronto); and to produce comparative case studies identifying key pinch points in the process. The project will assess the nature of speed, drivers and delay, and the advantages and disadvantages of both fast and slow projects.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNANCE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

INTERROGATING THE IMPACTS OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE ON STRUGGLES FOR TENURE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN NEPAL'S NATIONAL PARKS

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Abstract Body: This paper draws on an empirical case study on the impacts of the implementation efforts of the *Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests* - (2012) on struggles for access to natural resources for food security in Nepal. As the first output of the reformed UN Committee on World Food Security following the inclusion of civil society therein, this global governance instrument has made space for hope. Marginalised constituencies of Nepal's polity have 'participated' in "multi-stakeholder platforms", as promoted by the Guidelines, for leverage over the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act amendment. My paper contends that this 'democratic deliberation' in multi-actor spaces has enhanced confidence to underscore the non-implementation of ratified instruments (e.g. ILO169, UNDRIP, ICESCR), on which the Guidelines are partially premised, and to bolster demands for wider participatory planning. I argue that including indigenous and peasant voices legitimates the central process of legislative reform, resulting in rights-based regulation frameworks for so-called "traditional occupations", but also highlights Nepal's state-led abolition of customary tenure and the non-recognition of collective rights over fishing and food gathering practices. Therefore, whilst at the meso-level, domestication of global governance strengthens organisational alliance-building, at the macro-level, collaborative spatial development processes that could reflect territoriality and food customs are conditioned by state-social, business and property relations. To reach a conclusion on governance impacts at the micro-level, this paper will include the latest data from my ethnography of 'local' enactment politics in buffer zone areas of national parks in Nepal (February-April 2018).

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

URBAN REGENERATION AND GOVERNANCE: DYNAMICS, POLICIES AND PLANNING I
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE ITALIAN TYPO-MORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH APPLIED TO CHINESE CONTEMPORARY CITIES

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Abstract Body: In the field of urban design urban studies, this paper discusses the problem of theory and history of planning from an alternative point of view. It verifies what means to apply the typo-morphological approach of the strongly rooted *Italian school* in a very different cultural context. Specifically focusing on Chinese cities, the paper explores the possibilities and the limits of drawing the Chinese case study through the Italian method, envisioning the potential of relaunch an abandoned and criticized methodology in relation to the Chinese contemporary urban design. This paper presents the result of a research work that investigates the persistence in contemporary Chinese planning of some connection with Chinese urban planning history and defined a lexicon of urban classic characters that still recur in the modern planning models. Applying the methodological approach borrowed from the 'Italian school' of Astengo, Caniggia, Muratori, and Rossi, this work compares several case studies, from the early Imperial to the contemporary era, focusing of the morphology of urban forms and seeking for permanent traces and analogical reiteration of similar elements. The aim is to demonstrate that it's possible to successfully apply methods in new ways that can, firstly, reinforce the scientific role of such methods and, secondly, reveal alternatives in driving urban research enhancing recognizing cultural diversities. Therefore, this paper outlines the 'Italian method' firstly applied to the Italian and European pre-modern and modern cities has a great potential in the understanding of a wider range of urban contexts that need to be properly investigated.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

INFORMALITY AND PLANNING REGULATION PRACTICES
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE HERITAGE LEGISLATION IN TURKEY: THE CASE OF ISTANBUL HISTORIC PENINSULA

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Abstract Body: The conservation focused heritage legislation in Turkey, has been surrounded by development-oriented laws and regulations since 2000's which has stimulated aggressive developments. Obviously, the cultural heritage sites are the places where the dispute between conservation and development has been felt intensely. The legislation regarding the conservation of the cultural heritage sites has been cultivated since the mids of the 19th century. Despite the long-established heritage legislation, international agreements and their sanctions, the protective shield of UNESCO and the latest Site Management Plan, the urban renewal process has been encouraged by the recent laws and regulations which laid the ground for the loss of the identity of the historical environment. The aim of this paper is to make a critical evaluation of the heritage legislation in Turkey and focus on the Law of Renewal which is regarded as the embodiment of the project-oriented approach since 2005. The Historic Peninsula of Istanbul, which has been the capital of three empires and still holding its crucial role, had always been the stage for the striking dilemma between conservation and development throughout its history. The urban renewal projects defined by the Law of Renewal in the Historic Peninsula will be evaluated in a critical approach regarding; the interaction between the current decisions of the Conservation Plan, the efficiency (or inefficiency) over the conservation of the tangible and the intangible cultural heritage together, the contribution to the spatial continuity and the social impacts.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

ENERGY, PLANNING AND POLICY
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

POTENTIALS AND RESTRICTIONS OF GRID-BOUND HEAT SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN URBAN AREAS

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Abstract Body: Population and energy consumption have increased significantly during the last decades, especially in urban agglomerations. Additionally, changing climate conditions and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are leading to uncertainties of future energy demand, storage and supply. The research project "Eco.District.Heat" addresses these challenges by focusing on one specific aspect of our daily energy needs: the coverage of our heat demands through urban district heat systems. The project aims to provide interdisciplinary decision-support for such grid-bound energy systems in urban areas. To this end a tool was developed to assess and identify suitable areas for future district heat systems. The assessment is carried out on four levels: (1) "Spatial planning and Energy" (e.g. site evaluation and its suitability for district heating), (2) "Costs" (e.g. grid configuration), (3) "Resources" (e.g. used materials for construction) and (4) "Environment and Climate" (e.g. ecological footprint and CO_2 calculations). Integrated scenario analyses on potential settlement and climate developments refine ratings for different areas in the district heat system, allowing users to identify those areas that are most suitable for potential district heat, while considering environmental feasibility and cost-effectiveness. Variables may be adjusted iteratively to optimise planning options and to identify those parameters that negatively influence the overall rating. Accordingly, this tool is best applied by energy suppliers, urban-planners and decision-makers at the beginning of planning processes in order to support strategic decisions with regard to resilient heat supply systems.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

INNOVATIVE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF TERRITORIES
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

A NEW GOVERNANCE MODEL IN CURRENT CHINA'S RURAL AREA BASED ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF VILLAGE COLLECTIVE ABILITY —— AN EXAMPLE OF MEILIN VILLAGE, JIANGSU PROVINCE

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Abstract Body: During the process of urbanization, China's rural areas suffer problems such as population erosion and community vigor recession, which lead to the weakness of collective governance , and traditional rural governance mode fail, which featured by double-track political, bourgeois rule and clan system. In recent years china's government makes efforts to eliminate the barriers between urban and rural, and encourage all kinds of development resources to rural area. Existing planning practices and researches mainly focus on multi-subjects analysis, and participatory planning model, but there're few answers towards how to reconstruct the rural collective ability and build a new governance model in rural area. This paper choose Meilin village, Jiangsu Province as a case. Meilin village caught the opportunity of Beautiful Village Construction and Characteristically Pastoral Village Construction, to creative a new village governance structure, which dominated by village party branch and village committee， considering government, villagers and social resources as a whole, established kinds of councils and industry associations. Based on this structure, village collective can manage political, economic and community affairs in a high efficiency， and restore and strengthen the collective ability.

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

PLANNING. SPECIAL SESSION: WHO PLANS?
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THEORISING CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN PLANNING PRACTICE

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Abstract Body: This paper charts the terrain of contemporary planning practice in the management of land-use and the production of the built environment and places. Drawing on a new book *Planning Practice: Critical Perspectives from the UK*, it explores how the practice of planning is framed by structural contexts including the shifting character of the state, the rising influence and power of the private sector, accelerating and geographically uneven economic and social change and mounting environmental pressures. The paper traces continuities and changes in planning practice, from post-war rational-scientific models, through public management reforms of the 1980s, to communicative and evidence-based approaches in the 1990s and 2000s and, latterly, to viability-based and financialised modes of planning. Contemporary practices, we argue, represent a culmination and layering of these trends, which creates complexity and has implications for the way planners work and the skills and knowledges that are required in the profession in order to maintain a degree of effectiveness. The paper argues that models, which seek to both guide and understand the way planners actually work, need to be situated within broader socio-economic and political projects and the shifting role and structures of contemporary states. The paper concludes that we face a critical juncture in planning, where the limits of planning practice in the face of structural constraints have come to the fore, and the very purpose of planning is being called into question in the context of rising inequality, austerity, and a splintering and privatising of state systems and bureaucratic structures.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

GLOBAL SOUTH
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE RISE OF RIDE-HAILING, AND ITS IMPACT ON URBAN MOBILITY: NEW EVIDENCE FROM INDIA

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Abstract Body: India, like most developing economies across the world, has been experiencing unprecedented growth in personal vehicle ownership and use. Consistent with global trends, recent years have also seen increasing provision and adoption of information technology-facilitated shared transportation services (ride-hailing, ride-sharing, car-sharing, bicycle-sharing, micro-transit, etc.) across cities. The rise of these disruptive travel options, some scholars argue, have the potential to promote sustainable travel choices and lead to overall improvement in urban mobility from both efficiency and equity perspectives. While this is plausible, we are unaware of past studies explicitly investigating the connection in India. We perform first empirical analysis of the uptake and use of emerging ride-hailing and shared ride-hailing services in India by focusing on the younger generation (college students) – a group whose travel patterns and preferences will determine, to a large extent, the future of urban transport. We conduct a large-scale travel behavior survey of postgraduate students across college campuses in major metropolitan cities. Our survey helps understand: a) the frequency of, and sociodemographic and attitudinal factors associated with, ride-hailing (including shared ride-hailing) relative to other transportation modes, b) students' perceptions about service attributes of alternative modes and its relationship with ride-hailing use, and c) the specific contexts (time, trip purpose, and multi-modal system performance) in which ride-hailing is chosen over other alternatives. Our study helps better understand how emerging mobility options are reshaping travel behaviors, and thereby contributes to the development of public policies and business strategies to promote sustainable travel across the developing world.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

ANALYSING
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE PERCEIVED USEFULNESS OF ONLINE MAP-BASED SURVEYS FOR PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

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Abstract Body: Recent innovations in place-making and local planning, supported by evolving digital methods for community engagement, still seem to support limited forms of public consultation (cf Ertiö, 2015; Fung, 2015). Nonetheless, emerging web-based technologies such as Public Participation GIS, in combination with traditional forms of community engagement, have the potential to mediate more collaborative forms of planning (Kahila-Tani, 2015). Based on survey questionnaires from different planning contexts in several countries, this paper investigates the perceived usefulness of online map-based surveys for public participation in urban planning among urban planners and community groups. In so doing, the paper assesses the extent to which online map-based surveys can create spaces for dialogue, hope and collaborative decision-making. It is expected that despite its perceived usefulness, the use of innovative technology such as online PPGIS is no silver bullet for truly participatory planning. More profound organisational and cultural innovation in place-making and planning will be required alongside community engagement technologies. ` **References** Ertiö, T.-P. (2015). Participatory Apps for Urban Planning—Space for Improvement. *Planning Practice & Research, 30*(3), 303-321. doi: 10.1080/02697459.2015.1052942 Fung, A. (2015). Putting the Public Back into Governance: The Challenges of Citizen Participation and Its Future. *Public Administration Review, 75*(4), 513-522. doi: 10.1111/puar.12361 Kahila-Tani, M. (2015). *Reshaping the planning process using local experiences: Utilising PPGIS in participatory urban planning.* (Doctor of Science (Technology) Doctoral dissertation), Aalto University, Helsinki. (223/2015)

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

DESIGNING
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE IMPACTS OF THE BIG-SCALE RESORTS IN THE PERI-URBAN LANDSCAPE OF GREECE. CASE STUDY: COSTA NAVARINO

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Abstract Body: As the all-inclusive tourist product is gaining ground in the Mediterranean and worldwide, a serious challenge concerning the impacts of big-scale resorts in the peri-urban landscape of Greece is emerging. The phenomenon is new to Greek tourism and it must be approached cautiously as the construction of such tourism developments may affect both negatively and positively the local communities and the environment. The established trend in Greece regarding tourism development differs from the integrated pattern and is highly associated with the social mentality of small scale stakeholders who aim to achieve easy profitability during the tourism season. This notion has allowed the uncontrolled development and dispersion of tourism activities in the countryside and especially the coastal front, often resulting in the fragmentation of a high quality landscape. Taking into consideration the fact that the legal framework for landscape protection and management is inadequate in Greece, one may argue that things may become much worse when the newly introduced massive tourism developments will start being constructed. The present paper examines the relationship of big scale resorts with their landscape. Specifically, Costa Navarino was chosen as the case study since it is the only implemented example of integrated tourism development in Greece. After the field research and the analysis of the characteristics of tourist development, a methodology for the assessment of the impacts of the big-scale resorts in the landscape, was set up as the means to assess the impact of future developments.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND METABOLISM
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

METABOLIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR STRATEGIC URBAN PLANNING

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Abstract Body: The success of climate change policies is strongly dependent on the rational and socially sensitive use of natural resources, namely land, water, energy and materials. In this respect, strategic urban planning plays a decisive role in the definition and implementation of sustainable development models to promote resilient, efficient and inclusive territories. The effectiveness of spatial planning, taking into account different urban development alternatives and scenarios, depends heavily on the overall quality, representativeness and responsiveness of decision-making processes. In this regard, the evaluation of the metabolic performance of planning proposals, urban development projects or urban policy options is crucial to enhance the overall balance and efficiency of a city or metropolis. Applying Metabolic Impact Assessment (MIA) in the planning process, particularly through Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), enables the emergence of a distinctive spatial dimension into current urban metabolism models. Despite the wide range of studies and approaches to urban metabolism, various practical limitations and barriers involving usability, data collection and comparability, have been limiting its dissemination in the planning profession. In face of these challenges, this presentation intends to: i) describe a methodological approach to metabolic impact assessment, encompassing four main components - energy for buildings and transports, water, materials, and land use; ii) guide its future application to municipal development plans in different contexts (in terms of urban size, alternative territorial models and development goals), as part of current SEA procedures; iii) critically appraise the added value of the metabolic impact assessment model as a strategic planning support tool.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

INTEGRATED PLANNING THEORIES AND PRACTICE METHODS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

INCREASING PARTICIPATION IN A MULTI-ACTOR ENVIRONMENT THROUGH THE MAMCA METHOD (MOREL, DE RADIGUèS, BERDEN, VAN LIER, MACHARIS)

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Abstract Body: The aim of this paper is to identify how local stakeholders can be involved through the use of a Multi-Actor Multi-Criteria Analysis (MAMCA)-tool, in particular in inner city construction projects. In urban areas, transportation of construction related goods and personnel often has negative impacts on the surroundings. Practical improvements are barely implemented in the field, mainly due to the sensitive, multi-actor environment in which decision-makers work. The MAMCA is an extension of the Multi-Criteria Analysis method that explicitly includes the objectives of all stakeholders when evaluating different alternatives. This method implies to increase the involvement of stakeholders in a multi-actor environmen, weigh their objectives and evaluate options accordingly. The paper first deals with a theoretical reflection on the importance of participation in construction projects and second with the practical implications of organizing participation with the use of the MAMCA-tool. Two cases in which this tool has been used are discussed: the development of a new campus in the inner city of Amsterdam and the extension of a tramline in Brussels. Three main challenges were experienced in both case studies: 1) the identification and reach of the stakeholders 2) the practical implications of involving many different stakeholders 3) the identification of a problem-owner who should initiate the involvement of stakeholders, an issue especially challenging due to the high level of segregation in the decision-making process. We conclude with a reflection on these challenges in relation to the theoretical framework on participation and identify some important lessons when applying the MAMCA-tool.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

LEGAL MECHANISMS OF COMPULSORY PRUCHASE AND LAND READJUSTMENT
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PUBLIC SPACES OF HOPE AND THE LAW: REFLECTIONS ON THE GENTRIFICATION GLASS CEILING

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Abstract Body: This paper's main aim is to outline research into the controversial legal mechanism of compulsory purchase for urban regeneration in the UK. It also asks questions about the way regeneration in the UK is often characterised as gentrification. The paper presents findings from consultancy research regarding the Aylesbury Estate (London, England) Compulsory Purchase Order, Estate Regeneration, Public Inquiry in 2018. In recent decades neoliberal urbanism has exerted a powerful influence on what is possible in planning and urban regeneration. The response of the UK government is to champion mixed communities-led regeneration initiatives that often involve the private sector, demolition of Brutalist public housing estates built in the 1970s and their replacement with higher density redevelopment. Critics of this approach condemn it as gentrification. A major challenge is a legal one. Private land interests must be acquired through the compulsory purchase process using section 226 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The decision making forum is the public inquiry. The role of the academic, expert, researcher, consultant is examined. I explore the issue of differential residential property rights in processes of regeneration. I conclude that gentrification is too blunt a research instrument to help politicians and planners who are facing difficult regeneration choices. And I conclude that although, like all major regeneration the Aylesbury Estate regeneration brings some disbenefits, it also brings significant benefits. One of the principal benefits is the creation of new convivial public spaces: the coming of public spaces of hope for a better future.

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

LISTENING (II). SPECIAL SESSION SOUNDSCAPES (II)
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

CREATIVE SENSORY LANDSCAPES AND PLACE BRANDING: THE SOUNDSCAPE OF AGIOS LAVRENTIOS, GREECE

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Abstract Body: Creativity and senses play a crucial role in shaping landscapes. In addition, place marketing and place branding aim at the generation of a strong place identity that stems from its landscape. In this paper, the expressions of creativity, sensory landscape, place marketing and place branding are analysed in the small traditional Greek settlement of Agios Lavrentios in order to identify the unique sensoryscape that derives from the interaction between the landscape and the creative characteristics/ activities that exist/ occur in the area. The aim of the research is to investigate the ways creative activities can contribute to the sensory perception of a landscape and the ways the interaction between sensory landscapes and creative activities can be turned into an advantage for the promotion of a place's identity. The paper focuses on the formation of a unique soundscape in Agios Lavrentios due to the organization of an international annual music event. The soundscape is conceived through observational analysis with the Sensory Landscape Assessment Tool, while creativity is presented through narrative interviews with representatives of local associations. The research concludes with the ways creativity affects the landscape, transforming it into a specific sensoryscape via the sense of hearing, as well as with the ways these two elements can be used for the sensory branding of a place. The research was funded by an IKY scholarship through the program 'Research Projects for Excellence IKY/ Siemens'.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

WATER AND LAND MANAGEMENT
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PLANNING FOR SMART GROWTH IN THE MID-SIZE CANADIAN CITY

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Abstract Body: Smart Growth is an established planning policy framework utilized to facilitate more sustainable development in Canadian cities. A core principle of the movement is to limit urban sprawl and direct development towards existing urbanized areas through intensification. Planning for compact communities has become the normative approach advocated by planning professionals and scholars, however the status quo of low-density development on the periphery continues to perpetuate (Curic and Bunting, 2006, 206; Brewer and Grant, 2015). These patterns of growth are typical of the mid-size Canadian city which is noted for its low-density, high rates of dispersion/decentralization, auto-dependency, poor transit service, and stagnant growth in the core (Filion et al., 2004; Bunting et al., 2007). In the context of eight mid-size Canadian cities, this research explores the shift to intensification as a Smart Growth strategy reflected in municipal policies and plans (Filion et al., 2015). The research develops a conceptual framework, drawing on the political market model and the public choice model to explain adoption of certain policies by municipalities emphasizing the impact of institutional factors on planning policy outcomes (Levesque, 2017). An important component of the conceptual framework is content analysis of municipal plans with a focus on intensification strategies, targets, monitoring & evaluation instruments. Our findings from the comparative analysis of eight conceptually appropriate case studies suggest that the commitment to intensification depends on fiscal resources, the capacity of planners, their responsiveness to development interests and the commitment to growth management by provincial governments. We argue that there is a significant gap in the implementation process.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

DEBATING THE POLITICAL IN PLANNING THEORY, LL
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

INCREMENTALISM VERSUS INTEGRATION: ARE DISJOINTED PLANNING SYSTEMS MORE PRODUCTIVE?

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Abstract Body: Spatial planning systems in Latin America have been historically shaped by a series of contingent economic, socio-cultural and socio-political driving forces where the influence of (neo)colonialist as well as (neo)liberal modes of governmentality have determined the role of this region in the international division of labour. Until now, most research on planning systems has been clearly dominated by European casuistry based on 'self-referential' planning traditions operating within the 'integrated framework' of the European Union. Different geographies, however, must account for the study of (global) path-dependent forces commonly shaping a plurality of national social models. In Latin America, the discourse of 'underdevelopment' implanted by the United States during the post-WWII era has triggered a naïve idealization of the notion of "integration" as the universalized and progressive 21st-century planning policy paradigm. Through the analysis of two major players, Mexico and Argentina, this paper attempts to define the specificity of Latin American planning systems to spur debates beyond purely technical, traditional self-referential approaches. In doing so, it first considers how the institutionzalition of key planning processes has been influenced by the rescaling and the (discursive) prioritization of public policies. Second, the paper argues that 'disjointed' planning levels show signs of operative productivity of ad hoc spatial interventions. Third, it contends that these incremental nuances result in critical lessons that can contribute to deeper analyses of formalized, bureaucratic and routine-like planning processes. Finally, the paper unveils a series of political and socio-spatial implications associated with the notion of integration.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

CHANGING PRACTICES AND IDEOLOGIES OF PROPERTY RIGHTS
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

NEW QUANTITATIVE PUBLIC OPEN SPACE STANDARD FOR LONDON BOROUGHS'

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Abstract Body: In England, spatial development and planning is conducted within a new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012) that establishes and regulates environmental protection, decision-making procedures, property rights. This NPPF greatly influences how policymaking and political action address today's environmental, social, and economic challenges. Particularly NPPF regarding open space requires local authorities to carry out a detailed assessment and to propose new quantitative and qualitative open space standards, based on the new needs of local communities. The experimentation with the new quantitative open space standard at local level in the 32+1 London local statutory plans (Local Plans - Local Development Frameworks, LDF) (2002-2017) faces a number of challenges, problems and contradictions between different policies and guidelines in: open space definitions and typologies, regulation of public open space and natural resources quantities, land for public services, public, common and private property rights. This makes urgent the need to clarify the importance of the quantitative standard in order to ensure public open space endowment. The paper examines how legislative and legal practices can or cannot support initiatives striving to achieve desirable change to answer to the new needs of local communities. Based on content analysis of local plans and interviews, this study identifies and discusses local concerns and proposals. On this specific topic, London Boroughs' experience in the current phase of implementation, can offer interesting solutions and remark of general interest. **Keywords** National Planning Policy Framework, quantity, quality and accessibility public open space standard, local plan.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

SOFT HERITAGE SCAPES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

MULTIPLE LAYERS OF IDENTITY AND MEMORY: VIEWING TAKSIM AREA IN ISTANBUL THROUGH THE LENS OF STRUGGLES OVER URBAN SPACE

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Abstract Body: Cities constitute the arenas on which conflicting intensions and, in turn, struggles over urban space are clearly manifested. Therefore, it is crucial to analyze the economic, political and ideological priorities of the prominent actors in different periods together with urban social movements, which steer the course of events and leave important traces on urban memory. In this paper, it is aimed to concentrate on the establishment of multiple layers of identity and memory starting from the mid-1930s when Taksim Square gained its current status as a "symbolic place" for the young Turkish Republic. Taksim Square has acquired new meanings through the labour movements of 1970s and Gezi Park Movements of 2010s, which transformed this area into a "memory space" that should be defended. Today Taksim Square is still undergoing substantial transformations, with the renewal of Ataturk Cultural Center of the the 1960s and the construction of a new mosque. This intended transformation is expected to serve various purposes: erasing the symbolic remnants of the Republic period; reclaiming the glorious symbols of the Ottoman era; erasing the memory of class struggles; and commodifying the lively and cosmopolitan public open space. Taksim Square and the surroundings clearly reflect how urban space can become an arena of contestation with the encounter of layered meanings inherited from the past and of new meanings assigned to them within the framework of new power relationships. The question is whether there is a hope of getting lessons from the past to develop more democratic decision-making mechanisms.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

ACTIVISM VERSUS AND/OR WITHIN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CITIZEN-LED, INNOVATIVE PRACTICES IN ENVISIONING, DESIGNING AND SHAPING THE FUTURE OF EUROPEAN CITIES: STORIES OF CIVIC CROWDFUNDING IN LONDON AND MILANO

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Abstract Body: This paper draws on qualitative research, carried out in London and Milano, to investigate the growing phenomenon of civic crowdfunding projects. This approach is framed by interdisciplinary debates around governance and collaborative, community-led initiatives aiming at making cities more inclusive and sustainable. In particular, this work draws on discourses around Actor-Network Theory, diverse economies and spatial agency, to focus on the negotiation of new and alternative networks of urban governance (both off-line and on-line), and on to what extent these can be seen as socially innovative. In this context the paper discusses how technologies can be employed to empower citizens in envisioning, designing and shaping the future of the city through local, bottom up and innovative initiatives like civic crowdfunding, but also what is the role of Local Government in fostering the emergence of and supporting such initiatives. By exploring innovative practices emerging in highly formal planning systems, in UK and Italy, this paper discusses the potential role of self-organised groups in producing alternative views of the city, against or within dominant urban development practices. As part of our conclusions, some projects more than others, seem to succeed in establishing wider networks of participation and collaboration with local communities and institutions, creating a multiplier effect. This has a potential to generate shifts in urban governance and to deliver innovative projects that consolidate a culture of citizen-led action. **Keywords**: Civic Crowdfunding; ANT; Bottom Up; Citizen Engagement; Social Innovation; Regeneration; Public Space.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

COMMUNITY-LED VS GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES: THE TAKE UP OF THE CLLD IN THE EU

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Abstract Body: The current programming period of the EU cohesion policy is characterised by new territorial instruments, among which the Community-led local development (CLLD) seems to conceal strong elements of innovation. Coming as new version of the former LEADER instrument in which the financial architecture was extended to other European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF), the paper claims that its technical-financial innovation hides a potential turning point in the European support to local and regional development, with a re-boost to bottom-up local development, institutional innovation for ad-hoc regions, and new forms of territorial empowerment and democratic representativeness. In doing this, it brings back also the modalities experimented in the former URBAN and EQUAL pilot projects. However, the potentialities that CLLD application could unleashed in terms of innovative ways of pursuing local development for tailored regions have been only half way exploited. The paper presents the results of an overview of the CLLD implementation in the EU, with a particular focus on the role of multi-funded strategies under ERDF and ESF. It allows to reflect on the following dimensions: - The programme is much a community-led as a government-led initiative, with possibility to rethink new forms of institutional arrangements for place-based initiatives and tailored regions -.A scattered take up that shows on the one hand that most of the country did not get the offered opportunity, and on the other hand on the obduracy of policy and institution facing changes.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

INSTITUTIONAL AND REGIONAL DESIGN
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

VISIONING IN GOVERNANCE RESCALING: ROLE AND CHALLENGES OF REGIONAL DESIGN IN INTERACTIVE GOVERNANCE

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Abstract Body: This contribution explores the concept of governance re-scaling in order to explain the relevance of regional design in this context. By investigating processes of governance rescaling across Europe, the concept of interactive governance will be used as the conceptual framework for identifying interactions between statutory planning processes and the formation of soft spaces of governance across local boundaries. In particular, focusing on images and visions as elements of interactive governance, the author investigates the interrelation between regional design, governance and planning. In this framework, the author argues that visioning and regional design practices can matter for both shaping of regional boundaries and conceiving shared visions of their spatial development.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION FOR OTHER DISCIPLINES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

URBAN PROJECT AND STRATEGIC THINKING IN ARCHITECTS' URBAN EDUCATION

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Abstract Body: <u>Urban project and strategic thinking in architects' urban education</u> The aim of the present communication is to plea for the importance of introducing strategic thinking in architects' education and to explore a way of achieving it through urban project. The urban project is understood as a space of articulation between planning and design: the plan as the overall intervention scheme and the project as the shape of particular actions (Portas N., 1998, "From the Strategy to the Project"). For that reason, the urban project stands between the complexity of the idealized city and the precision of its forms of realization through urban design and architecture. Thus, being a way of facing uncertainty through a strategic programme to implement in different stages while discussing and proposing new approaches and tools for intervention the urban project is also considered a research process. This framework needs a set of specific curricular requirements that must guarantee, on the one hand, the construction of a holistic (and operative) perspective of a dynamic and plural urban reality and, on the other hand, the concatenation of diverse issues and technical contents, including the demands of urban actors. The practice of strategic thinking through urban project allows to experiment the ambivalent condition of architects' profession: the responsibility of contributing, in the scope of public administration, to the definition of the conditions for the private actors; and the conscious action of designing at their service, considering principles and rules that matter to the society.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

ESPON COMPASS L (EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES)
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

HOW TO STRENGTHEN THE LINK BETWEEN SPATIAL PLANNING AND EU COHESION POLICY

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Abstract Body: FOR SPECIAL SESSION: ESPON COMPASS The paper explores lessons learned from conclusions of the comparative analysis of national planning systems and territorial governance. Based on the comprehensive evidence base from 32 countries, proposals are developed on how to strengthen the link between spatial planning and EU Cohesion Policy. The paper identifies starting points for both spatial planning policies and EU Cohesion Policy: (a) Planning policies. Many planning instruments lack a clear strategic and long-term dimension. To inform and inspire regional/cohesion policies about long-term spatial development objectives, this dimension needs to be strengthened in spatial planning. The paper will therefore present conclusions on what planning practitioners and decision-makers can do at local, regional and national level to allow for a better interplay between spatial planning and regional/cohesion policies. (b) EU Cohesion Policy. Cohesion/regional policies do not sufficiently take into consideration the territorial diversity and complex interlinkages between administrative units, levels and sector policies. The paper will therefore present conclusions on how to strengthen the territorial dimension in regional policies. This addresses policy makers and practitioners, from local to EU level, in the field of EU Cohesion Policy and other relevant EU sector policies (incl. on-going policy processes related to EU spatial development, e.g. macro-regional strategies, Territorial Agenda 2020+). (c) Research. Finally additional reflections concerning further research needs will be presented. The focus will be on how and in which fields additional insights from previous experience need to be produced, e.g. by providing evidence about good practices or identifying success factors.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNANCE OF TRANSITIONS AND TRANSFORMATIONS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

SMART TRANSITIONS IN CITY-REGIONALISM: A 'DUAL TRANSITION'

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Abstract Body: 'Smartness' has become fashionable to characterise urban policy that goes beyond a one-dimensional 'growth agenda' by addressing other concerns as well. This shift may be captured by the concept of 'transition' in conjunction with the idea of 'regime'. 'Transition' is understood here as a dual process which captures two developments and their interdependence: (1) broader changes in societal values and goals as the 'bigger picture' context within which city-regions are embedded, and which circumscribe scope for, and capacity of, governance, and (2) the nature of governance arrangements *within* city-regions, and the scope for applying what we define here 'smartness'. This involves collaborative, inter-local network arrangements, using innovative/novel, locally devised approaches to governing city-regions as fluid, relationally defined, rather than fixed, territories. There are thus two inter-depending dimensions with their own dynamics and processes of 'transition'. And they produce increasingly complex, or even *contradictory,* aspirations. This paper theorises these changes as a '*dual* transition' – one internal and one external to a city-region – towards adopting *smartness* as a new (novel) phase in its governance; 'internal' refers to particular local/regional factors that may encourage – or discourage – the adoption of 'smart' principles, while 'external' refers to the role and impact of wider external forces (including major regime or discursive changes over time and between places). Using evidence from Europe, South Africa and North America, the paper examines the particular interactions and balances between these two transitions towards the adoption of smart principles in (city-regional) governance.

Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CASCADING EFFECTS AND PATTERN FORMATIONS L
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

DOES SPATIAL CONFIGURATIONS STILL PLAY A ROLE IN PLANNING FOR COMPLEX AND SELF-ORGANISING SYSTEMS? A TENTATIVE AND CRITICAL EXCURSUS ON THE EFFORTS TO ENVISION THE FUTURE

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Abstract Body: Spatial configurations to any extent have constantly supported the efforts of planners and a number of scholars engaged with the future change. Maps, portraits, visions, designed codes and scenarios have populated the discipline of spatial planning since i**t** exists, at least in the western culture**.** The contemporary urban transformations make emerge new challenges to planning such as the non linearity and the unpredictability of such change**.** In this trend the complexity science further challenges planning with concepts of co-evolution, self-organisation, spontaneity and emergence. The paper indeed dig into the dilemma of combining two opposing "rationales": the need to visualise the future and address it trough designed codes (either framework or patterned), and the unavoidable spontaneity of change that escapes any fixed (or a priori) spatial configuration or particular future**.** **If** a certain discourse on the range and the nature of the rules comes and nurture a renewed planning rationale within the complexity theories of cities as well as the new fuzzy approaches to planning seem to manage a reasonable balance between barrier and opportunities for improved future, the role of spatial configurations of the future change is still open and misleading. The paper provides for a tentative critical excursus on these spatial configurations eventually pointing out some directions for renewing their role for planning within the framework of complexity theory.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

TRANSIT ORIENTED DEEVELOPMENT
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

STUDY ON THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE INTER-CITY RAILWAY STATION TOWNLETS IN WUHAN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS

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Abstract Body: With the development of China's economy and society, the urban agglomerations gradually become the mainstream in the global division of labor and competition. The efficient development and regional integration of urban agglomerations require rapid transport network, to which the fixed-time and fast inter-city railway is significant. The inter-city railways can not only promote the efficient flow and allocation of production factors, improve the efficiency of socio-economic development in the urban agglomerations, but also affect the spatial development of cities and towns along the railway. In particular, those small towns of inter-city railway station with weak foundation and slow spatial development. However, how the inter-city railways affect the spatial development of those small towns, and how small towns choose appropriate spatial development strategies in response to the profound changes still lack systematic and theoretical research. Based on the above-mentioned background, this article analyzes the development course of Wuhan Metropolitan Area, the general situation of inter-city railways and the spatial development of small towns of inter-city railway station, in order to summarize the commonalities of the spatial development. This article studies the main influential factors and mechanism of the spatial development of the small towns. This paper further proposes the basic characteristics of scale, spatial structure and spatial patterns of those small towns. In addition, the strategy of spatial development for small towns that can coordinate and promote the integrated development of urban agglomerations from the aspects of space co-ordination, functions co-ordination and pace co-ordination is proposed.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

DESIGNING
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

SPACES OF KEVIN LYNCH AND HENRI LEFEBVRE: DESIGNING THE MULTICULTURAL CITY

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Abstract Body: Spaces of Kevin Lynch and Henri Lefebvre: Designing the Multicultural City by Tridib Banerjee, University of Southern California and Felicity H Chan, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore The cognitive mapping method introduced by city planner Kevin Lynch in *The Image of the City* (1960) has deeply shaped the understanding about the user perceptions of the city toward the design of the urban form. Lynch discussed how identity, structure, and meaning in the urban form shape personal and "public" images of the city. Across the Atlantic in France, sociologist Henri Lefebvre in *The Production of Space* (1974) re-conceptualized social space as a dialectical triad with perceived, conceived and lived aspects grounded in the concrete everyday practices and experiences of the city's inhabitants and their interaction and representations of the urban environment. The paper proposes to explore how the Lynch-Lefebvre ideas could shape future directions in planning and design of emerging multicultural landscapes of North American cities The orbits of these two scholars likely never intersected, but when taken together however, their frameworks on the formation of city space present a trove of valuable tools and ideas that are promising for city design and planning in globalizing and diversifying urban contexts. The paper will further discuss the opportunities and constraints when the socio-spatial frameworks of Lynch and Lefebvre are employed together to understand the changing formation of urban space in the presence of diverse claims to territoriality and identity.in a multicultural city, including the associated tensions of immigrant assimilation. [247 words]

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

WATER MANAGMENT I: MANAGING URBAN CHANGE IN COASTAL / WATERSHED ZONES
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

A SPATIO-TEMPORAL FLOOD ANALYZE TO URBAN FLOODING RESILIENT ASSESSMENT

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Abstract Body: Impervious cement surface of urban sprawl into urban fringe, rural and even wild land results in the increasing of run-off and the frequency of urban floods. Plus the impact of climate change, hydraulic engineers raise the importance of integrated water resources management (IWRM), in which land adaption strategies to reduce the impact of urban floods is particularly critical. There are three main catalogues of land adaption strategies: low impact development (LID) aims to decrease run-off in built environment; room for rivers emphasizes respect to river environment; and living with water attempts to detent run-off by urban open spaces. This paper interests in a quantitative spatio-temporal analysis to assess the effectiveness of urban open space, such as parks, schools, squares etc. in terms of the size, shape and location of open spaces. In Taiwan, planners are used to making risk maps on the basis of flood maps that ignore the dynamic of water and the effect of terrain to hydrology. This research will simulate the flood with Physiographic Drainage-Inundation Model to reveal the effect of terrain to hydrology. The flood hydrograph of the model will reveal the information of discharge intensity, duration spatially and temporally. Kaohsiung, the second biggest city of Taiwan, is the selected study area. According to the situation of Typhoon Haitang in 2017 under 36hours rainfall duration, the simulation will find the effectiveness of flood reduction of each park. The result will contribute to understanding the priority of parks to develop as water detention systems.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

LISTENING (II). SPECIAL SESSION SOUNDSCAPES (II)
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

QUIET AREAS IN SWEDEN: A STUDY ON IMPLEMENTATIONS IN SWEDISH MUNICIPALITIES

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Abstract Body: The notion of quiet areas has been given increased attention within the EU in recent years. In 2002, the EU END directive stipulated that member states should map existing quiet areas and formulate strategies to keep them quiet. Quiet areas could thus play an important role to balance densified urban development in the future, by ensuring access to relative quietness and associated health benefits. The present paper reports on a recent study in Sweden investigating how the notion of quiet areas has been implemented in Swedish municipalities. The study, initiated by the Sound Environment Center in 2017, was carried out in two steps. In Step 1, a short digital questionnaire was sent out to all 290 municipalities in Sweden. This gave an overview of the general situation and highlighted initiatives for further study (Step 2). Overall, the study reveals that more than half of Sweden's municipalities address quiet areas in official documents, but that significantly fewer have sophisticated strategies for implementation (around 7%). Moreover, the interest for quiet areas does not seem to be directly related to the END directive. In fact, 64% of comprehensive initiatives were referred to as being local while only 4% related to the EU directive. The study additionally highlights a number of considerations and examples of how quiet areas are approached in Sweden today. As a general tendency, Sweden has come a long way in terms of identifying and mapping quiet areas, but there are fewer examples of attempts to protect, maintain and market them.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

INCLUDING
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE ANALYSIS OF WHAT YOUNG PEOPLE CAPTURE AS ATTRACTIVE IN "SHIMOKITAZAWA" NEIGHBORHOOD

K. Hattori
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Abstract Body: Shimokitazawa, located in southwestern part of Tokyo, has been an enclave for artists, musicians, and young people craving for some urban excitements for more than three decades. It is filled with more than thousand shops, restaurants, and service businesses. Not only the number of shops are large even in the standard of shopping neighborhood in Tokyo, the stores are much more densely packed. 67 percent of businesses are small and individually owned. Focusing on restaurants and bars, the grocery shops and clothing shops, they are mostly individually owned. The research aims to understand what makes Shimokitazawa attractive by asking university students to visit the neighborhood, and find out which store has attracted them the most. The students have submitted their findings in the report with their explanation of why they thought the store had attracted them. I have conducted this survey for three years (2015 to 2017) amounting to 150 individual data. The paper is the analysis of these data. The students' outputs have been mapped, and categorized into restaurants, cafes, bars, stores that provide various services, a retail outlets, and so on. The stores they chose have been categorized into chain stores and non-chain stores. The research has found out that many students were attracted to small, and non-chain stores and restaurant, cafés. They are also attracted to the neighborhood because of its pedestrian-friendly character and human scale development. The research finding has provided some insights to understand the attractiveness of Shimokitazawa.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

PROFESSIONAL HERITAGE PRACTICES: POLICIES AND ACTORS II
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PROCESS-RELATED BARRIERS OF EIA IN MAJOR TRANSPORT PROJECTS: AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

J.A. Soria-Lara[1], L. Batista[2], M. Le Pira[3], L. Bertolini[4], G. Inturri[5], P. Pinho[2], M. Te Brömmelstroet[6]
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Abstract Body: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a procedure to evaluate the likely effects of major transport projects that significantly affect the environment. Although widely used in many countries, the effectiveness of EIA for evaluating transport projects is strongly contested. Apart from technical issues (e.g. how environmental impacts can be measured), the literature indicates that process-related barriers also play an important part in this discussion (e.g. trust between professional groups; collaborative work; transparency; etc.). However, most of academic attention has primarily addressed the technical improvements, and with a very low involvement of intended users and other affected parties. To address that, the paper aims at exploring and comparing how EIA is experienced in three South European countries (Italy, Portugal, and Spain), offering in-depth insights into EIA process-related barriers in the field of transport projects. Findings were obtained through an on-line survey which was completed by 312 professionals that represented the two main professional groups involved: EIA-developers and transport planners. The obtained results compare similarities and differences of the main process-related barriers between the three countries involved. Furthermore, comparisons between the perceptions of professional groups are also made. Finally, a critical reflection on the effectiveness of EIA in collaborative planning environments is carried out.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

POLICY FRAMES, TRANSFER AND MOBILITIES
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

TRANSPORT PLANNERS AND PLANNING GOVERNANCE: ETHICAL CHALLENGES AT A TIME OF TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTIONS

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Abstract Body: The planning process is heavily influenced not only by competing stakeholders, but also by tensions among different legitimation strategies. Including the traditional utilitarian rationality, participation and innovation. Planning bureaucracies play a key role in integrating these strategies and shaping the final outcomes of planning processes. In this context, the ability of planning bureaucracies to integrate the logics behind each legitimation strategy becomes crucial for the expectations of each stakeholder. Typically, bureaucracies struggle to deal with planning processes with a participatory or innovative focus, and planners may find an ethical dilemma in setting themselves within this conflict. Whereas the case for participation has been widely discussed, it has not been the same for innovation, particularly with a technological dimension. Transport is today an area with growing expectations about facing revolutionary innovations in the near future. The deployment of new mobility services may have significant impacts on current mobility systems, which may not be fairly distributed among citizens and social groups. The prospects of innovation challenges, therefore, the usual ethical references of transport planners. These references are reviewed, and the need for a pragmatic vision is suggested, in which transport should sacrifice its current autonomy as a public policy. These challenges are illustrated through two innovative transport projects: ECCENTRIC, a demonstration project currently in progress in five European cities (Madrid, Munich, Turku, Stockholm and Ruse), and Madrid Nuevo Norte, a major redevelopment plan currently under discussion in Madrid, with a strong focus on transport infrastructure.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN FORM AND STRUCTURE LL
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

TRANSECT ANALYSIS OF URBAN SPACE: IS A CONTINUUM OF URBAN DENSITY IN BUSAN IDEAL?

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Abstract Body: Problem, research strategy, and findings: Transect planning is widely advocated as an urban planning theory to resolve urban sprawl. The theory suggests that a city should have an ideal density continuum from rural to urban areas because some places are to be developed and others are to be preserved. The purpose of this study was to analyse whether Busan has an ideal urban density continuum and compare it with the ideal urban density continuum presented in transect planning. We examined the smart code version 9.2 provided by transect.org to derive several measures (urban areas, floor area ratio, building density, etc.). Then, we quantified each derived measure by using the "moving window" technique (FRAGSTATS) and analysed the quantified measures by setting axes from the centre to the fringe through gradient analysis. Finally, we visualised Busan as being in accordance with the ideal urban density continuum of cities presented in transect planning and compared it with the results of our analysis. The results show that Busan is far from the ideal urban density continuum. The density of the fringe was overly high, and the density was irregular from rural to urban areas. **Takeaway for practice:** Transect analysis of an urban density continuum will be useful in examining the urban spatial structure of Busan and contribute to finding a more realistic way to set up an urban spatial policy and plan for Busan. The ideal continuum of transect planning could contribute to solving problems of disaster, landscape, traffic, and air pollution.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

RISK AND SPATIAL PLANNING
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

NATURAL APPROACHES TO FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT FOR VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES: GLIMMERS OF HOPE?

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Abstract Body: There is a growing realization that there has been, and will continue to be, a growing risk for communities from flooding. The UK Government's (2018) recently published "A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment" sees Natural Flood Management (NFM) as being an integral part of the armory in making places and communities more resilient. In this paper, we explore the potential and challenges of NFM for, what we describe, as 'communities at risk'. These are recognized, by the Environment Agency as properties at risk of flooding but for which more traditional harder engineered solutions are not cost effective. The paper explores, with examples drawn from the North West of England, some of the challenges of multifunctional partnership working to ensure that some action can be taken that can help to alleviate, rather than solve, or eliminate, the risk of flooding in a cost effective manner that often delivers other environmental benefits beyond reducing flood risk. Whilst ideas such as making space for water have been advocated for a long time, some of the practical challenges of delivery have not been fully explored. These include the need to effective modelling to determine the benefits of various NFM features, the careful design of features, the need for proper licensing of the interventions and the need for close partnership working between agencies, including land managers. Such an approach can deliver clear outcomes, but it is not a sliver bullet.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

CYCLING AND WALKING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

WHAT CAN PUBLIC CYCLING CHANGE THE CITY?– A CASE STUDY OF BEIJING, SHANGHAI AND HANGZHOU OF CHINA-

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Abstract Body: The aim of public transport system is reducing traffic congestion and air pollution. However, since it is impossible to cover all the corners of a city, "the last mile problem" became to one of the bottlenecks of building a perfect public transport system. The bicycle sharing system exactly can solve such problem. Since there is lack of theoretical research related to the public bicycles and it is still in the initial stage in China, it is necessary to analyze the benefits and advantages of it. This study compares the using status and service policies of public bicycles between China and other countries. During the comparison, we use the concept of urban green travel, the theory of urban sustainable development, and also consider the trend of bicycle use in China. Based on the comparison result, we analyze the bicycle sharing system in China's major cities. In each city, we use a "difference in difference" approach which compares effects of deployment of the sharing bicycles to solve urban issues such as air pollution, traffic congestion, and parking problem. This study verifies the values of sharing bicycle system in multiple fields such as urban traffic, environmental protection, economy, society, health care, culture and tourism. We discuss the future urban transport management policy and planning mode. We also propose a cooperation between governments and society to ensure the availability of public sharing bicycles and optimize the bicycle using environment.

Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

PARTICIPATORY METHODS L
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

TRANSITIONS IN COMMUNICATION FOCUSED ON THE THEORY OF NIKLAS LUHMANN AND VILEM FLUSSER

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Abstract Body: Problem: Having been based on a worldview of Descartes' Cogito, which is dichotomous of subject-object separation, the existing planning models tend to regard achievements of citizen participation only as 'improvement of communicative rationality' or 'democracy maturation'. But they have limitations in explaining how planning advances by citizen participation and its communication structure because planners muddle through without keeping up with rapidly evolving technology. Furthermore, it has not presented a new perspective on the discourse of planning for the future in the age of trans-media. **Research strategy, and findings:** Based on a diverse review of literature regarding media, this article clarifies the communication character of the citizen participation process, and articulates its differences between explanation by existing planning models and a media theory approach. Consequently, we proposed a new planning model. Unlike the existing models, this new model regards the participating citizen as the 'project' as well as the 'subject', and considers the phenomenon of citizen participation increase as a process of idealization of communication structure. In addition, we argued the limitations of existing planning models in explaining the communication of the planning process. **Takeaway for practice:** It is meaningful to restore the future orientation of planning by suggesting alternatives to "muddling through". Planners can recognize their role more accurately by adopting a new planning model when communicating with citizens. This study provides a theoretical basis for the planning in future, such as Smart-City planning, and a new model that can be applied administratively to improve the efficiency of decision making.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

THEORIZING
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

HOW TO RECLAIM MAFIA-CONTROLLED TERRITORY? AN EMANCIPATORY EXPERIENCE IN NAPLES

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Abstract Body: This contribution aims to understand how emancipatory cooperation between stakeholders from public, private and voluntary sectors are built in planning contexts distorted by a significant influence of organized crime. Could government and insurgent publics stand together against the common 'enemy', Mafia, within a place-based regeneration process? Through an action-based case study undertaken in an urban area challenged by criminal organizations (the so-called Camorra system) in southern Italy, the contribution seeks to identify strategic means for weakening the influence of the Mafia and its supporting system on the 'dark side of institutional planning'.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

GOVERNANCE AND ASSESSMENT (LL)
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

POLICY TOOLS FOR POST-CAR MOBILITY : A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FIVE METROPOLITAN AREAS (AMSTERDAM, BRUXELLES, GENèVE, OSLO, PARIS)

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Abstract Body: Partnership research "Post-Car Ile-de-France", UMR Géographies-cités and Forum Vies Mobiles. In a context where automobile dependency has become a key issue of urban policies, this paper presents the first results of a comparative study on metropolitan policies aiming to develop alternatives to the currently dominant mobility based on individual cars. Based on an analysis of planning documents and field work in five cities (Amsterdam, Bruxelles, Genève, Oslo, Paris), this paper specifies a four-dimensional public policy toolbox used by cities to reduce motorised mobility and its impacts (public transport, soft modes, automobile regulation, land use-transport coordination). The study highlights the diversity of the policy tools mix in the six metropolitan areas according to their territorial trajectories, the governance of transport and planning policies, and political and socio-economical contexts. Finally the paper discusses five key issues raised by the comparative analysis of metropolitan strategies and policy tools: the priority commonly given to the objective of reducing the impacts of the motorised mobility rather than directly reducing car mobility itself ; the differentiation of public policies between centres and peripheral areas ; the difficult coordination of transport and planning policies ; the weak integration of new mobile services (car-sharing, carpooling, bicycle sharing system, electric mobility, etc.…) in public policies and finally the unequal place of freight transport in sustainable mobility policies. These results contribute to the debates on sustainable mobility policies and highlight the issue of territorial adjustment of those policies. Key words: mobility policies, public policy instruments, metropolitan areas, automobile, post-car, comparison.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

ENERGY, PLANNING AND POLICY
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

FOSTERING SMARTNESS AND INCLUSIVE BIOENERGY: BRIDGING THE LEARNING GAP BETWEEN BRAZILIAN AND NORDIC EXPERIENCE IN BIOFUELS

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Abstract Body: The expansion of the bioeconomy, with particular attention to biomass as a raw material for energy production, is inevitable due to the limits of nonrenewable resources. The development of bioenergy is (so far) often assumed to follow a uniform path. However, the design, organization, and policy tools that support the production of bioenergy in specific regional and local contexts may be the key to its full realization. Brazil is one of the pioneer countries in the production of biofuels and its history reveals many successful and innovative actions but, on the other hand, critical issues have been identified, namely in what concerns the interplay between involved actors, and social exclusion of small farmers. More recently, Nordic Countries have been pioneering approaches to bioenergy under the framework of "smart strategies" with their innovative and inclusive bioenergy-led value chains. This paper aims to bridge the learning gaps between Brazilian and Nordic experience by analyzing under a comparative and selective perspective, case studies of biofuels development with potential for transformation of regional economies. The discussion of the results shows that there is a huge potential for mutual learning and cooperation and also highlights the usefulness of an in-depth study bringing together two realities that have been analyzed separately until now.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

LEGAL MECHANISMS OF COMPULSORY PRUCHASE AND LAND READJUSTMENT
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

LAND ASSEMBLY THROUGH LAND READJUSTMENT IN NORWAY

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Abstract Body: This paper discuss some pros and cons relating to the case of Norwegian land readjustment through special courts. From mid 1990s, densification of the urban fabric has been the stated Norwegian national policy for urban redevelopment. For the same period, local public authorities has relied on private property development as a means for urban development. Redeveloping urban land often imply the need for land assembly, in particular if ownership is segmented and when property rights and zoning regulations do not confirm. Such processes might follow a voluntary track, or if owners are reluctant, take place through expropriation. Developers often find it difficult to acquire land through voluntary action because of holdout tactics or chicken game situations. Expropriation, then, could be the solution. However, Norwegian local authorities are reluctant to facilitate for such processes. When voluntary action and expropriation fails, land readjustment might be the solution. As in almost all other national land consolidation legislation, the Norwegian legislation admits the possibility of compelling unwilling parties to take part in the process. A fundamental prerequisite is that no party shall suffer loss because of land consolidation. A number of countries have introduced measures for urban land consolidation, often referred to as land readjustment. This also is the case in Norway. All land consolidation in Norway is, unlike most other nations, dealt with by a special court. Hence, Norwegian land readjustment has some features not shared by other national systems.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

GOVERNANCE AND ASSESSMENT (LL)
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS IN A POST-SOCIALIST URBAN CONTEXT: THE CASE OF THE NEW TRAM NETWORK IN OLSZTYN, POLAND

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Abstract Body: The post-socialist transition has been a complex societal process that triggered manifold changes in urban space. With suburbanization becoming the predominant trend of urban development, public transport usage declined while motorized travel rapidly increased in importance. Despite recent upsurge in automobile ownership, large parts of the society rely upon non-motorized modes of travel. In line with the sustainable transportation paradigm, which has profoundly influenced the EU transport policy agenda, a number of public transportation projects have sought to foster alternatives to motorized travel. The role of these projects, however, has not been central to the debates regarding the patterns and trajectories of the post-socialist urban transition. Set against this background, this paper seeks to critically investigate how a new large public transportation project changes a post-socialist urban setting. The case study of Olsztyn is employed, which is the only Polish city so far where a brand new tram network has been developed since 1990. In particular, the question is addressed to what extent the project helped to promote sustainable travel behaviour and social cohesion in the city. Data on passenger flows, population changes and housing prices as well as a survey of 800 households are used for this purpose. Keywords: sustainability, social cohesion, travel behaviour, public transportation, post-socialist city

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

MULTI-LEVEL TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

GOVERNING PLACE-BASED POTENTIALS IN MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS - BETWEEN POLICY FRAMEWORKS AND REGIONAL REALITIES

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Abstract Body: Since the Barca Report to the European Union in 2009, endogenous potentials are firmly on the European Union agenda, streamlined by various policies related to territorial development. At the end of the latest EU programming period (2012-2020), this article discusses how such place-based potentials are conceptualised and used, particularly in the local and regional context. The text focuses on the situation of places being characterised as non-agglomeration, (post-) industrial regions in Central Europe, often situated in the spatial peripheries and also outside the main academic focus. The analysis highlights governance issues and the valorisation of endogenous development potentials by different policy levels, discussing agenda setting and implementation. The article highlights challenges in the current development of such regions; gives examples for the identification and utilisation of endogenous potentials, as well as discusses lessons learned from this regionally-led development approach. Summarizing, the author argues that utilising potentials is streamlined top-down via various policy frameworks, which are in turn mediated by local and regional governance settings, adapting and translating these programmes into practical, regional and local actions. As a result important learning effects and capacities for the regions are created, but long-term sustainability of the activities remains fragile.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

COMPARING PLANNING CULTURES L (OPERATIONALIZATIONS)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE COUNTRYSIDE BEGINS HERE: THE ROLE OF URBAN AND RURAL SPACE AS SYMBOLIC CONSTRUCT IN AN URBANISATION AGENDA

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Abstract Body: While the distinction of city versus country has increasingly been contextualized as a social construction (Dymitrow & Stenseke, 2016), it is still part of the physically and mentally lived reality for many citizens and spatial policy makers (Stevenson, 2003). This is no different in the Belgian region of Flanders, with its long history promoting rural and suburban living resulting in a landscape of urban sprawl (De Decker, 2011; De Maesschalck, 2011). This paper casts the urban-rural distinction as a symbolic construct that is part of a planning culture defined as 'the result of the accumulated attitudes, values, rules, standards and beliefs shared by the people involved or the "built environment professionals"' (Othengrafen, 2012). It shows how this distinction played a role to impede the process of delineating urban areas to restrain sprawl, reinforce cities, and ultimately transform planning culture in Flanders. Through a critical discourse analysis multiple roles of the uban-rural construct in planning are identified: as leap forward; as political resource for local governments and their opposition; as means to achieving a (different) end; or as complete rejection of all that is urban. In this way the clichéd images of city versus country can be situated to improve our understanding the role of the urban-rural construct in planning processes. *(References not listed here because of maximum abstract length.)*

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

GOVERNANCE AND ASSESSMENT (LL)
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE EVOLUTION OF THE PERSPECTIVES ON URBAN MOBILITY PRINCIPLES

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Abstract Body: The purpose of this paper is to highlight the evolution of analytic perspectives and principles at the basis of urban mobility planning and management. The review of key contributions of the last two decades shows that a significant shift in the concept itself of sustainable mobility (SM) has occurred. Perspectives, goals and SM strategies evolved to the point that they represent today an actual shift in the paradigm, i.e. a change in the points of reference for conceiving an urban mobility system. The theoretical foundations for the evaluation of sustainability impacts have changed accordingly, coupling the emphasis on the environmental impact with an increasing attention to the social and economic impacts. Although fragmented, the literature on urban mobility principles and development provides useful insights on the rationale behind the above-mentioned shift in the paradigm. In the evolution of the last two decades, we read two predominant perspectives towards the definition of principles for sustainable transport. We label them as "planning oriented" and "strategy oriented" respectively, as they reflect the different goals of those who tried to give conceptual soundness to the SM concept. We also find that the perspectives on SM privileged the practical implementation of policies with respect to the definition of a conceptual basis for the assessment of urban mobility impacts on sustainability. Finally, we outline six emerging macro-themes that gained limelight in the recent debate on urban mobility and that, in our view, embed radical changes in the overarching perspective.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

PARTICIPATORY METHODS LL
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE PROFESSIONAL 'LANGUAGES' IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT – THE NEED FOR BETTER 'TRANSLATIONS' TO SUPPORT DECISION MAKING

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Abstract Body: Given current challenges in urban development, there is urgent need to not only improve our understanding of urban processes but also scrutinise the tools and skills necessary to successfully intervene in them. In this paper, we identify 'languages' central for different professions in the urban development process: natural languages, such as English or Swedish; mathematical languages, such as algebra and arithmetic; and geometric languages, such as geometry or topology. Most simply, we may relate these to the following practices in urban development: urban governance, urban economics and urban design. Skills for handling these languages are distinctive for these professional practices and a prerequisite for successful urban development, but there is also need for 'translations' between the languages, something far less addressed. As a consequence, we may find steering documents constituted by all these languages, skilfully constructed one by one, but together incongruent. This may obstruct strategic and operative decision making, and obviously impedes efficient urban development. In this paper, these languages are scrutinised in a close reading of steering documents in a major Scandinavian urban development project, including not only texts but to equal degree geometric representations and numbers, to identify such incongruities. The aim is to contribute to means for better 'translations' between professional 'languages' to support collaboration between professions, more transparent foundations for decision makers and more successful urban development processes.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

HERITAGE, TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

THE NEW MUSEUM OF THE ACROPOLIS: A RAY OF HOPE AMIDST THE HARSH REALITY OF THE GREEK FINANCIAL CRISIS

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Abstract Body: Greece endures a harsh financial crisis for a decade already. Almost half a million Greeks, especially those with the best education and career prospects, have left the country to seek their fortune elsewhere. The country's cultural heritage is an essential component of cultural tourism and a vital guarantee for its growth prospects. It contributes greatly to attracting high income tourists who are interested in becoming familiarized with the country's and indeed European cultural history. Acting as tourist attractions apt to convey a huge heritage potential, museums play a crucial role in this as they operate as the indispensable means for sustainable tourism development. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the contribution of the new Acropolis Museum to the tourism development of Athens in view of the Greek economic crisis. It examines the role of the particular Museum in a twofold manner: on the one hand by attracting local and foreign visitors and investment, thus creating new jobs for the local community, and on the other hand by improving the image of Athens both for the local population and visitors. The Museum's operation is correlated to the city's overall urban regeneration through the project of unification of its archaeological sites and the pedestrianisation of its historical center, a project that has already acted beneficially to the quality of life of the local community. Research concludes that the new Acropolis Museum has contributed significantly to the economic, social, cultural and urban regeneration of Athens. Keywords: cultural heritage, museums, urban regeneration

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

ESPON COMPASS L (EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES)
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

RE-THINKING AND REVIEWING EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEMS THROUGH SPATIAL PLANNING INSTRUMENTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF 32 COUNTRIES

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Abstract Body: Plans and other planning instruments that are used to mediate and regulate spatial development are fundamental for the operation of spatial planning systems, and for defining them, as well as pursing spatial planning objectives. This paper is based on an extensive comparative study of spatial planning systems in Europe (ESPON COMPASS), which included a review of spatial planning instruments that are used to mediate competition over the use of land, to allocate rights of development, to regulate change and to promote preferred spatial and urban form. Over 250 spatial planning instruments in 32 different European countries were identified by national experts. The results show a diverse pattern with strong differences in regard to the instruments' characteristics (e.g. visionary, strategic, framework or regulative) at different policy levels (national, regional and local) even between countries that have been grouped together within similar types or traditions in earlier studies. Furthermore, many individual planning instruments are often expected to combine several functions, e.g. they are expected to simultaneously be, in different combinations; visionary and agenda setting, providing strategic and long-term coordination, establishing policy frameworks for other plans and decisions, and/or be regulatory including legally binding land use commitments. Many planning instruments might thus be understood as 'multi-purpose tools'. Based on this review and analysis we offer empirically derived typologies and conceptualizations of spatial planning instruments that provide a different image of spatial planning systems across Europe compared to earlier studies, and as such gives insights in what directions spatial planning in Europe is moving.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANG AND UNCERTAINTY
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

LOCAL GOVERNANCE STRATEGIES FOR URBAN CLIMATE RESILIENCE: THE CITIZEN SENSING PROJECT

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Abstract Body: This presentation comprises research undertaken in an European project called CitiSense, which focus in the development of a participatory risk management system (PRMS) that employs citizen sensing, defined as citizens acting as sensors to collect and send information to relevant authorities/organizations responsible for climate risk management, for co-development of advanced climate services to strengthen urban climate resilience. The project has two main objectives: (1) to develop the PRMS that incorporates place-specific information, links to existing guidelines on urban climate risk management and adaptation, and functions as an integrative platform for citizens and relevant organizations at different scales, (2) to analyse if, how and to what extent the PRMS has potential to increase preparedness and appropriate responses by citizens and authorities to increase urban climate resilience in different European and climate contexts. The early phase of the project will be presented: literature review on adaptive governance strategies and a comparative analysis on the strategies adopted in different contexts to cope with diverse climate change events. Four pilots studies were analysed in European cities - Rotterdam in the Netherlands, Trondheim in Norway, Porto in Portugal and Norrköping in Sweden. In particular, the case of the city of Porto will be explored, consisting on an identification of the climate risks and expected extreme climate events, analysis of governance strategies (policies & stakeholders involved). Complementary, workshops were conducted to identify key-related challenges and decide on the parameters to be monitored in the future by the sensors and the citizen's participation.

Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

WATER MANAGMENT I: MANAGING URBAN CHANGE IN COASTAL / WATERSHED ZONES
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

REVISITING THE SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT: GIVING MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING SPACE TO FLOURISH IN ADOLESCENCE

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Abstract Body: This paper revisits Peel and Lloyd's (2004) seminal paper that first considered the idea of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) as part of wider debates associated with the social reconstruction of the marine environment. Nearly 15 years on we investigate how the contemporary understandings of the marine environmental agenda have shifted in the UK. Firstly, following, once more, Hannigan's social constructionist perspective, we update to the present day the six prerequisites to be satisfied to socially construct an environmental issue. Secondly, we explore how MSP has developed from the early European discourses of spatiality and sustainable development and consider if these discourses still apply, given the new plan making arrangements from the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. In 2004 there was little understanding of MSP as a concept since it was considered in its infancy and there were no practical examples of what it meant in practice. Subsequently, and thirdly, we examine marine plans and practice to determine if the 'visionary' process of spatial planning is happening in the marine environment, whilst accepting that MSP is taking place within a regulatory framework. We conclude that planning the marine environment is facing new waves of turbulence, and MSP, whilst ameliorating some problems, can be said to be firmly within its teenage years, and that it needs some time and space to flourish not flounder.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

TECHNOLOGY
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

BACKCASTING THE CITIES OF TOMORROW: AUTOMATED VEHICLES AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS OF DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract Body: Motorisation has fundamentally transformed patterns of urbanisation, from the micro to the macro scale: from residential parking and density norms on one hand to urban infrastructure capacity and density on the other hand. Automated vehicles (AVs) have the potential to transform urbanisation patterns and the quality of cities and urban spaces even further. A key question is which directions this technology will affect urbanisation patterns and the attractiveness of the city. Optimists point to the potential for AVs (especially when shared) to substantially reduce the total number of vehicles in the city, creating the opportunity for more car-free areas (e.g. parks, squares) whereas pessimists speak of the risk of increased suburbanisation as a result of increased opportunities to work (or relax) while travelling in AVs, thereby increasing travel time and distance. In short, the jury is still out concerning the future impacts of AVs on urban form, and the quality and use of urban space that may result. Meanwhile, the implications for the design of different types of urban locations (e.g. interchanges, residential, commercial) remains highly speculative. This paper considers the merits of backcasting in identifying whether and how AVs can deliver desirable patterns of urban development in the long term.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

NEW POLICY DEVELOPMENTS
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PREPARING THE FIRST NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK IN POST-APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA: DREAMS, FEARS, HOPES AND TEARS

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Abstract Body: Post-1994, successive democratically-elected national governments introduced national spatial planning guidelines aimed at addressing the fragmented, unequal and inefficient national spatial landscape left behind by apartheid. Lacking legal backing, political will and drive, the observance, use and impact of these interventions fell far short from what was envisaged. Arriving nearly two decades into democracy, the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013, was envisaged to change all of this. The Act not only introduced a new spatial planning and land use management system in the provincial and municipal spheres, but also provided for the preparation of a legally-sanctioned 'National Spatial Development Framework' (NSDF). Four years after the passing of the Act, government appointed a team of consultants consisting of private practitioners, researchers and academics, to assist it with the preparation of 'the first NSDF'. In this paper, a member of the consultant team critically engages (1) the process followed in preparing the NSDF, (2) the ebb and flow of dreams, ideals and hopes along the way, (3) the challenges and frustrations, and attempts at dealing with these, (4) client-service provider and consultant team dynamics, and (5) the product – the NSDF – as core component of a new legally-sanctioned system of national spatial framing, guidance and governance in South Africa. While not in or from Europe, the connections drawn from the South African experience to wider perspectives and debates on regional planning, development and governance should be of interest to a European audience.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

URBAN FORM AND STRUCTURE L
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

ASSEMBLAGES OF SERVICES AND URBAN FORM: CHANGING SPATIALITIES OF RETAIL TRADE, EDUCATION AND HEALTH CARE IN THE PLANNING OF CITY-REGIONS

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Abstract Body: Service sector is an integral part of the spatial dynamics in urban regions. The accessibility and use of services are reflected in people's housing choices and everyday mobility. In urban planning, the consideration of services is challenging. Functional changes in service network take place quickly compared to developments in the built environment. Service units are often planned on a project basis or within a specific service sector without taking sufficiently into account other services and urban functions. There are also considerable differences between service locations in terms of space and transport connections required. The aim of this paper is to analyze the location patterns of services in relation to urban form and the ways in which they have been addressed in urban planning. The concept of assemblage is applied to explore the connectedness of services to other services, transport facilities, housing developments and other aspects of urban form. Empirical study considers the development of retail, education and health care services in Finland during 2000-2017, when significant changes have taken place in retail concepts and regulation, and in the organization of public services. Research material consists of geographic data on service units and urban form as well as service network planning documents of the biggest Finnish urban regions. The results highlight the need to integrate services better to urban form through focusing on assemblages that gather highest concentrations of interactions, such as city centres and other clusters of services, and combinations of services and mobilities.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF PLANNING METHODS LL-LLL
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

THE POTENTIAL OF PLATFORM-BASED URBAN ANALYSIS FOR PLANNING AND POLICY-MAKING

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Abstract Body: While practitioners and academics recognize the value of interdisciplinary and theoretically-informed empirical work, actually doing such work brings with it a number of barriers and incompatibilities. To address these challenges, we posit the potential of software platforms, broadly defined, to bring together theory, methods, data and people in closer, more frequent conversation. To illustrate the practical potential of such a platform-based approach, we present an analytical and interactive visualization platform, developed in collaboration with several Dutch government agencies. The platform allows users to analyse and visualise, from within the confines of their browser, millions of relationships between and within cities in the Netherlands. The platform contains individual-level ('micro') data on daily movements as well as long-term migration of people and companies since 1999 and can be filtered based on a range of socio-economic variables. Its modular architecture has enabled the quick adoption of new methods, allowing users to analyse spatial relationships using a variety of spatial interaction and network modelling approaches. It has been used in policy-related work for several Dutch government agencies. As such, open-source, platform-based work potentially allows us to bring urban theory in closer dialogue with big data, methods, algorithms and visualization techniques. It removes some of the technical, access and disciplinary boundaries and allows researchers and practitioners from across a wider range of backgrounds to integrate empirical analyses, iterate research ideas faster, and disseminate new methods and findings.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING POLICIES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

REURBANISATION AND SUBURBIA IN NORTHWEST EUROPE IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE: SPATIAL TRENDS AND POLICY PERSPECTIVES

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Speakers: *Sebastian Dembski, Olivier Sykes & Chris Couch Antoine Brès & Xavier Desjardins David Evers Stefan Siedentop & Karsten Zimmermann*

Abstract Body: Following the rapid deindustrialisation, suburbanisation and disurbanisation of previous decades (Fielding, 1982), since the 1990s there has been impressive progress in urban economic restructuring and neighbourhood renewal across many European cities (Couch *et al.*, 2011). As a result of changing urban economic pressures, international advances in urban planning theory and local policy initiatives, notwithstanding the impact of the post-2008 financial crisis, reurbanisation has become a significant characteristic of urban development in north-western Europe, particularly in the United Kingdom (Cheshire, 2006, Kabisch and Haase, 2011). This process has now also reached many secondary cities, with Liverpool and Leipzig being well-documented examples (Gallent *et al.*, 2006, Scott *et al.*, 2013, Dembski *et al.*, 2017). Moreover, comparative studies on urban policies dealing with reurbanisation and its consequences are few and far between. Measuring reurbanisation has proven conceptually and empirically challenging. Conceptually, different definition exists. The often-referred to model of Van den Berg et al. (1982) considers reurbanisation as part of a cyclical process of urbanisation, defining reurbanisation as a centralisation process within a functional urban region in a context of overall population decline. Using this narrow definition, it is highly unlikely to uncover reurbanisation in any meaningful number of cities in an era of metropolitan growth. Others define reurbanisation therefore simply as population turnaround of the central city, mainly defined as administrative entity (Rérat, 2012). This, however, neglects the valuable contribution by Van den Berg et al. (1982) of looking at the functional urban region as a whole, and in particular the role of the ring. Empirically, we encounter the perennial debate of what constitutes the core and the ring of suburbs. Administrative boundaries often expose a high degree of arbitrariness, which is particularly relevant for the core city, but are easiest in terms of data availability. The explicit thesis of this paper is that reurbanisation is not without its problems. Many studies have investigated the implications for inner city populations usually through the lens of gentrification, but only few discussed the changes in the wider functional urban region. Suburbia has long been portrayed as beneficiary of population decentralisation, but the proliferation of gentrification studies suggests selective migration patterns of groups in favour of city centre living (for a critical note, see Buzar *et al.*, 2007a). The fate of the urban hinterland strongly depends on the economic context: in prosperous regions many older suburbs experience densification (Charmes and Keil, 2015), while lower-density developments often in combination with shrinkage continue to prevail in weaker urban economies (Berndgen-Kaiser *et al.*, 2014). If anything, suburbia has become more diverse (Dembski *et al.*, 2017). This paper takes an explicitly comparative perspective. Looking at four highly developed countries, we are interested in the differences over the preceding period, both from a spatial development and a planning policy perspective. First, we will establish the trends of reurbanisation and what this means for the ring of suburban areas since the 1990s for metropolitan areas in each country using secondary data. Secondly, we will scrutinise how national and/or regional policies have addressed the core–ring dimension, in particular whether the dynamics in the urban fringe were being addressed at all. Thirdly, we will scrutinise one or two metropolitan areas in each country in more detail, looking at specific

strategies, their outcomes and impacts in both the core and ring. Finally, we will draw conclusions about trends, policy directions and theories *in* and *of* metropolitan planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

RETHINKING THE CONCEPTUAL GROUNDS: HERITAGE AND THE COMMONS
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

FOUND HISTORIC SPACES OF PROGRESS IN 'POST-CONFLICT' NORTHERN IRELAND: THE CASE OF EBRINGTON BARRACKS, DERRY~LONDONDERRY

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Abstract Body: The importance of improved citizen participation in valuing the historic environment is recognised in international conventions, national policy documents and increasingly the everyday practices of heritage agencies in many countries. In addition, seeking to gauge peoples' experiential and emotional attachments to historic urban spaces, frequently overlooked in authorised understandings of their sense of place and 'authentic' character, is garnering critical attention. However, the academic literature underlines the methodological difficulties associated with capturing the social, communal and experiential values attributed by diverse communities to heritage places, in contrast to traditional expert-based summations of architectural and historic interest, usually bound up in traditional readings of their physical fabric. This paper reflects on the empirical findings emanating from a series of walking interviews conducted with government officials, local residents and others through the Ebrington Square regeneration site in the 'post-conflict' city of Derry~Londonderry, a former British army barracks transferred to civil authority control in the early 2000s. The walking interview is asserted to provide an innovative ethnographic method for uncovering the intersecting and often challenging interpretations of historic spaces while 'in place', including the embodied experiences of citizens on the move. Furthermore, the paper engages with recent heritage scholarship on the concept of 'found space', particularly relating it to a more nuanced understanding of the Ebrington case and the multiple narratives of progress that it is officially promoted to represent.

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

QUESTIONS
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE IMPACT OF THE RETURN TO THE CLASSICS OF URBAN PLANNING AND ITS CONNECTION TO THE MAKING SPACE FOR HOPE: A 'BLESSING' OR A 'CURSE'?

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Abstract Body: The scope is to investigate the main dimensions of the return to the urban planning classics. This appears to be an attribute of periods of crisis when there is a greater necessity for a hope (distinguished from optimism) to a better future, which should be based on a type of certainty rooted in the past. However, this return has generally a double dimension: it could either imply the timelessness of heritage or the lack of new ideas. This paper aims at answering a variety of questions in relation to the theoretical work of urban planners: what happens when their first work turns out to be a classic? How can this be followed? Why is generally the rest of their work relatively ignored in comparison to the classic? In the long run, does their classic work, by definition, constitute their best work? Is the classic work a 'blessing' or a 'curse'? The focus will be on Jane Jacobs and Kevin Lynch, especially in the comparison of their classic work (*The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, 1961, and *The Image of The City*, 1960) with a selection of their subsequent work (e.g. *The Economy of Cities*, 1969, and *What Time is This Place?*, 1972). The argument is further developed by analysing their impact on such tendencies as urban regeneration, heritage preservation and city marketing/ branding. The conclusions include the answers to the aforementioned questions and the positive implications of urban planning classics to the contemporary making space for hope.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

FUZZY PLANNING APPROACHES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

EXPLORING THE IMPACTS OF RETAIL CENTRALITIES IN LOMBARDY (I): TESTING-GROUND FOR PRACTICES OF SPATIAL GOVERNANCE IN A POLYCENTRIC REGION.

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Abstract Body: Over the last decades, the process of regional urbanization in Europe produced original environments through the contemporary dispersion and aggregation urban materials, exceeding administrative borders and re-defining traditional proximities and institutional scales (as NUTs). The result are new, rescaled formations marked by polycentric patterns, where co-exist polarized flows (towards traditional centralities, as historical cores and CBDs) and tangential mobilities (towards aggregates of functions, facilities and workspaces). Policy-makers are expected to deal with these alternative centralities. Supported by planners, they should propose coherent and integrated territorial strategies, face off their impacts, and consider these spaces as part of territorial hierarchies and not only as 'mono-functional products' or 'enclaves'. Therefore, this need of a governance for centralities imposes to take in account many distinct influences in social, economic and spatial fields but, often, this sensitiveness lapses into formal, sectoral considerations, without proposing integrated overviews about them. The aim of proposed paper is pointing out the complexity of impacts and externalities that policy-makers and planners must face off working with centralities – even if specialized -, and how planning field needs a new, conscious approach to these spaces. Focusing on the case of Regione Lombardia (I) and recent development of several multi-functional shopping malls, the paper discusses sectoral approaches adopted at regional level in the authorization process for these functions. The authorization process based on integrated impacts' assessment and 'territorial compensations' represents a testing-ground for innovative practices of spatial governance aimed at exceeding administrative scales and stimulating more balanced transformations.

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Topic: *TRACK 08: COMPLEXITIES*

CO-EVOLUTIONARY STRATEGIES L
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

LONDON'S TRADITIONAL MARKETS, MANAGING CHANGE AND CONFLICT IN COMPLEX URBAN SPACES

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Abstract Body: London's traditional markets have been declining whereas farmers' or food markets have been thriving since 2000s. This trend suggests that the challenges such as changing shopping habits and gentrification especially in inner London can also be opportunities and markets adapt to survive. With the continual change in the everyday life and operation of London's traditional markets, this study explores the dynamic relationship between market use, management and physicality, in order to understand these complex urban spaces, and how practices of market management can help to enhance and safeguard good market environments as public places of social experience and meaning for all. The theoretical research consisted of a review of the academic literature on public space and traditional markets using a multi-dimensional and inter-disciplinary approach, and the empirical research involved in-depth case study investigation of two of these inner London markets. This was undertaken to answer the research question of how to ensure the economic viability and social vitality of inner London's traditional markets for all, along with addressing the challenges, tensions and opportunities presented in these complex inner city environments. The declining Petticoat Lane street market and the thriving Borough Market highlight the role of management. A balance between economic viability and social vitality for public space serving the social-economically diverse local communities in inner London can be achieved through managing on-going tensions over time. Along with a strategic plan based on a vision, a partnership of all sectors is key for the effective and responsive micro-management.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

PROFESSIONAL HERITAGE PRACTICES: POLICIES AND ACTORS II
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PROFESSIONAL ROLES AND RESONSIBILITIES IN SWEDISH HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract Body: Heritage management is by tradition considered a responsibility for public sector. In Sweden, in later years, private actors have come to take an increased role. Empirical knowledge about the proportion and consequences of this development is limited. The paper is based on an ongoing study, analyzing how roles and distribution of responsibilities are stated in legislation and policy documents, and in planning practice. Material is collected by document studies and in-depth interviews. The theoretical perspectives applied focus on collaboration and competition between professional groups. The heritage management practice includes a variety of different professions, as architects, archeologists and antiquarians. The institutional structure includes as well local, regional as national levels, with municipalities, regional museums and County administration boards as the more central ones. Private consultancy firms provide today competences in the area, and are used by public sector to provide knowledge production and investigations. The paper discusses tentative results on how different actors are involved and representing heritage perspective in planning, their legitimacy in the process based in legislation and policy, and challenges this might bring in the heritage management at large. The preliminary conclusion is that there is a need for clarifications, and also is necessary to reorganize roles and responsibilities in the heritage sector, to achieve a more efficient process for sustainable heritage management.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

ENERGY MANAGMENT & LOW-CARBON SOLUTIONS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

SEA WITHIN SWEDISH MUNICIPAL ENERGY PLANNING – TOWARDS AN OBJECTIVES-BASED APPROACH

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Abstract Body: The municipal energy planning is an important tool for the Swedish Government to reach its offensive energy and climate targets, as the municipalities have a high level of autonomy and broad responsibilities. There is a dire need for climate change mitigation, which is the focus of the energy planning of the Swedish municipalities. However, other anthropogenic environmental consequences, such as acidification and biodiversity loss, needs to be simultaneously considered in planning. The use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), an environmental tool with the aim to assess the environmental consequences of a policy, plan or programme and integrate environmental awareness in the planning process, can thus be helpful as to promote a more holistic energy planning. Nevertheless, the use of SEA is very rare. The aim of this paper is to explore whether an objectives-based approach, instead of the more commonly used baseline-based, can improve the utilisation of the tool in terms of application, efficiency and understandability. A Management by Objectives-system can be used in an objectives-based approach, which can facilitate in establishing the context. Further, the objectives are often supplemented with indicators, which can be used as the metric of assessment, as well as providing data on current trends and assist in the follow-up phase. Through focus group interviews and workshops, it will be explored whether the objectives-based approach can be suitable also in practice, as to contribute to a more holistic planning in line with sustainability objectives and the conclusions of the study will be presented in the paper.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

ACCESSIBILITY
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

PERCEIVED ACCESSIBILITY AS A KEY TO UNDERSTAND INDIVIDUAL MOBILITY BEHAVIOR?

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Abstract Body: Accessibility is one of the core points of livability and prerequisits for equal participation in mobility and society. Based on empirical studies the international mobility research showed that on the one hand is an observed gap between daily transport behavior and the spatial surroundings. On the other hand the quality of neighborhood with their local amenities and their potential for healthy and climate-friendly mobility becomes more important. What is the role of the environment in relation to the mobility of different groups? In addition to indicators like settlement density, mixture of utilization the local accessibility establishes themselves as a key indicator for sustainability-oriented transport planning. In relation to the empirical illustration of accessibility, their subjective assessments as well as the correlations between perceived accessibility and realized traffic behavior there exist a substantial research gab. An essential objective of our project is to improve existing accessibility modelling on a local level by taking subjective perception of the environment and accessibility into account. Therefore, we analyze and compare the accessibility that is objectively measured with the accessibility that is subjectively experienced by the inhabitants in two exemplary neighborhoods. To achieve the research objectives we used a multi-method study design and conducted different surveys in two investigation areas in Hamburg (i.e. activity spaces, household survey). In combination with questions about mobility, the utilization of transportation, perceived accessibility and the perception of security, we are capable to develop mobility behavior analyses which contain objective structures in combination with subjective assessments, perceptions and mobility attitudes.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

MOBILITY FOR INCLUSION
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

HOW A CAMPUS CAN BE DISABLED FRIENDLY : THE CASE OF METU, ANKARA

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Abstract Body: A physically disabled person is any person who needs various physical arrangements to be able to move freely and without any help in spaces or buildings. They are part of society and their accessibility to indoor and outdoor spaces is a human right to be provided. Those spaces have to be designed with respect to needs of disabled people. Accordingly, places for education are also one of the most important places that need to be accessible. University campuses, where most of education and social facilities' buildings and spaces are included together, should meet needs of disabled people. According to United Nations, 2003-2004, measures that can be taken for disabled accessibility classified as urban design considerations, architectural design considerations, and building types. Therefore, in this study, Middle East Technical University campus, in Ankara, Turkey, will be analyzed with respect to urban design, architectural issue as defined by UN. The study will focus on disabled people having physical disability as wheelchair users, people with limited walking abilities and people with limited sight or sightless. Firstly, major route of campus where most of departments and major administrative, social uses placed, will be analyzed in terms of their accessibility, by looking urban design issues as specific road provision, signs, street furniture, ramps, parking areas etc. Secondly, accessibility to those buildings and inside of those on this major route will be analyzed. Thirdly, evaluation of major route in campus and buildings on it will be carried out and proposals for how a campus can be disabled friendly will be figured out to be discussed.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

FARMLANDS AND COUNTRYSIDES: POLICIES, PLANNING AND LEGAL MATTERS
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONAL SETTING ON LAND USE CONFLICTS IN COASTAL AREAS: A REVIEW

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Abstract Body: Coastal areas are globally under rapid pressure during the last centuries. It often results in land use conflicts which are affected by diverse composition of stakeholders and interests as well as lack of governance. Solutions of land use conflicts are crucial because of demand for spatial justice and environmental problems. We identify institutional settings on land use conflicts from the selected peer-reviewed papers which address the role of actors and how they influence the process. However, the norms and rules of land ownership and market processes are neglected in the scientific discussions. Therefore we provide an analytical framework which includes land ownership as an important aspect for understanding land use conflicts in coastal areas and to build up sustainable solutions. To reflect the current practice and use of theories a review of scientific peer-reviewed papers regarding the issue of institutional processes in coastal areas and the existing strategies to handle conflict is included. We selected current peer-reviewed papers through a structured literature analysis and investigated the variances of institutional settings. We hypothesize that land use conflicts in coastal areas around the world are strongly market driven and dominated by certain actors from the private sectors bypassing committed land use planning processes.

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Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

SCENARIOS, EXPERMANTATION
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

EXPERIMENTATION AS THE FUTURE MODE OF URBAN PLANNING?

A. Korvonen
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Abstract Body: Urban living laboratories, testbeds, and innovation districts are increasingly being promoted by funders and government agencies to catalyse sustainable urban transformations through experimental activities in inscribed spaces. These bounded sites of innovation provide a platform to develop, test, and demonstrate a range of digital, financial, ecological, and social 'solutions' that are discrete, modular, and replicable. The advantage of such an approach is that radical changes can be trialled in a short period of time. If successful, the experiments can be upscaled and transferred to other locales. Beyond existing issues with respect to stakeholder inclusion, knowledge transfer, and sustaining these initiatives after funding is exhausted, there are also larger unresolved implications in this emphasis on experimentation. Experiments are typically understood to inform existing urban development and planning dynamics by demonstrating the efficacy of new technologies and strategies. However, it is also possible that these experimental practices could emerge as an end in themselves and become the dominant mode of urban development, replacing comprehensive and rational planning perspectives with short-term and emergent interventions. This has the potential to produce future urban landscapes that are inherently piecemeal, patchy, and variegated while championing restricted timescales and leaving planning professionals to serve in a reactive capacity. This paper speculates on the positive and negative implications of adopting experimentation as a new mode of urban development by asking: what are the physical, temporal, and governance implications if experimentation emerges as a new mode of urban planning?

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

CONNECTING
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

WALKABILITY IN UNIVERSITY CAMPUS IN THE NETHERLANDS: THE EFFECTS OF STREET NETWORK CONFIGURATION AND VISUAL PERCEPTION ON PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT AND WAYFINDING.

I. Soares
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Abstract Body: Cities which have University Campus are strongly engaged in successful urban dynamics, including its topological and functional integration, which are key factors for attaining a sustainable urban environment. Considering Autonomous and the Dependent urban fabric of a university campus, as two distinct urban form, this article aims to answer the following research question: "How does walkability, defined from a network contribute to movement and wayfinding at both City scale and Neighbourhood scale?". It aims to understand the diverse spatial relations regarding walkability. These relations will be acknowledged in a Space Syntax model which will be evaluated in Global Scale and then in Local Scale. Movement and Wayfinding will be evaluated in "two-dimensional" model. Each straight line of the model (axial line) represents an urban space that is possible to physically access and visually overlook for a human being. Global Scale integration (lines of movement) analysis reflects on how likely it is that a segment is an origin or destination segment. This graphic also represent levels of accessibility, performing the centrality of the campus street network in relation to the network as a whole. Intelligibility – the lines of sight - is the wayfinding measure. It is defined as the degree to which **what can be seen and experienced** in the system, allowing the large-scale system to be learnt without conscious effort. Thus, both models will be combined strategically to tackle movement and wayfinding from the view of a pedestrian and the model will be correlated with observational measures for validation.

Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND THE CURRICULUM L
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING EDUCATION SYSTEMS: FOCUSING ON STUDIO EDUCATION

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Abstract Body: City and regional planning is a complex scientific era where different scientific fields as social and natural sciences interact with each other. Planning is an open system, it couldn't be taken into account separately from external influences, it cannot be isolated from outside factors and it is affected by other mechanisms. Therefore, planning education system can change from one country to another or even from one university to another in the same country. Different methods and courses can have impacts on the skills of planners who graduate from those universities. In this respect, the aim of this study is to analyse undergraduate education system of city and regional planning department by focusing on studio education. Accordingly, Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Turkey, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China, Politecnico di Torino, Italy, and University of North Carolina, USA are chosen to be comparatively examined. In this regard, in the first part, the general education system of planning in these universities will be figured out by analysing their curriculums. In the second part, studio education, where planning and design activities at different scales are conducted and the output of different courses are integrated, will be analyzed with respect to course syllabuses and studio outputs if possible. In the third part, the comparison between those universities in terms of general education system and studio learning process will be carried out to be discussed and finally the question of how planning education could be developed in changing globalized world conditions will be discussed.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

ACCESSIBILITY
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

ACCESSIBILITY INSTRUMENTS FOR LOW CO$_2$ SCENARIOS: TOWARDS LAND-USE AND TRANSPORT POLICIES TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE

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Abstract Body: In the context of climate change and ambitious emission reduction targets, low carbon solutions in all sectors have become a crucial part of the agenda in many countries. Especially the transport sector contributes immensely towards CO$_2$ emissions, with road transport contributing more than 80 %. Most research has focussed on the levers influencing transport-related emissions and how their future development could be addressed. However, while potential actions are well known, it is much more difficult to implement them in practice. Much of this is to be blamed on a lack of planning tools capable of quantifying the losses or benefits of policy intervention concerning transport-related emissions. Accessibility instruments offer a large potential for informed decision-making and suggesting suitable strategies for integrated land-use and transport planning. This work shows how an existing accessibility instrument, the TUM Accessibility Atlas, can be adapted to challenges of climate change by using CO$_2$ emissions as the underlying travel cost function. The case studies are represented by different municipalities within the region of Munich. Hence, transport (e.g. BRT, car-sharing,bike-sharing) and land-use measures (e.g. densification, relocation of amenities) are proposed and discussed together with local stakeholders and decision-makers. The effects of the proposed measures are quantified by the means of accessibility instruments (PSS) to raise awareness. Different scenarios are simulated and evaluated within case study work-shops addressing policy-making. By this, accessibility planning taking into account the active involvement of cross-sectoral stakeholders can contribute to a low carbon transition on neighborhood to regional level.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

ESPON COMPASS L (EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES)
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF SPATIAL PLANNING IN RELATION TO OTHER POLICY AREAS? A SURVEY ACROSS 32 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract Body: Spatial planning is often expected to coordinate other policy areas or sector policies, in particular those that have strong spatial impacts. Ideally this process of coordination shall lead to policy integration or to other forms of consensual agreements such as policy packages. Inevitably the question arises to what extent spatial planning can be considered as an autonomous policy area with specific instruments (e.g. statutory frameworks that are of visionary, strategic or regulative character) and power resources. We address this question by discussing and comparing the role of spatial planning across 32 European countries in relation to 14 other policy areas based on findings from the ESPON COMPASS study. First, the degree of integration of spatial planning is investigated within other policy areas at three different policy levels (national, sub-national and local). Secondly, the extent to which these 14 policy areas are influential in current debates on spatial planning will be compared with the year 2000. The analysis reveals a number of recurrent patterns and types of spatial planning as well as directions of change. In the end we argue that spatial planning plays a significant and for the most part even increasing role in relation to other policy areas in most of the studied countries in Europe, but at the same time we can construe a growing degree of diversification between countries, policy levels and policy areas.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

PARTICIPATORY METHODS LL
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

DIGITALISATION IN PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: THE CITYSCOPE DECISION-SUPPORT SYSTEM AND ITS APPLICATION IN THE FINDINGPLACES PROJECT.

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Abstract Body: The aim of this paper is to both present the past application and to explore the potential future uses of the CityScope tool as employed in the FindingPlaces project. FindingPlaces was a series of participatory workshops dedicated to finding a spatial solution to a real-life problem (refugee accommodation), in which residents of Hamburg, Germany, co-operated with different stakeholders (like experts from city authorities and researchers) with the help of highly-interactive technology: the CityScope. The tool is designed to visualise complex spatial data in a way that is easily comprehensible for a layperson, which significantly improves the transparency of the decision-making process in planning. The paper describes the experiences of this project and outlines the possibilities of growth of FindingPlaces. The paper argues for the necessity of digitalising the participatory process in the space-related urban practice, for instance through the introduction of tools such as CityScope and inititatives such as FindingPlaces. The paper closely covers the topics of the Track: GIS support of the decision-making process in planning; visualisation potentialities and strategies; multi-stakeholder environment; participation forms; open-source data and data availability. The paper is concluded with a summary of the results of the FindingPlaces project, critical assessment of the project and the tool, information on follow-up projects, and estimation of potential future expansion of the technology in question.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

WATER AND LAND MANAGEMENT
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE SUBSURFACE AS A RESOURCE

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Abstract Body: The subsurface is a resource which can offer different types of functions and services, e.g. abstraction of groundwater for multiple purposes, storage and extraction of energy, extraction of geo-materials, underground constructions and transport infrastructure facilities. The Swedish Planning and Building Act is guiding the planning process on the land surface, but offers little support with regard to the subsurface and often the 'first come, first served' principle is applied. This can be a problem since different actors have different claims on the subsurface and one use can make another future use impossible. In addition, there is today an increasing demand and competition for the resources offered by the subsurface, not least in urban areas. The overall aim of our research project is to identify opportunities for increasing the use of subsurface information in the early planning phases in order to lift forward potential conflicts of interest and how it relates to uses upon land, and to facilitate long-term strategic and sustainable decisions regarding subsurface use. A first step is to understand and describe the different functions and services the subsurface can provide. The way in which the subsurface as a resource is described, conceptualised and communicated will have an impact on how urban plans and decisions on the (sometimes competing) uses of the subsurface are made. This contribution from the project presents a review of the descriptions and conceptualisations of the subsurface as a resource, with the objective to discuss what is a useful from an urban planning perspective.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

ESPON COMPASS 2 (NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES)
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

MULTIPLE TRAJECTORIES OF EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING.

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Delft/NETHERLANDS

Abstract Body: The EU Compendium (CEC, 1997) was the first comprehensive comparative analysis of spatial planning in Europe, which became a standard reference for spatial planning. But much has changed in Europe since that time, beginning with the increased number of member states. An updated study of spatial planning and territorial governance in the larger EU space has been broadly considered a necessary endeavour. The present study presents the preliminary findings of the ESPON-COMPASS project, aiming to describe and explain changes in territorial governance and spatial planning systems across 28 EU member countries, plus four associated countries, identifying the most significant trends from 2000 to 2016. The findings point out four common trends in the organisation of spatial planning: simplification of administrative structures; attempts to integrate planning with other policy sectors; strengthening implementation of plans; and engaging more effectively with citizens. However, the picture of the influence of spatial planning on shaping national and regional territories is very mixed. Countries with a mature planning system exhibit a positive picture. But the influence of planning has declined when governance conditions are more difficult and/or in the countries most affected by the last financial crisis. A mixed picture also appears on linking planning and EU policies. EU priorities exert a rather significant impact on territorial governance and spatial planning systems in the countries studied, but much less influence from national to EU levels. The conclusion points out that European spatial planning engages in multiple and sometimes, contradictory trajectories at national, regional and local level.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

PROFESSIONAL HERITAGE PRACTICES: POLICIES AND ACTORS I
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE STRATEGIES OF HERITAGE-MAKING IN THE LATE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

A. Kharkina
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Abstract Body: I plan to look at the heritage discourse in the Late Russian Empire, which was inspired by German romanticism and idealism of the 19th century. The similar intellectual framework led different groups of civil enthusiasts of heritage preservation to different understanding of the idea of national culture and necessary measures for the cultural heritage preservation. The official policy for the cultural heritage preservation in Russia/USSR from 1917 to nowadays has been influenced by the ideas, developed in the pre-revolutionary intellectual circles. My aim is to analyse on the material of the work of two civil societies - The Society of the Revival of Artistic Rus' (1915 - 1917) and the Society of the Protection and Preservation of the Monuments of Art and Antiquity in Russia (1909 - 1917) - what kind of ideas of the Russian cultural heritage were discussed and what strategies for its preservation were proposed by these societies at that time. Despite that both societies were talking about the heritage preservation, they interpreted it differently and proposed different measures of its preservation. As a result of my study, I came to a conclusion, that these two societies developed the set of ideas, which had a potential of two different types of policy for cultural heritage preservation. Later both sets of ideas influenced the actual cultural policy in Russia/USSR. While the Soviet government was adapting more inclusive ideas of the SPPMAA, the post-Soviet political leaders expressed an interest to the intemperate patriotic ideas of the SRAR.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION, PEDAGODY AND DIDACTICS LL
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

A PEDAGOGY OF HOPE, TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING AND ACTION-TAKING: PROMOTING CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH COURSE DESIGN

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Abstract Body: Higher education, within planning as well as within other fields, has an important role to play in relation the transition that society has to make towards a more sustainable future. New skills are needed and profound changes in the way future professionals view the world is necessary, if we are to succeed with this transition. Furthermore, it is important that these professionals feel that there is a possibility to make this change happen and that they feel committed to contributing to this process. In order for higher education to be able to contribute to this transition, relevant and new educational practices have to be implemented. Thus, this paper is trying to address the question concerning the possibility of promoting change and sustainability through course design incorporating learning activities that foster transformative learning, encourage hope and promotes future action-taking (e.g. Mintz & Tal 2016; Stevenson & Peterson 2016; Leal Filho et al 2015; Dahlbeck 2014; Hicks 2014; Ojala 2012; Macy & Johnstone 2012; Shepard 2008; hooks 2003; Taylor 2001; Freire 1992/2014). The study focus on a course "Political Economy for Environmental Planners" (7,5 hp), given as an elective course on master degree level. Methods for collecting data primarily consist of action research, course evaluations and a focus group interview. The results indicate that the implemented course design promoted and enhanced the students' awareness and thinking of sustainability; personal commitment and action taking in relation to sustainability; and hope concerning the possibility of creating an alternative, more sustainable future.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

CONVERSION OF LAND USES: SUSTAINABILITY AND ADAPTION
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

HOW TO IMPLEMENT SMART GROWTH? STRATEGIES FOR BROWNFIELD REGENERATION UNDER THE SPATIAL PLANNING ACT IN TAIWAN.

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Abstract Body: Under rapid urbanization trend, the concept of growth management have evolved into smart growth that concentrates growth in compact urban centers to avoid sprawl in order to ensure sustainable urban environment. Accordingly, brownfield regenerations that rejuvenate the old or idle areas have been advocated since 1990s. Jamecny, L. and Husar, M.(2016) indicate that brownfield regeneration can take advantage of existing urban infrastructure and contribute to the reduction of urban sprawl and to the achievement of urban sustainability. In the 21st Century, Taiwan has entered the post-industrialization phase and encountered problems such as offshore migration of industries and resulted in over thousands of former industrial contaminated sites. The reuse of them are mostly on a case-by-case basis and lack of an integrated planning framework for brownfield regeneration at the national spatial planning level. Accordingly, the latest Spatial Planning Act of Taiwan has enacted in 2015, with the ultimate goal of implementing the compact city by applying growth management. By law, local governments need to propose their own growth management plans within their local comprehensive spatial plan by 2019 for the first time. Hence, this paper aims to explore the possible growth management strategies for brownfield redevelopments. First, a thorough literature review is conducted regarding brownfield smart growth management. Also, the paper will classify different types of brownfields and mapping with local development factors in selected city. Interviews will be conducted with domestic experts in order to proposed effective growth management measures in different types of brownfields.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNING AND THE POLITICAL: NEW ACTION SPACES, LLL
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

EMOTIONS AND SPACES OF COMMONALITY. THE EMERGENCE OF NEW SUBJECTIVITIES AND POLITICAL IDENTITIES IN MADRID 2011-2018

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Abstract Body: During the last years, pervasive implementation of austerity inspired policies has reconfigured the landscape of many Southern European cities, unveiling contradictions between principles of democratic governance and the current hegemonic neoliberal ideologies. As a response, in the recent case of Madrid (2011-2017), we have witnessed the emergence of new political subjectivities and identities that have made its way into political power through highly emotionally charged practices and actions in and about space. Can something as liquid and unstable as emotions become the ultimate ground for enacting new spaces of commonality? While the recent experience of Madrid seems to suggest the power of these mobilizations, recent difficulties in implementing planning and governing strategies based on principles of participation and transparency show once more how the transition from activism to institution and planning also requires effective articulation of these new identities and contentious spatial images for guaranteeing engagement. In fact, as new populistic demagogic is augmented by social media and the effective power of explosive post-truth discursive practices, does the new cultivated emphasis on emotionality erode the edifice of political deliberation and prevent us from rationalizing our way into a better city? Considering questions of spatial agency and emotional involvement, in this article I intend to review the limits of enacting public engagement around spatial questions. Additionally, I propose and discuss the figure of the prototype as a method for integrating liquid and fleeting images of hope into a set of iterative and inclusive urban practices based on protocols of open culture.

Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

URBAN REGENERATION AND GOVERNANCE: DYNAMICS, POLICIES AND PLANNING II
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

THE BROKEN OF CITY TEXTURE: TAKING THE REGENERATION AND RENOVATION OF LAOCHENGXIANG AREA IN TIANJIN AS AN EXAMPLE

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Abstract Body: Tianjin Laochengxiang area is not only the main birthplace of Tianjin , but also a concentrated reflection of traditional culture of Tianjin area in the contemporary city. The renovation started in 2003, and the overall construction has been completed so far. A large number of historic buildings were replaced by modern-style new buildings. This kind of large-scale and simplified updating method needs to be reflective. This study starts from the history of Laochengxiang and the problems before the transformation, introduces the whole process of construction, analyzes the planning and design, and analyzes the impact of the transformation on Laochengxiang area. Then, the study mainly analyzes the broken of city texture caused by the renovation and transformation from the aspects of overall structure, street texture and interface, skyline change and heritage protection, and puts forward suggestions and reflections on further development in the end.

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

ACHIEVING AFFORDABLE HOUSING
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

PROVIDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING THROUGH URBAN RENEWAL PROJECTS IN TAIWAN

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Abstract Body: The economic growth and rapid urbanization resulted in rising housing price, and housing affordability has become a crucial issue in most metropolitans. Many countries have adopted various approaches to ensure housing affordability. Until recently, the housing policies have significantly changed to encourage affordable housing provision by private sectors due to the financial burdens. In Australia, incentives such as bulk bonuses are provided for new affordable housing (van den Nouwelant, Davison et al. 2014). In Korea, there is a mandatory requirement to provide public rental flats through redevelopment in the same neighborhood to rehouse willing and eligible tenants (Shin and Kim, 2015). This is also considered as a measure to minimize the gentrification resulted from urban renewal. Similarly, Taipei with the ratio of house price to income at 15.64 is almost three times higher than that of New York in 2017, housing affordability is also the most concerning issue. Considering the only official Housing Act 2012 still lack of instructions to provide affordable home ownership programs to respond to the significant demands, this paper aims to take on the discussion of the possibility of providing affordable housing through urban renewal. We will investigate the potential number of existing housing units meets urban renewal requirements and matches with the number of households below the affordability threshold in Taipei. We will further calculate the possible housing units provided through bulk bonuses allowed in the amended Urban Renewal Act 2017 and explore the feasibility of providing affordable housing through such latest Urban Renewal Policies.

Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

RETHINKING THE CONCEPTUAL GROUNDS: HERITAGE AND THE COMMONS
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

SUPPORTING CIRCULAR GOVERNANCE THROUGH INFORMED DECISION-MAKING

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Abstract Body: Design circular governance models informed by integrated decision support tools. Building on previous sectorial research, the CLIC Decision Support System (DSS) will integrate into a systemic tool a set of specific planning, design, economic and multi-criteria analysis tools able to support decision makers in adaptive reuse management choices and design choices.

The CLIC DSS will support decision-makers in identifying the most effective mix of functions for adaptive reuse design considering estimated costs, technological /cultural constraints, estimated cash flows of each function, spatial localization and other influencing factors.

The WP aims to co-design and disseminate a portfolio of governance models to cultural heritage in Europe based on cooperation, social-public-private partnerships/agreements, legal frameworks for "commons" management, (re) designing and experimenting with existing and new approaches. The underlying research question is: how do/may innovative financing and governance approaches contribute to the maintenance of the historic fabric and its integration in the modern world and how can such approaches be improved and applied across Europe?

Circular governance arrangements will be designed in this WP adopting social innovation and the principles of inclusiveness, transparency (through evidence-based decision-making), mutuality, reciprocity and cooperation for shared management of heritage commons.

The CLIC Knowledge and Information Hub will be implemented to manage and visualize in an innovative way the sectorial information related to heritage assets (databases, technology systems, GIS maps…) to inform investors, policy-makers, entrepreneurs and civil society organizations on the opportunities and costs related to available heritage assets.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

INSTITUTIONAL AND REGIONAL DESIGN
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

HARNESSING EMBEDDED COMMUNITY BELIEFS IN INDONESIAN NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF CREATIVE KAMPONG KAUMAN

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Abstract Body: Against a backdrop of decentralisation in post-reform Indonesia, community initiatives are increasingly occupying a more extensive role in local and neighbourhood development. This situation leads to disputing role sharing amongst local stakeholders in the neighbourhood. This paper presents the case of Creative Kampong Kauman in Surakarta City, Indonesia, whereby a creatively-themed community initiative has been encouraged with the view of transforming this neighbourhood. The creative kampong, in this context, refers to an initiative to develop neighbourhoods through the inclusion of community into culture and creative industries. Drawing upon new institutionalism perspectives, Lowndes (2005) suggests 'the rules of the game' can be reshaped through the multi-layering of institutional interactions, rules, and norms. This paper seeks to understand the interactions of formal and informal organisations in the process of reshaping a neighbourhood through a collaborative planning approach. Our discussions are guided by three dimensions of 'the analytical level of governance' (episodes, governance process, and culture) proposed by Gonzales and Healey (2005). A qualitative approach, whereby information is collected through in-depth interviews with key stakeholders and documentary review, was used. This paper concludes that traditional values such as old aristocracy and religious beliefs which remain acculturated in local community's organisations, norms, and routines, play a crucial role in the successful implementation of local collaborative planning practices.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

METHODS IN SPATIAL PLANNING LL
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE ADDED VALUE OF URBAN DESIGN METHODOLOGIES OF PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF VALUE ADDED BY URBAN DESIGN

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Abstract Body: Local authorities, as well as other levels of public administration, economic agents, real estate owners and residents, usually have very little information about the benefits of urban interventions in public spaces. This information gap is particularly felt in the poor perception of the added value introduced by the urban design and in the consequent limitation of the capacity of the promoters, in recognizing the *break even* of the urban interventions Thus, the urban interventions carried out in the public space have not an information system to evaluate their benefits: for local authorities, real estate owners and economic operators. The aim is to recognize the benefits of urban interventions in the public space by specifically identifying the role of urban design as a determining variable in the structure of these benefits and, A new tool should be built - that have to be of simple application, easy update and replication capacity – that allows: i) To increase the capacity of political and economic decision-makers; ii) That municipalities determine, in a prospective way, the effects in the respective budgetary frameworks of the options undertaken; iii) To provide the project teams with consistent and proven information; In Portugal, with the construction of this tool, which is intended to be easy to apply, it will be possible to classify and evaluate interventions in public spaces consistently. With adaptations, the principles underpinning this new tool can be applied in countries with a relatively similar economic and administrative structure, namely most European Union and portuguese-speaking countries.

Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH AND PRACTICE LL
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

DESIGN THINKING AND COLLABORATION THROUGH CHARRETTE: A PARTICIPATORY APPROACH FOR COMMUNITY TRANSFORMATION

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Abstract Body: This study provides an overview of a case study based, active learning session which seeks to break down barriers in complicated and heated community settings using the National Charrette Institute System. This approach uses collaborative design-thinking to activate the creative potential of all stakeholders by embedding them in the interdisciplinary design process to co-create a transformative plan. Public participation is critical for renaissance of communities at any scale. At the center of an NCI charrette process is the inclusion of stakeholders during a compressed timeframe using design tools to produce a feasible and implementable plan that can transform communities, especially around contentious issues. Urban planning professionals and educators will find this innovative charrette process both inspiring and achievable as they add NCI Charrettes as another tool in their toolbox when cultivating hope within communities or seek more participatory research methods. This study first provides an overview of this participatory practice, including its connection and evolution from advocacy and equity planning. Learning objectives include learning how to assess a design and planning project; learning how to determine the right type of charrette for a community; gaining practical understanding of the exercises effectiveness in public workshops; and understanding meeting planning and facilitation. This engaged research also provides an evaluation of the NCI Charrette process, including the identification and analysis of the charrette impacts on their subject communities.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING POLICIES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ON PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND IN ENGLAND – THE ROLE OF THE NEW LOCAL BROWNFIELD LAND REGISTRIES.

A. Schulze Baing
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Abstract Body: Aim: This paper discusses the potential impact of the new local brownfield registers, which planning authorities in England had to introduce by 31 December 2017. **Scope and context:** The reuse of previously developed land for housing had been a key national planning policy objective in England since the late 1990s. Then national and regional housebuilding targets were abandoned in 2010. Following this, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), introduced in 2012/13, requires that planning policies and decisions should encourage the effective use of land by re-using brownfield land while allowing local authorities to set locally appropriate targets. In addition to the NPPF requirements, there has recently been a renewed interest in reviving a national brownfield policy. **Argument:** The key question is if the new brownfield registers in combination with the recently introduced permission in principle can increase the rate of brownfield reuse for housing, hence avoiding urban sprawl and responding in a sustainable way to increasing housing demand amid concerns about housing affordability. **Conclusion:** Based on an analysis of the response to this new policy in the North-West of England, the paper will draw conclusions regarding the effectiveness and efficiency of this new policy.

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

DESIGNING
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

INNER CITY VITALITY PROMOTION AND SPATIAL REORGANIZATION FOR BETTER LIVES: A CASE STUDY ON CHANGZHOU XINLONG SUB-CENTRE, CHINA

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Abstract Body: Xinlong area is a traditional sub-centre of Changzhou City, serving 600,000 people. However, this area was considered lack of vitality and spatially disorganised, while Changzhou stepped into post-industry age and set the goal of offering people better lives. Studies were made to find out the problems and to offer solutions. Five disadvantages of the area were found, which are disproportion of public service function, separation between work and living, undiscovered land use potential, neglect of green and blue space, and insufficiency of branch roads. Actions from four dimensions were adopted to promotion area vitality, reorganize spatial structure, and offer better lives. Firstly, diversity required function upgrading. As a city sub-centre, functions were improved based on Changzhou city centre system's demand. As a city living area, functions were added based on the national "Culture City" demand. Secondly, culture sustainable heritage reuse. Attention was paid to the industry heritages. A comprehensive evaluation system was used. Lots of industry buildings were kept for reuse. And five kinds of industry heritage sustainable reuse ware adopted in this area. Thirdly, pedestrian oriented transport reorganization. Pedestrian and public transport was put at core position. Branch road system was reorganized for the separation of pedestrian and vehicle. A pedestrian oriented transport-function coupled system was created in this area. Fourthly, ecological space restructure. Green space and rivers were systematized. And spatial structure of this area was reorganized taking the green-blue system as framework.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF REGIONAL GOVERNANCE
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

ENVIRONMENTAL POSSIBILITIES AND CHALLENGES IN EARLY -STAGE TRANSPORT PLANNING IN A SWEDISH METROPOLITAN CONTEXT

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Abstract Body: This study examines the dynamics of early-stage transport planning in a Swedish metropolitan context regarding environmental aspects. We are specifically interested in the interplay between the multiple actors involved with the planning process and how this affects implementation and design of environmental measures. Previous studies shows that transport planning have difficulties with paving the way for sustainable societies in terms of environmental aspects. This research project aims to identify key is sues contributing to the development of strategies for integrating environmental measure in transport planning. We hypothesize that transport planning lack effective strategies in order to meet environmental objectives and climate goals. Two Strategic Choice of Measure (SCM) studies were analyzed through document studies, interviews and interactive research within the context of the final outcome and how various actors address environmental issues. SCM studies are conducted by the Swedish Transport Agency in order to solve transport related problems and it is based on the so-called four step principle (Rethink, Optimize, Rebuild, Build new). Preliminary results show that a major issue was to define system boundaries of the investigated area. The city regions were continuously interlinked in terms of e.g. mobility and natural systems but also divided by administrative borders. Further, the mandate and knowledge of involved actors appeared to affect the extent and effectiveness of the process and thus the outcome. Our findings call for flexible strategies in order to meet the governance challenges of environmental issues in transport planning, which would contribute to valuable opportunities for smart infrastructural solutions.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

INNOVATIVE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF TERRITORIES
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

FORCES INVOLVED IN THE DESIGN PROCESS OF THE IJBURG PROJECT: CONTROLLING THE PROJECT'S ARCHITECTURAL AND URBAN DESIGN QUALITIES

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Abstract Body: Since contemporary cities are complex, urban planning and urban design are essential to ensure that minimum qualities are met. While in Brazil many residential neighborhoods have been developed without these essential qualities or an adequate social and function mix, neighborhoods like *IJburg,* in the Netherlands, show that it is possible to have control over the design process and the resulting product, generating equitable, well-conceived urban spaces and collective areas that relate to the environment. Thus, this paper presents the case of the *IJburg* neighborhood and the design process that guided the project. It is based on a literature review of publications about *IJburg*, as well as interviews with some of the architects that participated in this process. The paper shows that a clearly defined masterplan and a *quality team* contributed to ensuring the quality of the neighborhood – despite the different interests of the many stakeholders involved. Nevertheless, they may also have restricted some design elements of the project. In addition, it reveals that the process involved negotiations between planners, architects, supervisors and other agents, and that the Municipality also participated in the process. This paper seeks to contribute to the discussion on the process of designing neighborhoods, highlighting the opportunities and limitations presented by the Dutch case and providing a possible approach to improve the Brazilian production of housing and neighborhoods. **Acknowledgements** Grant #2015/08104-5 and #2016/03585-8, São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP), for the financial support of the research.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

LISTENING (II). SPECIAL SESSION SOUNDSCAPES (II)
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

PLACE-MAKING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF 'RESONANCE' AND 'QUIET' PLACES

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Abstract Body: Relations between people and place are central to the human experience, and while the planned environment rests on reason-based principles, we see affect, passion and the body expressed on many levels. How do we bridge the two? In this paper we investigate new approaches to urban functionality and urban planning by examining place-attachment from the perspective of 'quiet' places and 'resonance'. Based in a quantitative and qualitative study of four distinctly different urban typologies in Amsterdam and Copenhagen, we developed a new vocabulary concerning interlinkages between material and immaterial qualities of urban space. Initial investigations were conducted in a transdisciplinary forum with expert planners from the two cities, leading to the design of five theoretical lenses, Nature, Spatial Layout, Flow, Place-Attachment, and Time-Space Pattern. We conducted a survey to which respondents from diverse backgrounds revealed a variety of preferences and experiences of connectivity, pointing to profound relationships between human beings and nature; relations that are often acknowledged in terms of 'green' spaces, but may also be experienced by abstractions of nature within the built environment and everyday life routines. These are crucial findings for compact city strategies and for the city as urban space and lived democracy. In times of changing notions about place and contested ideas about its use they render a powerful signal of hope for the processes around place-making and for its potential for uplifting the human experience. Keywords: urban planning, architecture, resonance, connectivity, material and immaterial qualities, soundscape

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANNING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANNING IN SHEFFIELD CITY REGION, ENGLAND – DEVELOPING POLICY ACTOR RELATIONS IN A CHANGING INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

K. Ward
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Abstract Body: This paper presents findings from my PhD research, which utilises a detailed ethnographic study of Sheffield City Council to investigate and conceptualise the socio-political and socio-spatial interactions between actors involved in local plan-making processes, and their evolving institutional and spatial contexts. Using a relational approach, the research provides an understanding of how changing governance arrangements, institutionalised practices and territorial spatialities have influenced collaborative planning outcomes within Sheffield City Council and across the wider Sheffield City Region. In particular, this paper reflects on a period of relative 'stasis' in strategic plan-making, in which there were very few tangible outcomes in strategic planning terms. However, this period of assumed under-productivity was one in which relations between policy actors and the networks of governance within which they operate were continually being re-shaped and transformed. This paper considers the ways in which these relations were developed, focusing in particular on the influence of historic trends in cross-boundary working between local planning authorities, the role of political leadership and notions of territoriality. The paper concludes with some thoughts on how this research, and an ethnographic methodological approach in particular, can be used to enhance the theoretical conceptualisation and understanding of strategic planning governance, including the development of relations between policy actors, within a continually-changing institutional and political context.

Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF PLANNING METHODS LL-LLL
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GIS IN URBAN PLANNING: EXAMPLES, EVALUATIONS, AND CHALLENGES BASED ON CASE STUDIES IN POLAND

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Abstract Body: The article presents results of implementation of three online PPGIS methods in three major Polish cities: Poznań, Warsaw, and Łódź. The PPGIS methods are situated in distinct phases of planning process (such as initiation, design, decision-making, evaluation), and cover diverse topics (such as traffic calming, public transportation programming, local land use planning). The geo-questionnaire, an online survey with mapping capabilities, is used to collect data on mobilty patterns, environmental quality evaluations, and development preferences of large participant groups, typically in early planning stages. The geo-discussion combines online maps with discussion forum and social media, and is used to present and discuss draft proposals, typically in design phase, when alternatives are formulated. The geo-presentation, is an online interactive map, used to present draft proposals, for instance in final decision-making stages. The article reports on data, analysis methods, and knowledge produced in the cases studies. Additionally, it evaluates the influence of collected data on shaping planning document content, investigates how the data are used along the decision-making phases and across institutions, and identifies opportunities and challenges related to PPGIS application in urban governance. The discussion of challenges is enriched by multiple perspectives afforded by the authors' involvement in R&D project at a university, their operation of a spin-off company, and work for a neighborhood council.

Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

METHODS IN SPATIAL PLANNING LL
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CHENGDU AND CHONGQING IN CHINA

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Abstract Body: With the progress of western development, the central cities in Western China play an increasingly important role in the economic development of the whole country, and the status of urban industry development is more prominent than before. Meanwhile, Chengdu and Chongqing are the key cities in the western region, and the "city position dispute" of them is becoming more and more intense. As the two largest growth poles in Southwest China, Chongqing has been developing rapidly since she became the municipality city, while as a veteran sub provincial city, Chengdu enjoys the inherent advantages of economic development. Besides, There are many similarities in the economic development of the two cities because of their geographical, cultural and historical factors. Based on the industrial statistics data, the paper uses Location Entropy and Boston Matrix Method to compare the industrial development of two cities, and get the advantageous, potential industries or the vulnerable industries to analyse. Then, It is found that the two cities now in the stage of industrial transformation. The analysis shows the industry development of the two cities has certain homoorganicity, and It is necessary to adjust the industrial structures. In addition, It is crucial to strengthen the overall development to participate in the domestic and international industrial division of labor and the optimal allocation of resources in a larger and higher level. Finally, Chengdu and Chongqing can promote the development of the whole western region. **Keywords: Location entropy, Boston matrix, Industry development, Industry convergence,Comparative analysis**

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

SUSTAINABILITY DISCOURSES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE USE OF SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED CONCEPTS IN THE RECENT EUROPEAN PLANNING PRACTICE: PRELIMINARY RESULTS PART OF AN INTERNATIONAL SURVEY

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Abstract Body: The vocabulary of sustainable urban development has in recent years developed into various directions. Agendas concerning the planning of 'Smart', 'sustainable', 'attractive', 'eco', and 'low-carbon' cities, to give but a few examples, constitute new knowledge and practice paradigms that circulate amongst actors involved in various types of urban planning activities. The introduction of this range of concepts that purport to guide contemporary sustainable urban development work raises questions about their uptake in different national and professional contexts. How do planners in different countries and areas of expertise relate to this plethora of new concepts that vie for their attention – and what difference does this make? This paper presents results of a survey conducted with over 500 planning practitioners across Europe. A statistical analysis is conducted, investigating variegations in the uptake of various vocabularies of sustainable urban development between different national contexts and professional subcategories of planning. The results are discussed in the light of current scholarly debates concerning the similarities and differences between different conceptual repertoires of sustainable urban development, as well as how (or even, if) they serve to direct attention and effort towards sustainability issues in planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANG AND UNCERTAINTY
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

EXPLORING SPATIAL PATTERNS OF CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ACROSS EUROPE'S NUTS3 REGIONS

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Abstract Body: Our ability to analyse and visualise patterns of climate change risk from a European perspective remains limited. This is a barrier to strategic climate change adaptation planning and resource allocation. Research undertaken as part of the on-going Horizon 2020 RESIN project addresses this issue via the development of a climate risk typology for Europe. The purpose, scope, methodology and outputs of the typology are discussed within this presentation. The typology is based around Europe's NUTS3 region classification. Europe has 1342 NUTS3 regions, each of which contain between 150,000 and 800,000 people. Conceptually the typology follows the IPCC's latest 5th Assessment Report, which adopts a risk-based approach to climate change adaptation encompassing climate hazards, and exposure and vulnerability to these hazards. Creating the typology involved the selection, cleaning and processing of data on around 50 indicators covering these risk domains. K-means clustering then organised Europe's NUTS3 regions into distinct types sharing similar climate risk characteristics. The typology provides new perspectives on climate risk in Europe, and will support planners and decision makers working on climate change adaptation at various spatial scales. It also has an exploratory function, and this presentation applies the typology to look at spatial patterns and inequalities concerning Europe's climate risk landscape.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

INTEGRATED PLANNING THEORIES AND PRACTICE METHODS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

CO-CREATION OF A EU-WIDE CITIZEN SCIENCE NETWORK-OF-NETWORKS FOR WIDESPREAD URBAN AIR QUALITY MONITORING AND URBAN-ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING ACTION

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Abstract Body: Nowadays, cities and regions in Europe find themselves in a situation where, leaving the economic crisis behind, urban development is accelerating. The increased urban activity coincides with an increase in mobility, industrial production, and related 'environmental externalities' such as air pollution. The Fresh Air 4 Us initiative is developing a new approach that is citizen science based, to bring together scientists and citizens around air quality, and connect practices on neighborhood level with more aggregated analysis and data interpretation techniques on national and European level. In a collaborative initiative of uniting networks across Europe, which was initiated at a Lorentz Workshop in Leiden in January 2018, an innovative approache was developed with inclusion of multi-method data gathering and data interpretation, designed for practitioners, citizen scientists and professional scientists in a bottom-up manner. The initiative is focusing efforst towards one specific campaign ('Blue Sky Day') where crowdsourced perception maps (City Air App), Do-It-Yourself sensing methods, and low-cost-sensor-data integration are integrated in interactive mappings. Discursive analysis and big data analysis are combined with low-tech, cheap methods that can be executed by citizens 'at home and at school'. By combining multiple methods, a new approach is developed, which deliberatively includes building awareness and creating a dialogue from local community level to 'top science level' and back. Including citizen science in urban planning is believed to bring a form of relational trust and 'ontological validity' in the (human-centered) process of analysis and meaning construction, which is a fundamental step in sustainable urban planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

ELECTRIFYING THE BUS TRAVEL PRACTICE

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Abstract Body: Climate goals and continuous urbanization have increased the pressure to move away from high-carbon urban transport. It is increasingly acknowledged that a technological fix must be supplemented with behaviour change, especially a modal shift away from the private car. While rapid transit and light rail with their claimed rail factor are promoted as the best solution, buses remain the dominant mode of public transport. Therefore, this paper aims to contribute to mobility management by analysing the practices and experiences of bus users. A mixed-method research was conducted in Helsinki, Finland in May 2017 when new electric buses were introduced to an inner-city bus line. In addition to a survey and focus groups, a group of regular bus users participated in a longer probe study, an example of mobile methods. Bus travel was solidly incorporated in the daily practices of our respondents. The minimizing of travel time was not a universal priority and both utilization and relaxation were present in their travel time activities. The regular travellers showed expertise that helped them to overcome the gaps in the official service. While the electric bus was greeted with joy, the actual travel experience was not markedly different. The better understanding of the existing practices improves the efforts of promoting public transport to new users. The needs and contexts of travelling vary considerably, which must be acknowledged in the development of new services. The positive image of new vehicles and electrification should be utilized in mobility management interventions.

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

COMMONING (II)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE POWER OF CINEMA ON GIVING A MEANING TO THE URBAN SPACE

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Abstract Body: As John Berger (1977) points out, perspective makes the eye the center of the visible world but *'the camera – more particularly the movie camera – demonstrated that there was no center.'* In the long history of modernity, tools and techniques of representing and reproducing the reality had been caused significant shifts in terms of scientific knowledge and artistic interpretation. In this context, cinema, as one of the most significant breaking point of representing and reproducing the reality, has a remarkable power arising from its capacity of manipulating the time and space. It defines more than simple images projecting on a white screen but it has the capacity of providing a sort of common consciousness, and shared experience and sensation of the world. And consequently, this adds cinema a new dimension and makes it a sort of collective memory object. From the very beginning of this new mode of art, cities, urban space, architecture and urban images have been frequently used, and in some cases, they play a role in the movies just as the actors/actresses. In a sense, cinema is used as commodification of image and in this regard, urban space and its structural elements are used as symbolization of the 21st century capitalist society. However, this study aims to probe the role and power of cinema on giving the meaning to the urban space and constituting a sort of urban image of hope and despair by focusing on selected works of cinema.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION, PEDAGODY AND DIDACTICS L
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

INTERACTIVE KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION AND ITS POTENTIALS FOR DESIGNING SPACES OF HOPE IN SELF-ORGANISED ENVIRONMENTS

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[2]Landscape Architecture And Open Space Planning, Technical University of Berlin, Berlin/GERMANY

Abstract Body: This paper assesses the catalystic role of experimental collaborative projects dedicated to exploring methods of interactive knowledge production in self-organised settlements. Based on a case study in the metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and within the framework of a Brazilian-German research cooperation, the paper reports on the results of a collaborative summer school set to stimulate systemic and process-oriented design in the self-organised occupation of Solano Trindade in Duque de Caxias. With a background of unequal development, social injustice, poverty, lack of access to resources, increasing environmental vulnerability and conflict in most Brazilian cities, the focus is given to the envisioning of adaptive scenarios, resilient futures and spaces of hope for Solano Trindade. Adding to their history of community organisation and activism, the paper illustrates how the production of integrated knowledge in common ownership for housing, infrastructure and open space can also be interlinked with non-human knowledge, represented by natural components, flows and capacities. The work draws on experimentation and mutual learning that benefits from interactions with community leaders, activists, residents, practitioners, and academics, as well as the transfer of integrative knowledge from the fields of urban metabolism, urban ecology, and social production of space. Therein academia and integrative teaching methods play a crucial role as vehicles for mediation and empowerment in more informal, locally initiated processes. In the conclusions, it is discussed how the transfer, exchange, and production of knowledge based on intercultural, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches can stimulate interactive spaces and larger scale, sustainable urban transformations.

Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

URBAN REGENERATION AND GOVERNANCE: DYNAMICS, POLICIES AND PLANNING I
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

SUSTAINABLE RENEWAL AND DEVELOPMENT METHODS OF HISTORIC TOWN: A CASES STUDY IN CHINA

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Abstract Body: Many historic towns and villages are suffering the damage during the rapid urbanization in China, especially in the southeastern coastal areas. Some of them are turned into tourist attractions, some of them are abandoned. Under the current conservation system, most of them are facing the problems: which is the proper way to develop? How to demonstrate cultural heritage in a new way? The paper studied a historic town in Jiangsu province, China, which is at the edge of destroy with a lot of factors working together. First the paper reviewed the conservation methods and policy of historic towns and villages in China. Secondly, through the research on the typical case, paper summarized the problems of the case under the current conservation system in China, which are stress from the development of the main city, missing of the original life pattern, economic downturn, heritage material space aging and hard to implement the planning. Then, paper analyzed the role and interaction of different actors involved in this case, which are planning bureau, local government, native, tourist, protection department and planner. To solve these problems, the paper proposes four strategies: first, old conservation methods should be combined with adaptive regeneration methods. Second, set up environment protection area, to avoid the stress of sprawling of urban area. Third, with the premise of protection and the aim of display cultural heritage, introduce and develop suitable and small-scale activities. At last, establish cultural heritage development network, balance the effect of different actors.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

URBAN PLANNING PROCESSES & DESIGN
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

HOW AND WHY DO PRIVATE DEVELOPERS ENGAGE IN GREEN BUILDING PRACTICE? A CASE STUDY OF BANGKOK, THAILAND

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Abstract Body: Property developers play a large role in delivering building design and construction that is imperative for a sustainable future. Nonetheless, sustainable building practice is not always adopted, especially in developing cities. Developer behaviour and their response to the practice are often identified as a reflection of market conditions (i.e. economic, technological, social, political factors). The study argues that this is an oversimplification of the factors involved; that developer response is far more complex than the amalgamation of contextual factors. Developers – as organisations – are susceptible to the influence of 'softer' organisational and psychological constructs. Drawing on organisational theory and literature on property development, the study seeks to readdress the understanding of factors involved in developer decisions to undertake green building practice. A qualitative approach was taken to conduct document analyses on 43 developer organisations, followed by 22 semi-structured interviews with industry professionals and top managers in a case study of Bangkok. Findings reveal that organisational profile and environmentalism of top managers can have extensive influences on sustainable building practice. Green building practice in Bangkok is implemented as a top-down approach with significant drives from top management. Residential, commercial, and industrial sectors respond differently to green building practice. Developers that engage in green building projects perceive the environment differently; long-term visions and philanthropic aims of top managers are seen as key constructs that contribute to notions of feasibility and engagement in green building projects. The study highlights the significance of cultural and cognitive constraints and concludes with policy recommendations.

Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

RETHINKING THE CONCEPTUAL GROUNDS: HERITAGE AND THE COMMONS
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

CULTURAL HERITAGE AND COMMONS. THE ITALIAN CASE

B.M. Belle'
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Abstract Body: In Italy, over the last three decades, disscusions about "what" can be considered as *heritage* has been debated, in particular the term is tricky concerning *cultural public heritage*. For the Italian National Law 42/2004 this heritage is everything «[…] presenting artistic, historical, archeological, etnoantropological or bibliografic interest […] based on inheritance of present-day society» (clause 2). It means that everything acknowledged as "collective evidence of the past" is *public heritage*. This definition creates questions and ambiguities especially when the term *common* rise again in public debates regarding public and private properties and the "third-way" of *commons* (Reich, 1964; Rodotà, 1981; Boyle, 2003). In some cases, in fact, cultural public heritage can be considered as such, since the word "common" is frequently misunderstood as *public.* What is crucial is that cultural public heritage, in Italy, sometimes is far from the idea of *commons* in general terms. The paper's aim is to present the italian normative context, related with cultural heritage and commons, in order to understand if there are differences or not in terms of management, protection and valorization. In analyzing this, there will presented different valorization processes and their implications and impacts on society: in this way, it will emerge how *cultural heritage* and *commons* can be mismatched. Conlcusions will focus on the possibility to consider cultural public heritage as different from commons, both from management and valorization processes.

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

INCLUSIVE & ALTERNATIVE HOUSING SOLUTIONS
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

EVOLUTION OF US PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITIES: THE POSSIBILITIES AND PERILS OF BECOMING A HYBRID ORGANIZATION

M. Gebhardt
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Abstract Body: Over the past 30 years, national public housing policy in the United States has favoured increasing flexibility for local public housing authorities (PHAs). These changes are exemplified by initiatives such as the Moving to Work (MTW) program, which grants waivers to PHAs from restrictions on use of funds to allow the testing of new, local initiatives. This program and many other smaller initiatives reflect two parallel efforts. The first to allow greater adaptability to meet specific local challenges and opportunities, and the second to reduce direct federal support and increase leveraging of private finance. In 2011, the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) was introduced as a new tool available to PHAs to finance rehabilitation and preservation. This program continues the pattern of affording PHAs the ability to leverage partnerships and private financing to meet specific local capital investment needs. Drawing on documents, interviews, and participant observation, this paper presents the case of Home Forward, the PHA for Portland, OR. Over the past decade, this PHA has aggressively used the latitude afforded by MTW and RAD, developing innovative approaches to increase both the supply of affordable housing and support programs for low-income families. This case illustrates the potential for PHAs to become hybrid organizations, combining strategies from private and nonprofit organizations with their positions as conduits for federal programs and funds to expand housing and service options. However, it also illustrates the potential for enormous variation between cities based on agency capacity and partners, as well as local context and interests.

Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

SCENARIOS, EXPERMANTATION
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

POSSIBILITIES FOR UTILIZING SCENARIO THINKING IN STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANNING: CASE OF HELSINKI-TALLINN CROSS-BORDER REGION

K. Grišakov
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Abstract Body: Scenario thinking and different scenario methods are increasingly more used for urban and regional planning (Chakraborty & McMillan, 2015). Scenarios methodology has been recognized as a scholarly methodology for research, that can complement more established research approaches. Scenarios as a methodology can help to uncover assumptions, render them discussable and determine if the images used to frame knowledge can plausibly be replaced with alternative images to help people know and act differently (Ramirez et al, 2015). However, the practice is often still too focused on developing a single preferred scenario (Chakraborty et al. 2011). Furthermore, planners must find ways to deal with imperfect foresight to plan for uncertain futures in diverse communities (Zapata & Kaza, 2015). This paper discusses how scenario thinking can contribute to the generation of different types of knowledge (*episteme, techne, phronesis*) essential in strategic spatial planning (Mäntysalo & Grišakov, 2017). More specifically it is demonstrating the possible uses of scenarios as a methodology through the case study of Helsinki-Tallinn cross-border region, where it is utilized both for comparing existing scenario studies about the region as well as for developing new scenarios for a specific future planning decision. As a result, it is possible to review the content of the previously developed scenarios, such as their scope and attitude towards futures as well as the level of participation and diversity. Furthermore, the utilized scenario methodology allows to challenge and compliment assumptions guiding current planning processes as well as to develop capabilities needed for constructing alternative futures (*techne*).

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND THE CURRICULUM LL
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

RE-THINKING INTERDISCIPLINARITY: OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPECIALISED RESEARCH AND TRANSFORMATIVE EDUCATION

L. Gilliard
Tum Department Of Architecture, Technical University of Munich, Munich/ /GERMANY

Abstract Body: The presentation is the result of four years of doctoral research on interdisciplinarity in planning education in Germany, Switzerland and the UK. The empirical data – based on a curricular analysis of 36 programmes, and 20 interviews with employers of planning graduates – strongly indicates on the one hand that impactful urban and regional plans and policy are the result of combining 'powerful' knowledge from various spatially relevant disciplines, but on the other hand that effective regulatory planning measures are based upon in-depth legal, instrumental, and governmental knowledge. Conceptualising planning education for the current and future challenges requires us, therefore, to think of planning as two practices: firstly, planning as a statutory public activity, and secondly, planning as a transformative activity. The research results suggest both strengthening planning as an independent discipline focussing on issues of legislation, governance, and instruments, as well as integrating planning in an interdisciplinary network in close collaboration with urban design, urban studies, and other spatially relevant disciplines. Hereby, planning graduates would be more sufficiently prepared for the increasingly complex legal and governmental environment of planning, and for the need for integrative concepts across disciplinary and departmental boundaries. Universities could satisfy the need for highly specialised research on the one hand, and interdisciplinary practice-oriented transformative activities on the other hand.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS AND NARRATIVES OF ACTIVISM
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

USING ACTION RESEARCH TO EVALUATE (AND EMPOWER) GRASSROOTS MOVEMENT'S ROLE IN SOCIO-TECHNICAL TRANSITIONS – A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

M. Sharkey
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Abstract Body: How are grassroots community movements involved in socio-technical transitions and infrastructure changes? Grassroots movements have many barriers to driving changes within institutions for sustainable infrastructure. Many of these movements are trying to tackle wicked problems (Buchanan, 1992; Rittel & Webber, 1973), but struggle to challenge socio-technical transitions issues of power, politics, or institutions embracing dissent (Geels, 2010, Shove 2007). In addition, planning and socio-technical transitions, in addressing wicked problems, may further exacerbate inequalities of urbanization and climate change (Shove, 2003; Visvanathan, 2011; Stiglitz, 2012). Thus grassroots movements have a strong role (and motivation) in trying to change this outcome, as do research activists. There are many gaps in literature that could address this using action research. For example, practice based solutions to socio-technical transitions, the role grassroots movements place within a multi-level perspective, highlighting transition tipping points, or the institution/community movement relationship (Hargreaves, Haxeltine, Longhurst, & Seyfang, 2011; Seyfang & Longhurst, 2013a; Shove & Walker, 2007). By performing action research with the London Cycling Campaign and two of London's local borough groups (Westminster and Islington), this research applies an underutilized methodology. The methodology engages with the immediate struggles of grassroots movements challenging institutions power providing practice-based solutions to the movements participating in socio-technical transitions. Plus, it actively explores how theory informs practice and practice can inform theory.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

TRANSIT ORIENTED DEEVELOPMENT
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

TOD AFTER WORK: TRACING EVERYDAY RECREATIONAL MOBILITIES IN PLANNING POLICIES AND IN THE FIELD

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Abstract Body: Transit-oriented development (TOD) aims to concentrate urban growth at public transport nodes in order to support sustainable development. However, while TOD strategies tend to focus on commuting, sustainability requires a wider take on mobilities. For instance, in order to counteract sedentariness and welfare diseases, planning needs to support sustainable leisure mobilities. This requires studies of mobilities related to leisure activities, but also examinations of how the outdoor environment inspires to and facilitates recreation despite the constant time-constraints in everyday life. This paper offers a preliminary analysis of how sustainable leisure mobilities are treated in TOD projects in Sweden today, and a methodological discussion on how to study leisure mobilities and its places. The latter part is informed by a pilot study which combines field studies and interviews with residents in one TOD. The paper is concluded with a discussion on how such an analysis of contemporary policies could inform future planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION, PEDAGODY AND DIDACTICS L
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

EDUCATING FOR HOPE IN THE LANDSCAPES OF MAFIA. AN INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTION-ORIENTED VOLUNTARY LAB FOR STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CATANIA, SICILY, IT

G. Pappalardo[1], F. Gravagno[2], A.D. Ferrara[2]
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Abstract Body: In 2014 the University of Catania has instituted a series of voluntary Laboratories for students, centered on the topic of anti-mafia. Amongst them, the *Mafia Landscape Lab* has been promoted by LabPEAT (a planning research group): it is an action-oriented learning processes based on community engagement, inspired by Freire's *Education for critical consciousness* (1974). The Lab is interdisciplinary with a focus on urban studies, collaborative design and community education. The core of the Lab is the fieldwork: the aim is to let students experiencing cooperation with local communities in doing active anti-mafia and reflecting upon it. In 2016 LabPEAT set up a partnership with a network of NGOs that supports *Save the Children - Punto Luce* in San Giovanni Galermo, a Catania suburb that suffers the control of mafia, especially in relation with illegal business of drug dealing. One of its projects is to create and take care of a community garden: an opportunity for inhabitants to experience a cooperative process as an active anti-mafia practice. Lab Students have been asked to contribute to the shaping and conduction of the cooperative process bearing a hope-inspiring attitude. The paper discusses the results of the Lab. Collective reports, two videos, the design and partial realization of the community garden have been produced. Moreover, some alumni have formed an association themselves, in order to keep being active citizens-planners, still volunteering for *Punto Luce* and operating as peer advisors for new Lab students. We argue how this maieutic approach may be of interest within the debate about experimental pedagogies for planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

PARTICIPATORY INCLUSIONARY PLANNING: METHODS AND STRATEGIES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

FINDING ANY PLACE? IMMIGRANTS IN CITY PLANNING AND CITY PLANS: CASE SUVELA

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Abstract Body: This paper has its origin in a case study executed in a suburb called Suvela in Espoo, Finland in 2011-2017. One of the aims of the case study was to explore how immigrants' participation in city planning could be increased in order to ease immigrants' integration in the new place, society and culture. Immigrant women, who spend a lot of time in their housing area and get easily isolated at home due to childcare, were therefore defined as informants of the research. The research question included a presumption that immigrants participate in city planning very little today, which was first authenticated with project documents from two national regeneration projects accomplished in Suvela in 2008-2015. The original purpose was to test and compare different auditive, visual and cinesthetic participatory city planning methods in an imaginary city planning process in Suvela in order to find out, which of them would suit best for immigrants' participation. In the course of the case study which was based on grounded theory, the focus shifted from mere methods to 1) the role of the city planner, 2) ways of reaching the participants, 3) time and 4) place of participation. The broadening scope produced increasing activism of both the city planner-researcher and the immigrant participants. Findings point at the need of service design for the whole city planning participation system. The case study showed that immigrants as minorities unveil weaknesses of the prevalent city planning practices, solving of which would benefit also the main population.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

ESPON COMPASS 2 (NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES)
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

WHAT'S IN A NAME? (RE)COGNITION OF SPATIAL PLANNING MEANINGS IN EUROPE. (SPECIAL COMPASS SESSION)

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Abstract Body: The EU seeks to improve mutual understanding among member states, and this effort is emphasised strongly through its cohesion policy and territorial cooperation initiatives. Spatial planning systems, however, reveal strong embeddedness in their domestic socio-economic, political, and cultural contexts. In 1997, the 'EU Compendium on Spatial Planning Systems and Policies', introduced a typology of spatial planning systems and their general definitions. Shortly afterwards (2000), the Lisbon Strategy prioritised Cohesion Policy, and subsequently the EU expanded to 28 countries. Questions are now raised about the relationship between EU policies in the context of expansion and their influence on the role and understanding of spatial planning and territorial governance. The most ambitious attempt to address those questions began in 2016, within the ongoing ESPON COMPASS project, covering 32 European countries (EU and EFTA). Part of the research is focused on domestic perception of spatial planning revealed through legal and professional definitions. This paper explores what can be learned from the variety of understandings of spatial planning and the nuances of terms used to describe it. Based on answers from 32 countries, in 24 languages, nearly 100 definitions of spatial planning were examined. With the use of semantic field analysis, a comparison of the terms' capacities was made and led to following classification of their

content and meanings: This classification allowed reference of the terms to the broad definition of spatial planning introduced in the Compendium, observe differences and overlaps. The paper discusses whether languages and socio-cultural background affect the cognition of spatial planning, despite the EU pressure for unification.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

GOVERNING LAND USE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS LANDOWNERS: GOVERNING PUBLIC PROPERTY AS AN INVESTMENT ASSET IN THE UK

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Abstract Body: The struggles of grassroots organisations against state-led gentrification in the UK are underpinned by a call to rethink the predominant market and financial logic by which public property owned by local government is managed, used, invested in and disposed of. Conflicts over what is the best use of public land have been heightened in the UK by the housing crisis which justifies brushing aside non-residential land uses such as employment and social infrastructures in favour of housing and by the establishment of a hegemonic discourse of the need for significant reductions in public spending and investing powers. Following the analytical framework proposed by Li (2014) for understanding how conflicts over the meaning and purpose of land are resolved, and using evidence from interviews with local governments' officers and public documents from Birmingham and Wandsworth (London) councils, I discuss how local government uses and develops "inscription devices" in order to assemble public property as a resource for private investment. In particular, I focus on two aspects: the internal re-organisation of decision-making structures for the management of public property; the use of "statistical picturing" whereby public property not in immediate use is classified as surplus and made part of investment-driven discourses which reduce the spectrum of possible uses. The empirical evidence demonstrates that even within the tight margins provided by restricted local government finances and ideologies of land-as-asset, differences in the conceptualisation and management of public property exist and can be ascribed to local politics.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

PROPERTY RIGHTS, DEVELOPMENT CONTROL AND LAND-USE PLANNING
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

ARTICULATION OF LARGE SCALE PROJECTS TO REGULATORY PLANNING SYSTEM IN TURKEY

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Abstract Body: Theoretically, the 'regulatory planning system' implemented in Turkey has three basic characteristics, in common with other countries that have implemented the same system. The first characteristic is the existence of a hierarchy between plans within the system. The second characteristic is that plans have certainty regarding the definition or restriction of development rights. The third characteristic is that in the regulatory planning system, the plan and development control (implementation) are statutorily not separated. That is, the development control is legally the consequence of the plan approval. After 2000s, with economic policy implemented by government that was focussed on construction sector, the number of large scale projects, especially in Istanbul has increased more and more. However, there are significant difficulties in the articulation of large-scale projects into urban planning processes. There is often a conflict between the planning tradition and the development of large-scale investment projects. Therefore, various approaches such as the bypassing of regulatory rules and institutional structures, the establishment of planning organizations with special and extraordinary powers, or the change in legal regulations at national level are observed. However, these approaches are not examined in detailed way. The aim of the paper is to examine the approaches on how large scale projects are articulated to regulatory planning system by focussed on three case areas in Istanbul, Turkey. The findings of the paper demonstrate that the cases have articulated into the system with the bypassing of regulatory rules and institutional structures.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN FORM (L)
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

CO-WORKING SPACES: A NEW HOPE TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY°?

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Abstract Body: The increasing use of mobile ICTs has introduced new forms of work, resulting in fragmentation of workplace organisation and reconfiguration of workers physical mobility. In this paper, we will focus on a new form of work, namely the development of co-working spaces. Co-working may be defined as a new way of organizing work based on workspaces' sharing and a network of workers stimulating collaboration, creativity and innovation (Gandini, 2015). The creation of co-working spaces is promoted by local authorities as a new way (and a new hope) to achieve sustainable mobility : by offering the possibility of working closer to home, co-working spaces are thought to result in less congestion and pollution. However, the positive effects of co-working spaces on sustainable mobility deserve to be questioned, as far as their effects on urban spaces. The aim of this paper is to present the theoretical framework, based on mobility studies (Sheller & Urry, 2006; Cresswell, 2006), to address the question of the relationships between co-working, mobility and urban sustainability. The introduction of this new framework involves important changes in the way of looking at the links between digital technologies, mobility and urban sustainability. On the one hand, it aims at giving a central place to understanding the organisation of physical and virtual mobility practices and the perceptions that underlie them (Kesselring, 2006); while on the other hand, it requires to identify the variety of socio-spatial configurations in which coworkers are engaged and determine whether they encourage or discourage urban sustainability.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

SPACE, MIGRATION AND ATTACHMENT
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

MOGADISHU AVENUE: MUSLIM SPATIALITY IN HELSINKI METROPOLITAN AREA

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Abstract Body: This paper focuses on Muslim segregation in Helsinki, Finland. As the Finnish census does not survey the individual beliefs, the authors have developed (with the Executive Office, Urban Research and Statistics in Helsinki), a scheme through which a statistically-possible Muslim household could be spatially allocated.

In Helsinki, decreasing segregation is one of the core issues of the strategy of the city, and housing policy emphasizes ethnic-social mixing in all neighbourhoods. However, based on the set of maps we produced for Helsinki Metropolitan Area (HMA), we argue, that between the years 2008-2017 the overrepresentation of Muslims in certain neighbourhoods has remained, and in fact even become intensified. We aim to study how the anti-segregation policies are constructed and what kind of clarifications and tools are given for its implementation.

Based on interviews with key gatekeepers in the housing sector in Helsinki we further emphasize that the city has in reality very poor measures to decrease or avoid Muslim segregation. Drawing on research literature and observation in the Muslim-rich-neighborhoods we conclude that the spatial outcomes of the clustering, as elsewhere in the western world, includes the presence of places of worship, halal butcheries & groceries as well as forms of public life. We suggest that a more realistic approach is needed in planning and policy-making in Helsinki, in order to fully capture multiculturalism and the multicultural city. **Keywords**: Muslim, segregation, Helsinki Metropolitan Area, Housing, Space

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION AND THE CURRICULUM L
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

REDEFINING THE PLANNING EDUCATION: THE CHALLENGES OF CONTEXTUAL UNCERTAINTY

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Abstract Body: Conducted in accordance with the Bologna declaration, the reform of higher education in Serbia set up a framework which allowed introduction of new study programs, adjusted to the contemporary professional trends. In 2012, the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Belgrade initiated a two-year master program 'Integral Urbanism', as the first study program in Serbia specialized for educating professional urbanists. The idea was launched and carried out by the Department of Urbanism, the faculty unit in charge of the field of urban planning/urban studies/urban design. Recognizing a need for the new kind of knowledge, which would guide disoriented professional practice in a transitional country, the Department structured this program in order to change the outdated paradigm of the local planning profession. The transformative role was defined by several principles: - Inter-disciplinary orientation and openness to students of other related disciplines; - Connection between the core body of teaching and the Department's on-going research; - Involvement of national and foreign experts; - Involvement of foreign universities; - Involvement of local community; - Promotion of course results via conferences/exhibitions; - Collaboration with relevant professional institutions and governmental/non-governmental organizations. Considering the specificities of educational context, the (multi)disciplinary background of students and the outcome of applied principles, the paper provides a systematic overview of the program's implementation during six years. The accumulated experiences are of immediate importance for the further improvement of the program, tailored for the professional profile adequate for local challenges. The paper also enables better understanding of the planning education in a specific socio-economic framework, characterized by uncertainty and complexity.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

PLANNING AND THE POLITICAL: NEW ACTION SPACES, LLL
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

POLITICIZATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: THE UW LIVABLE CITY YEAR PARTNERSHIP AND UNIVERSITIES AS BOUNDARY OBJECTS

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Abstract Body: One of the challenges facing urban regions in a time of pronounced political conflict and spatial inequality is how alternative paths forward might be imagined and pursued. University-based planning programs are at the forefront of a movement to build partnerships with various urban publics involved in governance, planning, and policy. We present preliminary results of studying the impact of Livable City Year, a year-long partnership between the University of Washington and a partner jurisdiction that engages local networks of urban planning and governance setting. This paper, which is an extension of a book chapter in a forthcoming Routledge volume on governance and planning, examines the role of the university in such networks – how are relations with other urban governance actors forged and maintained, and within such patterns, can assumptions about development goals be examined and influenced, in empirical and normative terms? The paper situates the need for politicization in community development, and illustrates the potentially transformative role of urban universities in its cultivation and enactment. It extends scholarship on boundary work in community-university engagement and collaborative networks, to develop the post-structural and hybrid, socio-material insights of a discourse-based framework. Understood as a boundary object in networks of urban development and governance, the community-engaged university can selectively invite, amplify, and reproduce – or to unsettle and reconstitute – shared discourses of urban development and governance, and therefore contributing to the repoliticization of the local agenda and practice.

Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

DEBATING THE POLITICAL IN PLANNING THEORY, LL
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

URBAN PRIVILEGE - ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK AND PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES

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Abstract Body: Since the 1960's, Sweden has gone through rapid processes of internal migration. Up to the mid-1980's, this was mainly explained in relation to decreasing labour markets in rural areas. Since then, other explanations have been added, such as the lack of culture, commercial activities and public service, producing a picture of rural areas as out of fashion. We are not arguing that this is not a "correct" picture. But urbanisation processes are also catalysed by national and regional policies. For example, infrastructure investments, implementation of sustainable development goals and national and regional strategies for economic growth. In our empirical work in West Sweden, we see how implementation of neo-liberal governance models, geographical competition and economic trickle-down logics produce urban areas as more desirable. Concurrently, contemporary society is often described as a society of moving citizens – modern ways of communication in this digital era make you independent of place. But despite the fact that the main reason for migration - job opportunities - is challenged, the production of the rural as "backward" remains and the dichotomy of urban and rural sustained. We argue that these kinds of contradictions and normative statements need to be discussed in terms of multifaceted place-related power relations, that there is a *politics of place* that could be elaborated through the concept of *urban privilege*. The paper aims to develop these concepts. Through empirical examples the paper present an analytical framework for place-related relations able to challenge the dichotomy of urban and rural policymaking.

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

PROFESSIONAL HERITAGE PRACTICES: POLICIES AND ACTORS I
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

IS IT TIME FOR THE IRANIAN URBAN HERITAGE CONSERVATION ASSEMBLAGE TO REFLECT ON ITS AUTHENTICITY AND ORIGINALITY?

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Abstract Body: Iran is one of the countries in which the modern concept of heritage conservation has not developed from within the native culture. Heritage conservation emerged in Iran in the early 20th Century and began to be considered in the planning agenda of cities in the 1970's. As it is evident in the mainstream Persian-speaking academic literature and the Iranian heritage-concerned legal-administrative documents, urban conservation assemblage was shaped in Iran in a rapid process, based on European models. These documents also show that the Iranian conservation community has not seriously questioned and researched the relevance of the international conventional approaches to the Iranian context. This research highlights some of the challenges of the Iranian urban conservation assemblage to fit into the international mainstream discourse. Giving examples of such challenges in cities such as Tehran and Bam, the discussion will specifically focus on the case of Tabriz. Contradictions of the conventional approaches towards authenticity and participatory conservation in the conservation practice in Tabriz will be discussed. This research adopts an assemblage approach towards understanding urban conservation mechanism and its dynamics. The research material is collected from academic publications, project reports, expert interviews, as well as my fieldwork in the Tabriz Bazaar. In conclusion, I will discuss; how 'authentic and original' is the current conservation assemblage in Iranian cities? More precisely, how relevant is the conservation approach in Tabriz to the ideological, natural, and political environment of the city?

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

PLACES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

SPACE FOR HOPE? – THE CASE OF THE EJIPURA SLUM EVICTION IN BANGALORE

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Abstract Body: *As the locus of urbanization moves Southward, dynamics of city-making are rapidly shifting. As their model, many cities in the Global South have adopted urban development strategies which align with 'World City' imaginaries in their drive to be recognized on an international level. In the context of India – a country which has experienced pronounced urban shifts since the 1990s, these dynamics are reflected in urban development models imported from other major Asian cities. Within this context, this paper uses one specific case of a slum eviction in Bangalore, asking what this case can tell us about the way urban development is being carried out in the city. Via qualitative methods of semi-structured interviewing, discourse analysis and mapping, it examines the actors, structures and processes which control, produce, negotiate and contest urban space, thereby unpacking the linkages between social, spatial and discursive processes of marginalization. Empirical findings show that dynamics of growth in the city rest upon a 'pro-rich' growth agenda characterised by the systematic exclusion of the poor, elite capture governance and embedded systems of informality. We argue that this considerably limits the agency of the poor, further exacerbating socio-spatial polarization and challenging the definition of urban citizenship. This contributes empirical evidence to the ongoing debates around the politics of space in processes of city-making.*

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

THE RECOGNITION OF DIFFERENCES AND THE PLURAL DIMENSION OF ACTIVISM
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

PLANNING-RELATED CITIZEN PROTESTS IN BERLIN 2005 – 2015

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Abstract Body: In recent years an increase and qualitative change in citizen protests with respect to local spatial planning has been observed in Germany as in many other countries. Based on results of a DFG-funded project on planning-related protests in Berlin between 2005 and 2015, the paper examines the specific political opportunity structure, types of contents and political nature of citizen protests in spatial planning. Drawing conclusions from quantitative and qualitative research alike and in contrast to most commentators on protest phenomena the paper argues, that process related aspects of planning such as insufficient public participation play only a minor role in the genesis of these protests. When citizens decide to protest, their main aim is to propose a concrete solution to problems in urban development, that constitutes an alternative to official plans, current trends or the missing involvement of planners. It is also possible to distinguish between at least nine types of alternative problem solutions articulated in protest. Although contemporary planning protests might be less ideological than their predecessors during the era of "new social movements" and could be described as "gentrified" – as they are mainly middle class – they are highly political. Protesting is nowadays a "normal" form of participation and at least in some parts of Berlin has also become an important part of the current local governance mode.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

LAND RIGHTS AND CONFLICTS
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

INDIGENOUS RIGHTS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT: PROPERTY AND LAND TITLE IN THE TACOMA-SEATTLE HIERARCHY

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Abstract Body: The conventional wisdom surrounding central US cities and their smaller, regional siblings is that the larger city played a winning card somewhere in its colonial or industrial past: for instance, a deeper port, a better rail connection, a surfeit of resilient entrepreneurs. Seattle and Tacoma have their own version of this tale: despite a variety of geographic advantages, Tacoma was outmaneuvered by the savvy boosterism and determined entrepreneurialism of Seattle's pioneering early settlers. This paper challenges such accounts of the region's persistent urban hierarchy by introducing and documenting an alternative explanation—that Seattle's regional dominance is rooted in tribal oppression and denial of indigenous land rights. Through close reading of historical sources and legal documentation, and careful examination of two policy events - the Boldt Decision (1974) and the Puyallup Land Settlement (1988) – we demonstrate that for over a century, the costs and uncertainties of unclear tribal legal claims cast a long shadow over infrastructure and urban development interests in Tacoma. By contrast, Seattle's unwavering refusal to grant lands or place-based recognition to Duwamish natives, even as its White founders profited from indigenous knowledge and labor, enabled the city's ascendancy as a hub of capital investment within the region. Providing this alternative account of the region's urban history helps to foreground the role of tribal oppression and land rights in producing distinctly uneven development across a metropolitan area – a phenomenon that is not unique to the Puget Sound region, and which is too often overlooked in post-colonial, settler societies.

Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

URBAN FUTURES
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

SUSTAINABLE URBAN FUTURES WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS – AN ANALYSIS OF MAD ARCHITECTS' MANIFESTO "SHANSHUI CITY"

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Abstract Body: In this paper, I intend to analyse how renowned Chinese firm MAD Architects imagines a sustainable urban future within the context of founding architect Ma Yansong's work on a "shanshui city". While the term "shanshui" draws on traditional Chinese painting's idea of harmony between humanity and nature, the term has reemerged as a local concept for sustainable urban development on the Chinese mainland. As "sustainability" as a concept and urban form has travelled to China, local understandings of a more sustained urban future have also evolved. Official China's ecological civilization has been established as the country's effort to produce a more sustainable future on the Chinese mainland amid the country's rapid modernization and opening-up reforms. Within this context, I intend to analyze how Ma Yansong envisions a sustainable urban China. Theoretically, I draw on Henri Lefebvre's spatial theory, Erik Swyngedouw's hybrid city and Neil Smith's production of nature as tools to understand how spatial production beyond the humanity-nature divide is imagined. How is the society-space-nature relationship re-conceptualized, and how is this imagined to be spatialised within the "shanshui" city context?

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION, PEDAGODY AND DIDACTICS L
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

REFLECTIONS ABOUT HOW TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ACTION IN URBAN PLANNING EDUCATION

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Abstract Body: Drawing from a workshop occurred during a Winter School of Research Methodology for PhD students, the authors propose a typology of research approaches that takes into account the need to bridge the current gap between planning research and practice. While some might argue that engaged research and action-research might be the best way to address such an issue, this approach has so many pre-conditions and challenges that it would be unreasonable to say that it is the only way to generate knowledge *to make the world a better place*. In order to avoid what appears to be the transformation of planning into a descriptive sub-field of geography and other social sciences, there is a broader list of "research approaches" that can inspire the conversation, including the use of interviews, stories and practices for producing both research and teaching materials. To those skeptics who might object that these approaches are not novel in urban planning research (everybody does interviews, there is a tradition of stories in our field, and many scholars in planning care about planners' practices), we reply that there are many aspects of these approaches that get underrepresented if they are not framed within a broader understanding. This is exactly the purpose of our typology.

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Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

ADOPTING AND IMPLEMENTING PLANNING SYSTEMS
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

LEGAL BASIS FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND IT'S TRANSLATION INTO SPATIAL PLANNING PRACTICES. EVIDENCES FROM THE NETHERLANDS, POLAND AND TAIWAN.

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Abstract Body: Deliberative turn in spatial planning, which took place in the 90's, emphasised its democratic character. Sensibility for new trends and ability to implement innovative tools decide about planning efficiency, while one of the fundamental challenges is an involvement of citizens in space transformation processes. Public participation is constantly expanding its role and this, so called, pillar of democracy has become a must in spatial transformation processes. However integrated into spatial planning systems, public participation is a dynamic and complex process that can be influenced and shaped from different angles, such as legal regulations, competences at different governance levels, implemented tools or education. The paper is presenting three paths from countries with different historical, political and cultural experiences: the Netherlands, Poland and Taiwan. The main objective is to take a closer look at the public participation in three different democratic contexts, starting from legal foundations of public participation in spatial planning, through competences at different levels, ending at translation into practice as chosen examples can show. The scope of the research interests covers: how much legally regulated public participation in spatial planning is? to what extent is planning practice in line with legal framework or goes beyond it? and how it is related to the general perception of public participation in each country? In addition, the paper is trying to grasp and explain differences and similarities in the processes of translating legal basis into practice, and it is intended to underline the importance of cross-cultural studies in the process.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN FORM (LLL)
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

BUILDING THE SPACE THROUGH CONSCIOUS MOBILITY. THE CASE STUDY OF RUA DAS FLORES

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Abstract Body: At the end of modernity, the mobility of the individual was reduced to motorized mobility, and today, contemporary cities invest in a new paradigm on an attempt to develop cities that are more inclusive, less dependent of cars and sustainable. The relation between the pedestrian mobility and the public space is interpreted throught out a new paradigm, the conscious mobility, stablished from the right to the city, the presence and the movement of people as a space generator that occupies, utilizes, appropriates, and that relates to the city, through the body experiences of each individual, that legitimize and configure the public space. The selected object of analysis was *Rua das Flores* (Flowers Street), located in the city of Porto, in Portugal. This street has opened in the 16th century, beeing a historical component from the medieval time, that has remained until today, there for a cultural memory in the spatial chronology. Today, in the 21th century, *Rua das Flores* experience an urban restructuring based on the pedestrian circulation, agreeing with the concept of conscious mobility, revealing to be an interesting case study. Therefore, a multiscaler study is proposed, through a transversal view on pedestrian mobility, starting from the analysis of the historical context, urban policies and morphology, mobility network, the quality of the route throught the concepts of legibility and permeability, and more, concluding the fundamental role that pedestrian mobility have over the urban renewal in Rua das Flores. Keywords: City, conscious mobility, public spaces, pedestrians.

Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

PLANNING PERFORMANCE AND GOVERNANCE
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

ARCHAEOLOGY OF SILENCE: MULTICULTURALISM AND THE PLANNING DISCOURSE

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Abstract Body: The growth of multiculturalism is an unavoidable phenomenon in European cities as the result of immigration and increasing mobility of work. It is also increasingly an urban phenomenon, following the general trend of urbanization. However, its role in urban planning is by no means self-evident. In this paper, the current planning projects of the city of Helsinki and the surrounding Uusimaa region are studied from the multiculturalism point of view, using critical discourse analysis to understand how it is constructed in the planning discourse. The results point to a systematic avoidance and even silence of the issue, even though urbanity is otherwise cherished in the planning documents. An attempt is made to explain this observation with reference to the strong functionalistic tradition in the Nordic planning agenda and the tacitly adopted biopolitical definition of legitimate needs of the urban citizens. The Utopian ideology of a class-less planning for the 'public interest', with its biopolitical undertones of biologically determined features of the population, will eventually meet new demands for culturally oriented, specialized services and spatial practices that multiculturalism necessarily entails. This is confronted with the seemingly 'transparent' and generalizable planning ethos that has remained unquestioned, hidden by the emphasis of physical planning with respect to social and cultural 'soft' policies. This study is part of a multidisciplinary project BEMINE: Beyond MALPE Coordination, Integrative Envisioning, carried out at the Department of Architecture, Aalto University School of Arts, Design and Architecture.

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Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

PARTICIPATORY METHODS LL
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

EFFICENCY IN NORDIC URBAN PLANNING PROCESSES

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Abstract Body: In many parts in the Global North there is a contemporary discourse of the need to increase effectiveness in urban planning in order to reduce the duration of planning processes. The purpose is to be able to speed up the realising of new development in urban areas. These effectiveness efforts are in conflict with more and complex requirements in urban planning as example; resilience, sustainability, climate change adaptation, densification, citizen participation etc. that takes time to consider. Such challenging requirements need considerations from a manifold of actors and stakeholders with various and often different perspectives on the area of planning. A democratic and ethical view of planning will also require participative planning processes with citizens influenced by the planning. Certainly there are inefficient stages in most planning processes to identify and overcome. However, in studies of Nordic urban planning processes we can see that the efficiency goal is pressing the planning authorities to use less time for considering alternatives and assessing consequences of plan implementation. Moreover, proposals of transferring planning activities from the public sector to private companies and consultants are commonplace. On the other hand, deliberative planning processes with higher degree of public involvement than in traditional urban planning take more time. When the time allocated for municipal planning processes is shortened there is a risk for reduced openness for citizens' influence. The aim of the paper is to review critically the observed and expected consequences of the efficiency goal on urban planning processes.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

ENGAGEMENT IN RESEARCH AND PRACTICE
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THERE IS ONLY SO MUCH ACTIVISM CAN DO. A REFLECTION FROM A MID-SIZED AMERICAN CITY

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Abstract Body: In the history of US city planning, activism has played a major role in contrasting the market-serving nature of mainstream planning, and has significantly contributed to the many changes of the profession. The idea that plans and projects can be legitimately conceived outside 'city hall' and then impact official decision-making has made such a long way, that today it is hard to recognize what is left of the original definition of planning as a responsibility of elected bodies. As a major disappointment for all those who, since the 60s, argued in favor of more activism in planning, community-based planning does not appear today to generate more just or sustainable outcomes. Drawing from a case-study, the city of Memphis, TN, whose planning practices are highly representative of many other US mid-sized cities, this paper argues for the need of limiting the expectations in activist-led planning, keeping what is good of the traditional of strong institutional planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

URBAN REGENERATION AND RENEWAL
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

AREA-BASED POLITICS – OPPORTUNITIES FOR STRUCTURAL CHANGE. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN MARGINALISED NEIGHBOURHOODS IN THE CITY OF MALMö, SWEDEN

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Abstract Body: In 1995 the Swedish government launched the first area-based initiative with the mission to reverse the trend in marginalized neighbourhoods in Sweden's major cities. The study´s empirical material is from two such area-based projects, led by the Malmö city municipality in 2010 to 2014. Adopting a social constructionist approach the study's aim is to examine the projects' assumptions concerning *what* – and *who* – should be changed and *how*. Based on the policy´s claim to achieve structural change the study also examines if, and if so what, possibilities the projects have to create opportunities for structural change. The study shows that the area-based projects cannot create opportunities for structural change but rather work to reduce the social consequences of structural deficiencies that are made visible through the reproduction of marginalised neighbourhoods. In the projects the social problem is constructed as consisting of four interrelated factors: long-term unemployment, foreign background, segregation and lack of social responsibility. The strategy is to mobilise public, private and civil sector actors so that they – despite society's exclusion of people of foreign background in situations of long-term unemployment – take their social responsibility and make available resources to individual residents in order to prepare them for becoming active citizens. As they are not able to reduce poverty, promote inclusive political and economic processes or legitimate relationships between those in power and representatives of civil society with demands for changing conditions, their ability to create opportunities for structural change is found to be limited.

Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

THE RECOGNITION OF DIFFERENCES AND THE PLURAL DIMENSION OF ACTIVISM
07-11-2018 14:30 - 16:00

URBAN LABORATORIES AND CITIZENSHIPS. LEARNING FROM BOLLENTI SPIRITI IN THE APULIA REGION (ITALY).

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Abstract Body: Urban planning as well as the forms of self-organization produced by citizens with the aim of affirming their "right to the city" have undergone profound changes in the recent years. Co-production and Urban Laboratories ca be considered some of the most evident of such transformations specifically representing the emergence of new and non-hierarchical interactions between citizens and institutions. However, their ability to favour a real democratic civic construction of the city in everyday life by claiming its public character is problematic. Our paper reflects on urban laboratories as places that can potentially encouraging citizens' self-organization and the construction of the city of the everyday through new form of citizenships based on co-production which do not erase conflicts. By assuming an empirical perspective, it focuses on the practices of 'co-production' of urban space carried out thorugh "Bollenti Spiriti", a program promoted by the Apulia regional government (Italy) in 2005 as part of its youth policy. In particular, the paper focuses on the part of the program called "Urban Laboratories: old buildings for young ideas" which aimed to mobilize young people in the regeneration of abandoned public owned buildings. Bollenti Spiriti seems to suggest that co-production can open up unusual, radical possibilities of changing unjust form of urban spaces that are unthinkable in the logic of top-down or even in dialogic urban planning. However, a strong focus on a conception of active community, a complex conception of the "right to the city" and urban planning as a generative process are necessary.

Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

CONTROVERSIES
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

TIMBER BEDS, PROTESTS & PUBLICS: CONFLICTING MEANINGS OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST ON DEVONSHIRE STREET, SHEFFIELD

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Abstract Body: The starting point for this paper is a case small in scale, but which raises questions around how different conceptions of what is in the public interest can be reconciled. The case in question is the demolition and redevelopment of a parade of 1920s shops, to create new retail spaces with apartments above. These are located in Sheffield's Devonshire Quarter, traditionally home to the city's independent retailers. The aim is to illustrate how a small scale case can generate national attention, through a range of misunderstandings, conflicting ideologies and a lack of ability to compromise in the English planning system. To do so the paper draws on a framework put forward by the author, using scale to reconcile different ways in which the public interest can be understood. The paper's body puts forward the perspectives of multiple groups involved in the case, including the author's, as an employee of one of the shops, selling timber beds. In particular, this addresses how each group was making arguments based on only partial information. In turn, such arguments were rendered powerless in a planning system based on defined processes and unable to account for nuanced social values, leading to a limited range of possible outcomes. The core argument is around the need to address how public participation in planning processes can be based on a more even distribution and understanding of information. This leads to a set of conclusions around how public involvement can more effectively influence proposals within the English planning system.

Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

HOUSING PROVISION: PARTICIPATION AND INNOVATION
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

HOUSING AS A SHARED ACTIVITY. INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND SELF-BUILDING PRACTICES IN THE NETHERLANDS.

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Abstract Body: This paper deals with self-build housing, understood as the practice whereby people commission the production of housing for their own use. The starting point for this paper is the wide variety of models and configurations of self-building that exist, such as individual self-building, collaborative housing, and varieties of co-commissioning in conjunction with professional parties. Self-build housing has potential in terms of increasing the accessibility and quality of housing for low- and middle-income households. Without shareholder profit margins or marketing costs, self-building leads to housing that is attuned to qualitative use values rather than market exchange values. Moreover, residents may draw on their own labor or social capital in the building process, lowering costs While self-build housing has large potential, it still forms a relative niche in housing provision. Resident-led housing production faces considerable challenges in terms of capital, land access and risk. Institutional support has been identified as key to mainstreaming self-build overcoming the barriers as mentioned. However, little remains how different types and institutional support affect concrete self-building practices. The mobilization of external resources on one hand and the utilization of the self-regulatory capacity of citizens may generate tensions with respect to the qualities pursued in housing procurement. This paper offers a typology of different forms of self-building and seeks to understand the relationship between institutional support and self-building practices through a comparative analysis of modes of self-building within the Almere Homeruskwartier in the Netherlands. Here, varieties of individual self-build, collective self-build and co-commissioning constitute a resident-led development scheme.

Topic: *TRACK 03: LAW*

IN HONUR OF PROFESSOR LEONIE JANSSEN-JANSEN (1975-2018) REAL-ESTATE MARKETS, FINANCIAL RISK AND LEGAL MECHANISMS, II
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

USING LAND POLICY TO FUND PUBLIC TRANSPORT: LEARNING FROM ITALIAN FAILURES.

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Abstract Body: The integration of land use planning, transport planning and land policy, and, in particular, the integration of the Transit Oriented Development (TOD) concept with value capture techniques (Alterman 2012) gives planners and policymakers hope in finding paths of financial sustainability for public transport development and hence a more sustainable urban form (Suzuki *et al 2015*). However, these approaches present important governance capability challenges and they are usually able to cover only a small portion of the infrastructure cost, if extensive public land ownership is not involved. This paper aims to investigate the complex reality of development-based value capture approaches, designed to fund public transport infrastructure development in the context of the prescriptive Italian planning and land policy system. Using an integrated theoretical framework, which includes land use and transport integration one hand, and land theory and land policy on the other, this paper, part of a doctoral research, presents two Italian cases, Rome and Turin, both currently failed. The paper focuses in comparing how, in the two cases, the planning system delivered a density bonus and how land policy was meant to recapture part of its value, and what did not work. The research results highlighted the extreme complexity of these integrated policies which require exceptional governance capability for a long period of time, while the projects are exposed to market fluctuations and political instability, and that the Italian land policy framework is still not supportive enough for this kind of strategies. The hope is in the lesson learned.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

URBAN REGENERATION
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

REDEFINE TERTIARY DISTRICTS AS SPACES OF REGENERATION, NEW LIVEABILITIES AND PUBLIC SPACES.
EXPERIENCES AND ISSUES FROM AN EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract Body: In many European cities dismissed or under-utilized offices and directional areas are a significant reality. These interventions, often mono-functional, are related to previous periods of economic growth and real estate developments, or to important projects at regional and national levels that have not maintained over the years high level of attractiveness for tertiary, institutional and scientific functions. This contribution aims to investigate projects of regeneration that are involving tertiary and directional areas in metropolitan contemporary territories. Which kind of regeneration processes do these areas need? How these districts might host innovative economic activities and workplaces? How to rethink good quality services and collective spaces in such kind of mainly mono-functional districts? Which principles and answers can be imagined in relation to environmental and energetic issues and sustainable mobility? Inside this framework, the first analysed case is the regeneration of Amstel III office park in the south-east of Amsterdam: a typical example of a planned area characterized by an incremental development, "piece by piece". The second case is Lyon PartDieu, a modernist-style office district built through different phases from the 60s, marked on the contrary by an unitary project, an iconic "image" of modern and contemporary architecture. The proposed cases are possible references for similar and smaller interventions in other contexts and to fix issues related to urban regeneration and place-making approaches: both aim to redefine new sustainable districts, to rethinking the *in between* spaces (infrastructures, open and public spaces), to host innovative forms of work, production and services involving various actors.

Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

THE ROLE OF TWITTER FOR TRAIN OPERATORS: A LITERATURE REVIEW AND AN ANALYSIS OF UK STUDY CASES

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Abstract Body: Social media increasingly provides a tool for public transport operators to interact with users and non-users of their services and collect user-generated data. The high variance of information produced by large user communities makes social media a significant player in service-oriented markets. Indeed, micro-blogging has spread to the transport field, providing time-sensitive information for event management and citizens' perspective insights useful for long-term decision-making. Nevertheless, there is a lack of generic understanding on how micro-blogging is used by public transport operators and their potential for different uses. This paper addresses a gap in understanding regarding the use of social media among public transport rail operators. In particular, it provides a literature review on Twitter use by rail operators in the specific context of the UK; chosen as it provides a wide mixture of practices involving franchising, privatisation, competition, regulation, and partnerships with public agencies. Specific aims clarify (i) the level and the type of public involvement through social media in the context of private rail operators and (ii) if and how they use the micro-blogging tool. An analysis of study cases on the use of micro-blogging by British passenger train companies is also presented. Twitter is chosen as the social media application in the study cases as it has highest number of followers, and used by all British rail operators. The paper shows evidence of a diverging range of Twitter use by train operators in the UK, clarifying how social media use reflects a mainly functional perspective on public involvement.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

LISTENING (II). SPECIAL SESSION SOUNDSCAPES (II)
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

RHYTHM ON THE BOULEVARD: IMPRESSIONS ON DAILY ROUTINES

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Abstract Body: Boulevards are known as one of the most permanent urban features which has witnessed socio-spatial transformations of the cities. They are not solely channels of urban transportation but they are vibrant public spaces in which there is high mobility of people and goods. They constitute unique part of the urban experience where urban residents find the opportunity to meet face to face. Hence, they are the melting pot for different social groups contributing to social cohesion. Besides, due to their position in the daily urban life they are also part of the collective memory. Yet, with the advances in transportation, design and management policies prioritizing car traffic reduced the role of urban boulevards as an urban backbone connecting different parts of the city both spatially and socially to a major arterial road serving high speed automobile transport separating the urban fabric. In this regard, the aim of this paper is to investigate the daily urban experience within boulevards through depicting separate, repetitive and unique rhythms of fixed, semi fixed and non-fixed feature elements. Thus, the polyrhythms in the boulevards, rather they create harmony or contradiction, will be further analyzed based on rhythmanalysis (Lefebvre, 2004) within the scope of this research through two case studies from Turkey: Ataturk Boulevard in Ankara and Ataturk Boulevard in Istanbul which are both constructs of the early-republican era in Turkey. Keywords: boulevard, public space, rhythmanalysis, Ataturk Boulevard, Ankara, Istanbul Lefebvre, H. (2004). Rhythmanalysis: Space, Time and Everyday Life. (S. Elden, & G. Moore, Trans.) London

Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION, PEDAGODY AND DIDACTICS LL
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

PLANNING IN THE AGENDA: OLD OR NEW TOOLS IN EDUCATION?

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Abstract Body: The increasing and more complex (urban and spatial) challenges require a continuous rethinking of Planning courses (expecially the Msc). In the academic year 2017-2018 the MSc in Territorial, Urban, Environmental and Landscape Planning of the Politecnico di Torino offers a curriculum in English, Planning for the Global Urban Agenda, besides the already existing curriculum in Italian, Urban and Regional Planning. In 2016 the Habitat III New Urban Agenda of the United Nation has been approved in Quito (Ecuador). Among the actions to be tackled in the NUA, it is important to highlight the article no. 102, stressing the importance of training in urban, territorial, landscape and environmental planning. "*We will strive to improve capacity for urban planning and design and providing training for urban planners at national, sub-national, and local levels*" (p. 20) The aim of this paper is to explain reasons, problems, opportunities, methods with which we are dealing with and around which we would like to compare ourselves with others. What does it means today to have "Planning in the agenda"? How can we cope with the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? How can we teach goals and targets? Is interdisciplinary perspectives still the "right" way or are there innovative methods in education for understanding and changing the world? Recent our studios experiences go, one one hand, toward Local Learnig Experiences (such as field works in Torino's neighbourhoods) and, one the other hand, to Global Learnig experiences (Joint Projects with others countries).

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Topic: *TRACK 02: HERITAGE*

PROFESSIONAL HERITAGE PRACTICES: POLICIES AND ACTORS II
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

ON THE RIGHT TRACK? EXAMINING CROSS-PROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION ON MANAGEMENT OF URBAN CULTURAL HERITAGE IN INFRASTRUCTURAL PROJECTS.

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Abstract Body: On the right track? Examining cross-professional collaboration on management of urban cultural heritage in infrastructural projects. In all infrastructural projects in cities worldwide, historic and contemporary qualities need to be well preserved and celebrated. The aim of this paper is to examine the way experts with conflicting interests find ways to collaborate, and how the urban cultural heritage is negotiated in the process. The West Link (Västlänken) is a railway connection in a tunnel under the city of Gothenburg, Sweden to be built 2018-2028, which will give rise to three new stations. The highly controversial project has generated a heated public debate. The Swedish government has issued a condition to the Swedish Transport Administration (STA) that the tunnel should be planned and executed so that negative impact on the urban cultural heritage should be restricted as far as possible. Moving beyond preservation, the STA and City of Gothenburg has aimed for cross-collaborative solutions in line with Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, which pose high demands on all levels of governance. Focusing on the role of experts and by means of interviewing and meeting attendance, this paper structures the decision-making process according to Healey's and Bryson's model of Forum-Arena-Court. It is argued that suspicion between experts arise from a lack of initial open dialogue whereby important definitions are left aside. Conclusions are drawn that obtaining a shared goal in terms of execution is key to successful cross-professional collaboration, which needs to be differentiated from obtaining a shared view of interests.

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

REGENERATING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

TRANSFORMATION OF URBAN HISTORICAL PLACES, CULTURAL HERITAGE TO ATTRACTION POINT: A CASE STUDY OF ANKARA CITADEL

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Abstract Body: Urban historical places are formed by an interrelation of cultural and social dynamics through the history. They contain both tangible and intangible assets that reflect the historical accumulation in that place. As a result of dynamic structure of today's cities, these places struggle with inadequate infrastructure, poor environmental conditions, depressed areas and insufficient economic activity which require urban transformation measures. The distressed environment of the Ankara Citadel was aimed to transform into a cultural center in the early 2000s. Targeting both commercial and touristic uses this transformation intended to revitalize the Ankara Citadel and its surrounding. The changes in the land-uses aimed to reinforce the economic activities in the area. Even though the newly established restaurants, museums and boutique hotels helped to revive the economy, the local residents of the area were unintentionally forced to leave because of the rise in the rents that accompanied the economic growth. This transformation tared initially the existing cultural and social fabric, resulting in a segregated attraction point. This study focuses on the dilemma emphasizing both the transformed and the authentic space in the context of physical, economic, social and cultural change. This concern generates a discussion on the land-use changes made in historical areas and their effects on the conservation of the local characteristics and existing values.

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Topic: *TRACK 07: MOBILITIES*

TECHNOLOGY
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND MOBILITY: A POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract Body: The mobility sector is undergoing a period of intense technological change in a context of high expectations about the potential benefits of new technologies. New disruptive technologies are becoming increasingly pervasive in transport planning and used to present attractive visions of future environments.
This paper discusses the risks of considering mobilities from this narrow 'techno-centric' or 'consumer-centric' viewpoints and the need of a political perspective to evolve in the direction of sustainable mobility and sustainable cities and regions. In other words, the paper argues the necessity of re-connecting sustainable transport perspectives with explicit political-economic considerations, with the aim of moving transport system beyond technology, and integrating technologies, systems, infrastructures, and capabilities, with the real interests and ambitions of the customers and actors involved.
One essential element is the interactive and participatory process of "citizen" and new emerging stakeholders in the decision processes and not just "users" or 'clients' of transport services. A central aspect is indeed a bottom-up approach, with active involvement from every sector of the community: civic, public business, and knowledge institutions. Central actions would include for instance: creating the conditions of a continuous process of learning and innovation; broad coalitions: specialists, researchers, academics, practitioners, businesses, policymakers and activists; integrating local context, citizens, sustainability in real-life testing and experiential environments (Mobility Living Labs); developing prospective areas for Public-Private-People Partnership for sustainable technological solutions; interactive and participatory processes within the development and implementation of innovative technology products and services.

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

CONTROVERSIES
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

IF EVERYTHING IS NEOLIBERAL, MAYBE NOTHING IS. THE ISSUE OF CONDEMNING URBAN PLANNING PRACTICES

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Abstract Body: In the last fifteen years, the notion of 'neoliberalism' became the subject of a great deal of studies and publications. A search on SCOPUS restricted to 2015-2018 returns 848 studies with 'neoliberalism' in the title, with a peak of 292 publications in 2017 only. One can conclude that neoliberalism is an important subject of debate. However, despite attempts to give a comprehensive definition of neoliberalism that could clarify what this phenomenon is and, above all, does (Thorsen and Lie, 2009), the fundamental ambiguity has never been solved. Some consider neoliberalism a defined political ideology rooting in, and in continuity with, classical liberalism (Jessop, 2002), others regard neoliberalism as a power system "in the service of imperial capital" (Ferguson, 2010). In case of the later, government policy may be used to actively assist the reproduction of the power system, a form of favoritism that is denounced by classical liberalism (Hayek, 1973). In this paper, rather than proposing yet another definition of neoliberalism, we show that the different notions of neoliberalism are inherently incompatible. This has implications for its relevance in understand urban planning. Conceptualizing utterly different urban planning practices the same way, or at least similarly, does not improve our understanding. Rather, it obscures it. **References** Hayek F, 1973, *Law, legislation and liberty*. Routledge. Jessop B, 2002, Liberalism, Neoliberalism, and Urban Governance: A State–Theoretical Perspective. *Antipode* (34:3), 452–472. Thorsen DE & Lie A, 2009, *What is neoliberalism?* University of Oslo Working Paper Series.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

PUBLIC SPACES (OF PROTEST) AND SPATIAL JUSTICE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

SELF-ORGANISED INITIATIVES: A SUBVERSIVE TOOL FOR FRAGMENTED URBAN SPACES

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Abstract Body: Brazilian metropolises are highly fragmented. Nevertheless, barriers in fragmented cities go beyond physical ones. Breaking down walls and connecting spatially disconnected areas do not necessarily erode the social inequality behind it nor promote social connection. The walls in Brazilian metropolises are also social and traditional urban policies often fail to tackle fragmentation. At the same time, it is also common to observe bottom-up, informal and self-organised initiatives in such fragmented contexts. In Brazil is no different, self-organised initiatives are commonly observed. From housing construction to upgrading public spaces, self-organised initiatives are abundant. Nevertheless, it is not clear how this informal, bottom-up and self-organised initiatives influences the spatial fragmentation of Brazilian metropolises. This article investigates the capacity of these self-organised initiatives to undermine the underlying dynamics of spatial fragmentation in Brazilian metropolises. Since self-organised initiatives promote not only spatial connection itself but also social connection, the primary premise of this study is that they can have a positive impact on reducing the spatial fragmentation of Brazilian metropolises. In that regard, the central question here is: to what extent can self-organised initiatives promote social connection in highly fragmented urban contexts? The article used qualitative methods to understand the social dynamics in these self-organised initiatives. The analysis was based on data from 30 in-depth interviews with members of self-organised initiatives. The interviews were conducted in the three Brazilian metropolises during a two months fieldwork. The results show that self-organised initiatives can create strong social ties even on public spaces with patent social inequalities.

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

ACTIVISM VERSUS AND/OR WITHIN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

FIGHTING (FOR) SPATIAL POLICIES WITH COMMUNITY MAPPING

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Abstract Body: Community mapping is an activity deployed in the context of community engagement and empowerment. It inverts the usual planning process of 'plan-consult' to 'consult-plan', and brings "to the forefront the knowledge of the local residents", representing a "significant deviation from the usual issue driven planning approaches to a highly consultative local problem solving and local strategy development approach" (Grant-Smith 2012). As information relevant to community groups is often not identical to that provided by local government (Ellul, Francis, and Haklay 2011), making local knowledge visible can be useful to map priority problems and spatial conflicts in spatial governance. In this work, we look at community mapping processes spurred both by the repercussions of spatial policies contrary to the community's interests, and by the lack of policies that ensure basic services and rights, like safety, recognition of identity, or sanitation. Often, communities are confronted with what IFAD (2009) calls a 'disabling environment' of alienating government decisions or government-driven development that shut out the people most negatively impacted, which leads them to take initiative. A list of community mapping initiatives from several contexts is presented, with a stronger focus on urban processes. Some community mapping processes of this kind are successful in achieving change and integration into spatial policies, while others fail along the way. These oft-called 'counter-mapping' processes are analysed in order to determine the actor networks involved, the spatial data processing tools used, their aims and motivation, and how all of this contributes towards different outcomes.

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Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

ALTERNATIVES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

TO DOCK IN ON THE FUTURE: DYSTOPIC SCIENCE FICTION SCENARIOS AND URBAN SUSTAINABLE VISIONS

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Abstract Body: In the future worlds of science fiction novels, societal and physical dilemmas are at least as pressing as those we encounter on Earth today. These novels show, by way of far-reaching technology and fantastic creativity, how the human race has overcome extraordinary physical, language and social challenges. Still, no matter how fictitious the portraits of extraterrestrial habitats or space travels, the narratives seem deeply attached to the worst imaginable breaches between affluent and poor. The images of glittering towers that stand side by side with self-made shacks are, in fact, not much different from documented inequalities and distressed living conditions on Earth. This article addresses how a handful of science fiction novels express something of importance about contemporary urban environments. The aim is to spur a consideration of urban sustainable visions, and the discussion delves into two rhetoric questions: what is so tempting about the frequently used settings, with their excessive divides between rich and poor? Further, might such dystopian and frightening fictions possibly be more effective to think about visionary plans for future cities than utopian ones?

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

GAMING/ PLAYING
07-11-2018 16:30 - 18:00

HOW SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENCES IMPACTS OUTDOOR PLAY AND CHILDREN'S WELLBEING: THE OPAL PROJECT

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Abstract Body: As our cities continue to urbanize, opportunities for children's unstructured outdoor play are declining. Play is a right to children, and holds a critical role in children's wellbeing, development, and happiness. In North America, parental fear of stranger danger and traffic injuries are often cited as major barriers to unsupervised play in communities. In this context, creating opportunities for play during school hours can produce significant physical and social health benefits. OPAL (Opportunities for Play and Learning) is a registered community interest program originating in England that transforms attitudes to play risk, supervision, and play provision within school communities. In Toronto, Canada an OPAL pilot project is currently being implemented at six public elementary schools. Using data from this pilot, this study examines how differences in play conditions at schools differ across environmental and socioeconomic settings. The study explores baseline data that was collected in Spring 2016 among 352 of 9-11 year old children, attending grades 4 to 6. A stratified analysis of children across 6 different school environments was conducted. We characterized the type of play at each school through analysis of variance and cross tabulations to calculate proportions and means to compare. Preliminary findings show that generally in schools with a lower socioeconomic status, there is less parental encouragement toward outdoor play. Further research is currently ongoing, which would quantify differences in barriers to play in different school environments. Through identifying barriers to play in this research, there would be actionable places to improve play for children.

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

FUTURES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

DEVELOPING RESEARCH IMPACT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK FOR TRANSDISCIPLINARY URBAN STUDIES: REFLECTIONS FROM TWO RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

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Abstract Body: Transdisciplinarity as an integrative and inclusive approach has gained importance in promoting science to solving the 'real world' problems. As one such field, urban studies often apply 'knowledge brokerage' practices aiming at co-development and problem solving in collaboration with non-academic actors, especially municipalities. This work brings along demands to show its societal impacts. However, given the complexity of the problems as well as variety of input and influences on the decision-making, the impact of such research projects has been often hard to assess. Drawing from impact assessment studies in some other fields, such as health management, this paper aims at developing a societal impact evaluation framework for urban studies. For this matter, the paper seeks to distinguish diverse collaborative practices between researchers and municipal actors, in the context of publicly funded research. The framework is applied in impact assessments of two Finnish urban research programmes, concerning Helsinki metropolitan region and Turku. Both are examples of systematised collaboration between urban scholars and municipal actors, both aiming at supporting and increasing academically relevant urban research, which may also deliver policy advice. The focus of the empirical examination is on the characteristics of the involved collaboration and knowledge transfer practices between the diverse research projects and the municipal representatives. The paper will discuss the key challenges in the university-city collaboration as well as chances to overcome them.

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Topic: *TRACK 05: GOVERNANCE*

PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNANCE
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

MAPPING THE IMPACT OF PARTICIPATION IN SWEDISH URBAN PLANNING

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Department Of Urban Planning And The Environment, urban and regional studies, Stockholm/
/SWEDEN

Abstract Body: The contemporary emphasis on citizen participation can be seen in the context of a critique of planning as top down, large scale and not responding to the needs and desires of citizens, planning at the drawing board rather than in the neighbourhood, and planning for the city rather than for and with the citizens. In the light of this, several major cities in Sweden have formulated ambitious policy programmes for participatory practices. Participatory methods such as citizen dialogues, focus groups, work shops and participatory events are encouraged. Simultaneously, citizens are raising their voices through local grassroots movements and through protests against planning projects, cutbacks or lack of local service provision. What are the results of citizen participation in urban planning? How are citizens invited to participate, and to what are they invited? Questions such as these are at the centre of a recently launched Swedish research project addressing the just city. In this paper we set out the theoretical and empirical framework for this project. The purpose is to map and understand the scope, forms and impacts of citizen dialogues within the urban planning process in the three Swedish city regions of Gothenburg, Stockholm and Malmö. Mapping in this project refers not only to collecting information on the organisation of the participatory activities, but also to the ambition of actually mapping participation, i.e. to ask where it does take place and what the material results are. In this presentation some initial results and their implications for theory will be presented.

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Topic: *TRACK 11: RESOURCES*

RESOURCES FOR PEOPLE
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

URBAN TRANSFORMATION AND GREEN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES – CASE OF GOTHENBURG

A. Kaczorowska
Architecture And Civil Engineering, Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg/ /SWEDEN

Abstract Body: Urban green space strategies in Gothenburg have been recently developed for planning biodiverse and resilient urban environments, where densification is perceived as an opportunity for achieving higher-quality urban green space. Loss of important ecosystem services (ES) such as habitat for species and its fragmentation has long been considered the primary cause for biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation worldwide. This has significant consequences for the planning urban environments and our understanding and framing the role of open space and vegetation in cities.This article aims to discuss modelling urban environments for biodiversity of green areas and reflect on different planning strategies of Gothenburg's green space. Urban densification can potentially promote the interest in planning with ES as a vital parameter for urban qualities. Yet, due to the complexity of urban systems, ecological connectivity assessment in urban planning is still challenging. Moreover spatially explicit indicators for ES are required to support real urban planning practice and spatially explicit approaches for biodiversity conservation and prioritization of green infrastructure in the urban development process. There is an expressed need for long term perspectives in planning with new tools and methods for assessing values and benefits associated with urban green space. The results show a necessity to promote an approach of going beyond calculating the linear distance, and accessibility to green areas, but also taking into consideration planning for green connectivity in relation to urban form and a city's shape.

735

Topic: *Other*

PLANS FOR FREEDOM: BORDERS, CITIES, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE IN THE AGE OF TRUMPISM, ANANYA ROY
07-10-2018 18:00 - 19:00

PLANS FOR FREEDOM: BORDERS, CITIES, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE IN THE AGE OF TRUMPISM

A. Roy
University Of California, Los Angeles, Institute on Inequality and Democracy, Los Angeles/AL/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Abstract Body: The Trump presidency has brought to sharp light the enduring racial inequalities through which liberal democracy is constituted and lived. Of course, Trumpism is not unique to the United States. Its ideology of right-wing populism, complete with xenophobia and Islamophobia, are evident in many parts of the world. In this talk, I examine imaginations and practices of resistance against regimes of white nationalism. Focusing on sanctuary jurisdictions, cities of refuge, and abolition democracy, I emphasize struggles over space and sovereignty. In doing so, I place the present historical conjuncture in the broader history of European colonialism and American imperialism. I argue that urban planning has a role to play in such plans of freedom but only if it is able to confront its role in the production and perpetuation of racial capitalism.

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Topic: *Other*

FORENSIC ARCHITECTURE, EYAL WEIZMAN
07-14-2018 11:00 - 12:00

FORENSIC ARCHITECTURE

E. Weizman
University Of London, Director of Forensic Architecture and Professor of Spatial and Visual Cultures at Goldsmiths, London/UNITED KINGDOM

Abstract Body: Forensic Architecture (FA) is a research agency based at Goldsmiths, University of London, consisting of architects, artists, filmmakers, journalist, software developers, scientists, lawyers, and an extended network of collaborators from a wide variety of fields and disciplines. Founded in 2010 by Prof. Eyal Weizman, FA is committed to the development and dissemination of new evidentiary techniques and undertakes advanced architectural and media investigations on behalf of international prosecutors, human rights and civil society groups, as well as political and environmental justice organisations, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, B'tselem, Bureau of Investigative Journalism, and the UN, among others.

'Forensic architecture' is also an emergent academic field that refers to the production and presentation of architectural evidence in legal forums, including courts, and for advocacy purposes. Both 'forensics' and 'architecture' refer to well-established disciplinary frames; brought together, they shift each other's meaning, giving rise to a different mode of practice. While architecture turns the attention of forensics to buildings, details, cities, and landscapes, and adds an essential method of investigation, forensics turns architecture into an investigative practice, and demands that architects pay close attention to the materiality of the built environment and its representation through data and media.

The necessity for Forensic Architecture as a practice emerges from the fact that contemporary conflicts increasingly take place within urban areas where homes and neighbourhoods become targets and most civilian casualties occur within cities and buildings. Crucial evidence is now generated on an unprecedented scale by both civilians and participants in conflict and shared widely across social and mainstream platforms.

While such developments have contributed to the complexity of forms of conflict and control, they have also enabled new means of monitoring. As urban battlefields become ever denser and more complex data and media environments, FA believes that human rights analysis must fully engage with the challenges of new media and the participatory, citizen-generated, and open-source evidence generated therein.

Grounded in the use of architecture as a methodological and analytic device, with which to investigate armed conflicts, environmental destruction and other political struggles, Forensic Architecture's new forms of investigations cross-reference multiple evidence sources by employing spatial and material analysis, remote sensing, mapping and reconstruction, and extend outwards to overlay elements of witness testimony and the cumulative forms of visual documentation enabled by contemporary media.

Tools and techniques developed by FA for analysing and presenting state and corporate violations of human rights across the globe involve modelling dynamic events as they unfold in space and time by creating navigable 3D models, filmic animations of environments undergoing conflict, and conceiving of interactive cartographies on the urban or architectural scale. The agency also develops open source software that facilitates collective research together with victim groups and stake holders.

The beneficiaries of FA's research are the victims of human rights violations, communities at risk in conflict zones, their representatives or organizations advocating or prosecuting on their behalf. FA presents their evidence in written, video, and/or interactive form to convey complex human rights violations in a convincing, precise, and accessible manner, crucial for the pursuit of accountability.

In recent years, Forensic Architecture has undertaken, together with and on behalf of the victims, a series of investigations internationally into state crimes and human rights violations, spanning events from war crimes to instances of politically and racially motivated violence to the lethal effects of the EU's policies of non-assistance for migrants in the Mediterranean. These investigations have led to the contestation of accounts of events given by state authorities, affecting legal and human rights processes, giving rise to citizen tribunals and truth commissions, military, parliamentary and UN inquiries. Through these forums, this analysis has provided unique and decisive evidence about incidents with which other methods could not have engaged.

Through their detailed and critical investigations, Forensic Architecture presents how public truth is produced – technologically, architecturally, and aesthetically – and how it can be used to confront authority and to expose new forms of state-led violence.

Topic: *Other*

FORCED TRANSLATION, COLONIALITY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICT, JOHN LAW
07-12-2018 08:30 - 09:30

FORCED TRANSLATION, COLONIALITY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICT

S. Joks, L. Østmo
-, Sámi University of Applied Sciences, -/NORWAY

Abstract Body: The plenary describes joint work with Solveig Joks and Liv Østmo from the Sámi University of Applied Sciences in North Norway.
Colonialism works through violence, extraction, settlement, forced trade, disease, cultural suffocation and nation-building. In Northern Fennoscandia Sámi people have suffered from all of these, but this plenary considers environmental conflict and how colonialization has worked through language by translating and mistranslating terms related to the land. The argument is that Sámi people live in and talk of land in one way, while colonial states live, talk and impose a quite different reality. There are forced translations (utmark is equated with meahcci though they are completely different). Sometimes translation is refused (for instance in the biology of fish populations where Sámi categories have no place). And sometimes the fact that (mis)translation has taken place is simply denied. (Again, this can be seen for fish biology and environmental policy.) What is at stake? The answer is difference, the character of difference, and how best this might be handled in contexts of power. Colonialism works by concealing difference, often from itself, or by turning it into the exotic cultural 'beliefs' of those, like the Sámi, that it dominates. To translate is always to betray, but the first need is for tools that make space for hope by acknowledging difference.

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

IS URBAN SUSTAINABILITY GOING OUT OF FASHION?
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

IS URBAN SUSTAINABILITY GOING OUT OF FASHION?

J. Metzger
Division Of Urban And Regional Studies, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, STOCKHOLM/SWEDEN

Speakers: Barbara Czarniawska, Professor of Management Studies - University of Gothenburg Jenny Lindblad, PhD candidate - KTH Royal Institute of Technology Jonas Bylund, Manager - JPI Urban Europe Mike Raco, Professor and Chair of Urban Governance and Development - Bartlett School of Planning/UCL Phil Allmendinger, Professor of Land Economy - University of Cambridge Simon Joss, Professor of Politics and International Relations - University of Westminster Yvonne Rydin, Professor and Chair of Planning, Environment and Public Policy - Bartlett School of Planning/UCL

Abstract Body: Recent years has seen a proliferation of newfangled concepts which in one way or another purport to relate to 'sustainable urban development'. These include, but are not limited to, *resilient cities*, *green cities*, *low-carbon cities* and *smart cities*. A bibliometric analysis of various concepts occurring in the academic literature concerning urban development, performed by De Jong and colleagues, evinced that in 2013 the usage of the term 'smart cities' surpassed the previously dominant 'sustainable cities' (De Jong et al, 2015). Within academia, voices are also being raised suggesting that the concrete effects and achievements of planning for sustainable development now need to be critically questioned (see e.g. Raco & Flint, 2012; Hodson & Marvin, 2014) – while there are even those who proclaim that the idea of the sustainable city is effectively "dead" (Whitehead, 2012). Are these signs of a sea change in the focus of urban development practice, in which the concept of sustainability and associated practices and priorities are 'going out of fashion' (see e.g. Czarniawska, 2004), while being replaced by a new repertoire of key concepts and, potentially, new related sets of practices? Further, if the concept of sustainability is on the way out, is this something to be celebrated as the demise of a red herring, "empty signifier" (Brown, 2016) that has merely served to paper over and legitimize fundamental conflicts and injustices, or is it a concept that has provided – and still can deliver –important leverage for reform work, and therefore should be "revived" (Whitehead, 2012)? This roundtable will provide an assessment of emerging trends and concepts relating to sustainable urban development, focusing on questions such as: *Has 'sustainability' been a fashionable concept that is now losing its attraction and receding to the background of urban planning and development practice? If so, what are its remaining effects or institutional legacy? How should we view the practices that are coalescing around new key concepts such as smart, resilient, low-carbon – are they continuations of the sustainability paradigm, complimentary or rather competing? Should 'sustainability' be let go off as a guiding concept for urban planning and development? What are the arguments for and against?* REFERENCES Brown, T. (2016). Sustainability as empty signifier: Its rise, fall, and radical potential. *Antipode, 48*(1), 115-133. Czarniawska, B. (2004). Gabriel Tarde and big city management. Distinktion: Scandinavian Journal of Social Theory, 5(2), 119-133. De Jong, M., Joss, S., Schraven, D., Zhan, C., & Weijnen, M. (2015). Sustainable–smart–resilient–low carbon–eco–knowledge cities; making sense of a multitude of concepts promoting sustainable urbanization. *Journal of Cleaner production*, *109*, 25-38. Flint, J. & Raco, M. (eds.) (2012). *The future of sustainable cities: critical reflections.* Bristol: Policy Press. Hodson, M. & Marvin, S. (eds.) (2014). *After sustainable cities.* Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge. Whitehead, M. (2012). "The sustainable city: an obituary? On the future form and prospects of sustainable urbanism". In Hodson, M. & Marvin, S. (eds.), *After sustainable cities.* Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge, 29-46.

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Topic: *TRACK 15: FOUNDATIONS*

JANE JACOBS' 'LIFE OF CITIES' AND JUSTICE IN THE CITY: A CONTEMPORARY DEBATE
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

JANE JACOBS' 'LIFE OF CITIES' AND JUSTICE IN THE CITY: A CONTEMPORARY DEBATE

T. Hartmann[1], C. Basta[2], S. Moroni[3]
[1]Land Use Planning, Wageningen University, Wageningen/ /NETHERLANDS, [2]Department Of Spatial Planning And Quality Of The Local Environment, Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, The Hague/NETHERLANDS, [3]Architecture & Urban Studies, Politecnico di Milano, Milano/ITALY

Speakers: Sandy Ikeda
Christa Reicher
Camilla Perrone
Edwin Buitelaar
Peter Laurence
Anna-Lisa Müller

Abstract Body: The iconic figure of Jane Jacobs keeps attracting the interest of the scholarly community. Jacobs' idea of the city as the fundamental unit of social interaction and essential laboratory of innovation were utterly disruptive of the American urban planning credo of her time; at the same time, they were so forward-looking to having anticipated the contemporary debate on the conditions that enable inclusive and 'just' cities to emerge from the 'rules and order' imposed by urban plans. At the time of Jacobs' major exposure – from the early 60s to the late 80s of the past century – the theme of 'just city' hadn't yet emerged in urban literature with today's prominence. As consequence, what idea of justice informed Jacobs' positions hasn't been explored in full yet. This roundtable invites participants to reflect on the intersection between Jacobs' 'life of cities', the contemporary debate on the 'just city', and the theme 'spaces of hope'. Our starting point is that Jacobs' positions reveal an underlying idea of 'justice' – or, better, of justness – that, through the contributions of the participants in the roundtable, could enrich the debate on the 'just city' in yet unexplored ways. Central to such idea are the notions of pluralism and spontaneity, and specifically Jacobs' intuition, in the words of economist Sandy Ikeda, that "densely populated settlements which embody a wide diversity of skills and tastes are the incubators of dynamic social development and entrepreneurial discovery…and that government intervention tends to undermine the free air of cities in which even ordinary people can do extraordinary things." (Ikeda, 2006). What does a just city look like, and what would be the right way to plan it, when considering the many competing ideas of what justice is? Many ideas of the just city have been promoted in the literature. However, multiple conceptions of justice continue to inhabit the city as much as the scholarly community that gravitates around it. Pluralism of the conception of the good and complexity are fundamental features of cities. Although an idea of the just city entails embracing formal evaluative principles, cities are wicked, polyrational and clumsy realities. Interaction between people and spaces in cities generates sentiments, and meanings, which escape the purely rational evaluation of the 'justness', or 'goodness', of urban planning interventions. Jane Jacobs' underlying idea of the just city was of urban spaces 'owned', symbolically but also materially, by the people who contribute to co-creating them. How does this idea relate to other visions of the just city? How can the libertarian city, or the utilitarian city, co-exist with it? Are there more recent conceptions of justice – for example, of justice as equality of capabilities among the inhabitants of cities– which may re-frame Jacobs' vision and enrich it further? In this view, 'unjust' are those interventions that, following speculative initiatives or ill-considered plans, destroy the urban-social fabrics that Jacobs defended throughout her entire life. What motivated her

was the awareness that the 'spontaneous order' of such fabrics was fertile of forms of collaboration and creativity that no rationalistic plan could have ever re-created. Whilst her engagement with 'the downtown' revealed a profound identification with the respective vibe, Jacobs believed that rationalizing urban development was rationally wrong: in fact, it implied destroying the intangible social ties thanks to which each is 'more' than just one, and can indeed "do extraordinary things". Whilst she was not opposed to urban planning tout court, she regarded it as an instrument for enhancing people's creativity rather than as a tool for organizing space according to a superior rationale. Clearly, her view resonates with today's most pressing urban challenges. Whilst in many European countries planners have learnt to seek for a balance between promoting development and 'making space', metaphorically and concretely, for citizens-led initiatives, the past decade of economic stagnation brought themes like economic inequality, gentrification and segregation on top of urban agendas. Indeed, how planning can be an instrument of inclusion rather than of exclusion is newly the defining question of our time. To reflect on this question with true Jacobsian spirit, the roundtable offers an open platform in which all participants could partake actively. Short pitches revolving around notions of 'pluralism', 'spontaneous order', 'freedom', 'rationalism', 'cities life' and 'just city' will be proposed; participants will be invited to react and contribute to a constructive debate.

Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

IS PLANNING A LONE FIGHTER? THE ROLE OF PLANNING AS PART OF AN EMERGING INTERDISCIPLINARY FIELD OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SUPPORTED BY AESOP YOUNG ACADEMICS)
07-13-2018 14:30 - 16:00

IS PLANNING A LONE FIGHTER? THE ROLE OF PLANNING AS PART OF AN EMERGING INTERDISCIPLINARY FIELD OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SUPPORTED BY AESOP YOUNG ACADEMICS)

L. Gilliard[1], A. Thierstein[1], C. Lamker[2], F. Wenner[3]
[1]Tum Department Of Architecture, Technical University of Munich, Munich/GERMANY, [2]School Of Spatial Planning, TU Dortmund University, Dortmund/ /GERMANY, [3]Tum Department Of Architecture, Technical University of Munich, Munich/ /GERMANY

Speakers: The roundtable will present and discuss a position paper on the role of planning (and more specifically AESOP) for an emerging field of programmes for urban development. The position paper emerges from debates during the AESOP YA conference 2017. We invite five panellists to discuss our proposition. Conference participants are also welcome to join the discussion. The session will be no longer than 90 minutes including 10 minutes for presenting the position paper, 45 minutes of panel discussion and an open debate. Panelists: Anaïs De Keijser
Martina Koll-Schretzenmayr
Christian Lamker
Roberto Rocco
Olivier Sykes
Alain Thierstein
Fabian Wenner

Abstract Body: *"The economists are the enemies!"* was a tongue-in-cheek remark of one of the leading planning scholars during the 2015 AESOP General Assembly in Prague. However, did planning make progress against the old dichotomy between market and government, between itself, private enterprises, and civil society, or how much reservation towards private actors remains? Planning as a discipline was conceptualised in times of strong government. In most European market economies, planning was considered a justified state-led intervention to foster the public good. It was needed due to market deficiencies to protect people's health, the environment and the rights of socially disadvantaged groups (Klosterman 1985: 6–10). Planning education has always focussed on instruments available to public authorities for the purpose of resolving current and future challenges (Gilliard & Thierstein 2016: 42). Planners became first technical and administrative staff and later public leaders of steering the development of the built environment (Rooij & Frank 2016: 473). Planning education at universities organised within AESOP is largely based upon the dominant role of the public as provider of 'good' spatial development. Despite national differences in education, a curricular analysis shows that planning education of 'AESOP universities' share a stable core of knowledge and skills around planning instruments and policies and a similar scope of topics from other disciplines (Gilliard 2018, forthcoming). The European planning community recognises that planning is an interdisciplinary field (Kunzmann & Koll-Schretzenmayr 2015: 17). Whereas in some countries, planning has been introduced as independent study programmes, it is regarded as a specialisation of more established disciplines in others – most prominently as parts of architecture and geography schools (Frank et al. 2014: 84). However, "aside from the independent planning degree programs, a plethora of new non-consecutive master's programs" (Frank & Kurth 2010: 30) have been established in recent years such as urban studies, urban economics or urban management. Universities react to

changing conditions of urban development. Among other reasons, established statutory instruments have become less effective in steering urban development due to a shift of power and resources from public towards private stakeholders (Albrechts 2004: 754), e.g. in terms of funding. Since the 1990s, planning has been confronted with market-oriented urban policies and increasingly struggled to cope with (global) economic forces (Sager 2011). Planning has proven to work interdisciplinary for decades, but struggles to cope with latest spatial, social and economic challenges in an integrated manner. Governments across Europe have shaped an institutional environment in which private actors take over an increasing number of public tasks and services. Only recently has planning again become a more important activity of public authorities. However, often not as a state-driven activity against private interest, but rather as a competitor for private investments (Madanipour 2006). The public sector still plans, but others have started to plan as well. Today, less than half of all planning graduates work in public administration (Leschinski-Stechow & Seitz 2015: 14). The multitude of actors in urban development renders statutory planning only one player on a field of many. Development is co-created. Strategies, plans and policies of different actors co-evolve. However, interviews with employers in the private sector indicate that many planning graduates are ill-prepared for practice under these conditions (Kunzmann 2017). If planning education still keeps its established focus (Gilliard 2018, forthcoming), questions emerge: Can planning education keep up its ambition to prepare planners as experts for the development as a whole in a setting of a reinvigorated role of the public service? Do we need to reform planning education and shift its focus from public needs to competencies for a new economically driven environment? Alternatively, do other disciplines need to complement planning within a wider framework of programmes for urban development? We propose that planning will have different roles in an environment of co-creation between public administration, private economic actors and civil society. Planning education that focuses on public authorities and statutory instruments will remain relevant. Other forms of (planning) education focussing on competencies for developers, infrastructure providers, environmental agencies, civil society initiatives, to name just a few, will complement current degrees and have partly already emerged. However, the different perspectives will not necessarily converge. Shared responsibilities and the act of co-creation will require training in working across boundaries and in continuously reflecting and adjusting. The professional body of planners has become institutionalised by manifold interest organisations, for instance the Town and Country Planning Association, the Academy of Urbanism, or the Urban Design Group in the UK. In academia, AESOP will need to decide whether its ambition that the "ultimate goal is to ensure sustainable development of society and environment" (AESOP Core Curriculum) can still be achieved as a group of universities more narrowly focussed on educating planners for public authorities. While full membership is currently determined by the more narrowly focussed understanding of planning, the scope of participants and debates during AESOP events is more inclusive. How can AESOP find a good balance between a focus on traditional planning education and the integration of the emerging interest in cities and space by other disciplines? Who is a planner and who plans is increasingly blurred in this setting. Does interdisciplinary planning education then still need separated interdisciplinary planning schools? Should AESOP become an umbrella integrating emerging educational approaches for various actors or represent the particular interest of universities focused on public planning? What are the consequence of either of these decisions?

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

RETROFITTING CITIES WITH LOW-CARBON PUBLIC TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE
07-11-2018 10:00 - 11:30

RETROFITTING CITIES WITH LOW-CARBON PUBLIC TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

C. Mukhopadhyay
Institut Sultan Iskandar, University of Technology Malaysia , Calcutta / /INDIA

Speakers: Mohammad Hamdan Ahmad
Ho Chin Siong
Gualtiero Bonvino

Abstract Body: The literature on retrofitting cities for climate change in Asian countries deals with transport infrastructure to a great extent (Wright and Fulton, 2005). Zusman (ed) et al (2011) discusses how Asian cities can achieve co-benefits by managing urban transport issues such as air pollution, health issues, safety, congestion, noise pollution and climate change in an integrated manner. While it is common that due to deteriorating efficiency of public transport system as a push factor, and improved affordability of car as a pull factor, the motorization rates in cities in the global South went high, and contributes towards higher GHG emission, in certain contexts in South East Asia, like Malaysia, cities grew based on automobile dependent culture. Hence, when it comes to such context, it is not merely about improving the efficiency of, or modernizing public transport, it is about retrofitting a low-rise high-density urban stock with new public transport infrastructure, which has to be supported by both societal transformation towards a public transport dependent livelihood and a viable financial model. The literature on socio-technical transition regime explores such dimensions (Bulkeley et al., 2011). The roundtable invites both academics and non-academics, especially from Malaysia, who have been either part of or associated with a five year program called MIT-UTM Malaysia Sustainable Cities Program, with decarbonisation as its broad aim. Rail and bus services are competing modes, especially in large cities like Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok. While rail is superior in terms of comfort and commuting time, bus service meet the first mile-last mile connectivity, is cheaper to deliver and maintain, and can be delivered in shorter time. Various cities and various governments adopt rail or bus services as per their purpose and perception. Bus Rapid Transit System is one of the bus services that competes with Light Rail Transit. Cities in emerging economies show sign of both successful and unsuccessful policy adoption to implement BRT. Cities like Bangkok has multiple reasons to have failed to deliver BRT, including lack of political willingness and leadership (Wu and Pojani, 2016). The proposed roundtable will look into the following themes: 1. The evolution and institutionalization of land public transport in Malaysia 2. Challenges of retrofitting cities with public transport 3. Challenges of transforming an automobile dependent society to low carbon society 4. Co-benefits of improving public transport infrastructure: economic competitiveness, modernization of infrastructure, removing air and noise pollution, improving safety, and decarbonisation of transport sector 5. Rail versus bus debate in users' preference and political decision-making; 6. Ridership for public transport projects 7. Effectiveness of public engagement process; Voices of NGO. 8. Social equity in mobility (Captive versus choice users).

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Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

JANE JACOBS - BALANCE BETWEEN PRESERVATION AND CHANGE
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

JANE JACOBS - BALANCE BETWEEN PRESERVATION AND CHANGE

C. Reicher
Urban Design And Land Use Planning, TU Dortmund , Dortmund/ /GERMANY

Speakers: Thomas Hartmann
Claudia Basta
Stefano Moroni
Peter L. Laurence
Christa Reicher

Abstract Body: Jane Jacobs – Balance between preservation and change Current debates in the field of urban planning – in this era of global urbanization – oftentimes present themselves as tough, even irreconcilable, battles between „traditionalists" and „modernists." In this ideological warfare, the construction of new cities and urban quarters, or the reconstruction of old city districts, are governed by very different attitudes, strategies, and conceptions regarding the makeup of the city and the forms of planning appropriate for the present and the future of urban space. The history of urban design teaches us that this dispute between alleged „traditionalists" and „modernists" is anything but new. Really, their struggle has always been about striking the correct balance between preservation and change. If this dispute is not new, one should learn as much as possible from its history and utilize past experiences in the solutions to current problems. For such a project, 1960s New York City is a very instructive location. Jane Jacobs, the legendary city dweller, researcher, and activist whose 1961 book The Death and Life of Great American Cities advanced a fundamental critique of modernist urban planning policy, initiating a paradigm shift in the field of urban planning itself. It seems worthwhile to reread Jane Jacobs in the light of current questions and tasks in urban planning and construction. How might the field's undisputed icon of civic activism speak to urban planners today? Which of her approaches remain valid and usable? Where have contemporary developments possibly outpaced her ideas

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MAKING FUTURES VISIBLE: DESIGNING AND VISIONING IN GOVERNANCE RESCALING
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

MAKING FUTURES VISIBLE: DESIGNING AND VISIONING IN GOVERNANCE RESCALING

V. Lingua[1], V. Balz[2], W. Zonneveld[3], G. De Luca[4]
[1]Department Of Architecture, University of Florence - Regional Design Lab, Firenze/ /ITALY,
[2]Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, TU Delft, Delft/NETHERLANDS,
[3]Urbanism, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, TU Delft, Delft/ /NETHERLANDS,
[4]Architecture, University of Florence, FLORENCE/ /ITALY

Speakers: Alain Thierstein and Lukas Gilliard, Technical University of Munich, German Daniel Galland, Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU), Norway Nils Björling, Chalmers University of Technology - Gothenburg, Sweden Anna Geppert and Rozana Darwich, University of Pairs Sorbonne, France

Abstract Body: Across Europe many cities become part of large metropolitan regions. This one of the main causes of governance rescaling which is taking place in many European countries. One can think of the amalgamation of municipalities, the creation of metropolitan authorities or more 'softer', through co-operation across administrative boundaries. In this context, Regional Design comes in: the imagination of possible futures and the use of visions to create new arenas for joint planning. In fact in quite a number of metropolitan regions design and visioning exercises take place which makes it highly relevant not just to compare and assess performance but also what this could mean for planning education. The roundtable is a follow-up of a successful round table organized at the 2014 AESOP conference in Utrecht and of two conferences: "SHAPING REGIONAL FUTURES. Mapping, designing, transforming!" organized by TU München and TU Delft (Munich, October 2015) and "SHAPING REGIONAL FUTURES. Designing and visioning in governance rescaling", organized by the University of Florence together with TUM and TUD (Florence, May 2017). These well visited events brought together diverse universities and a number of experts and practitioners. Currently a Springer book is being prepared. The roundtable is expected to explore lines for further research and joint publications and to assess the interest to create a new AESOP Thematic Group on Regional Design and Planning.

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Topic: *TRACK 09: SPATIALITIES*

THE PRAXIS OF PLANNING IN THE UNEQUAL CITIES
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

THE PRAXIS OF PLANNING IN THE UNEQUAL CITIES

D. De Leo
Pdta-planning Design And Technology Of Architecture, Sapienza University, Rome/ /ITALY

Speakers: Ananya Roy, UCLA
Ali Madanipour, GURU
Laura Colini, (EU Expert)
Oren Yiftachel

Abstract Body: The impoverishment of society, stating that the separation between the rich part and the poor part of the population is no longer with the North and the South of the world, but between nearby areas in always more highly polarized contexts the growing awareness in the importance and urgency of a "new urban question" have stimulated a more explicit attention to the social and spatial inequalities within the cities, and then, to the limits of urban design and planning theories and practices. In this framework, a deeper knowledge of the spatial dimension of inequalities and of its spatial implications is required as well as a strong rethinking of the social role of the planner practices seems inevitable in a condition of increasingly uncertain and fragmented representation and expertise. In fact, as it has been repeatedly noted, planners have too often failed to treat with inequalities, especially at the time in which cities were developing the growing polarization of society, and the problematic fragmentation in the urban spaces (Madanipour 1998; 2014). Thus, this round table is the opportunity for discussing and testing theory and practices of urban research and city planning with issues of inequalities, in particular regards of western cities with the invited scholars and other participants at the Conference. According on their own research experiences and practices, the invited speaker will contribute Ananya Roy: Trained as an urban planner, Ananya Roy is critical of ideas and practices that at best ignore, and at worst, perpetuate urbanisms of inequality and separation. However, that critique is inextricably linked to her belief that planning, and related professions, play a central role in the production of space. To this end, she has convened various projects that seek to further imaginations and practices of social justice. Ali Madanipour: underlined that inequality is also manifest in other areas, which include access to social recognition, political participation, quality of life and perceptions of well-being (Bourdieu, 2000; Honneth, 2007). Inequality, therefore, is multi-dimensional, including economic, social, political and cultural dimensions to don't miss the complexity of the phenomenon. Heather J Campbell: By leading a research programme on the challenges that researchers face in working with non-academics to enhance the relevance and impact of their work, , Heather Campbell focuses on the co-production of knowledge, when academics and non-academics work together, has the potential to generate research that achieves both intellectual excellence and public benefit in context of inequalities, according to the enormous changes taking place because of austerity measures. Laura Colini: works as independent consultant on themes related to governance and social inequalities in EU urban policies for URBACT and the EU COM. She now works as independent professional, with research interest on social-spatial inequalities, financialization and housing.

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

GEOPOLITICS OF PLACE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE IN URBAN DESIGN STUDIO
07-13-2018 11:45 - 13:15

GEOPOLITICS OF PLACE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE IN URBAN DESIGN STUDIO

B. Yigit Turan
Department Of Urban And Rural Development, Division Of Landscape Architecture, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala/SWEDEN

Speakers: Bernd Kniess, HafenCity University Hamburg, Urban Design Programme Evren Uzer, Parsons The New School For Design Mohamed Saleh, University of Groningen, Faculty of Spatial Sciences Socrates Stratis, University of Cyprus, Department of Architecture

Abstract Body: Cultural representations of place can be used to construct power relations in societies and spaces and can be employed by political agents as part of larger projects "accruing, managing, and aggrandizing power" (Murphy 2004:620). These representations, in the form of narratives, geographical imaginings and discursive mappings, are about 'the self' and 'the other'. They draw bold lines of (cultural) difference, but easily ignore and devalue the intrinsic imaginings, values and meanings of place (Reuber 2004:631-632), and consequently constitute conflicts, segregations, homogenisations and marginalisations (Yiftachel 2002). Representations, narratives and discursive mappings work to paint some places as glorified, with exalted histories, values, identities and cultures belonged to idealized notions of nationhood, society or community, while other places are depicted as 'the other', 'unknown', 'evil', 'dangerous/unsafe', 'low', 'disqualified' and 'incapable' (Wacquant 2007; Yiftachel 2006). In this way, hegemonies can justify their actions and interventions in places at different proximities and scales "as a morally correct crusade beyond their own interest" (Reuber 2004:633). This line of reasoning has been actively used in urban gentrification and mainstream urban planning and design practices (Rokem and Boano 2018; Kallin and Slater 2014; Baeten 2001), and also in military conflict (Reid-Henry 2012). These representations are not monolithically transmitted, but rather 'become', through "cultural complex of practices" (Bassin 2004:621). According to Reuber (2004:643), they are continuous wars by different means. They surround everyday life with macro- and micro-level transmissions of 'knowledge' that may vary from national history teaching, media news, political statements and policies, advertisements, products of popular cultures and meta-narratives to micro-gestures, narratives, cultures and everyday dialogues. They educate societies in what is good and what is bad, in order to consolidate power relations. Representations of places, socio-spatial imaginings of good and bad life, individuals, groups and who have influence in culture politics and socio-spatial decision making also 'become' through these continuous transmissions. The urban planning and design realm, and education within this realm, has embedded in such a sophisticatedly intertwined semiotic content. It has interacted with this semiotic content within the identities, experiences, knowledge constructions and professional subjectivities that it inhabits. A growing body of literature documents the depolitisation of urban planning and design practice, which is becoming an instrument in projects on the hegemonic geopolitics of places and a construction of a post-political planner identity/subjectivity narrated with discourses formulated with words such as such 'powerlessness', 'realism', 'technical expertise' and 'necessity of loyalty' (see Metzger et al 2015). Thus, it does not question the cultural representations, mappings and imaginings of the hegemony related to different motives, including national-level politics, popular discourses, mainstream practices of neoliberal urban development, nationhood building, cultural homogenisation, polarisation and so on, but rather serves these with incremental expertise. In some educational institutions there is a rooted apathy to social, cultural and political issues being constructed through masking the truths, inequalities and rifts in society by generic mentions of social, spatial and environmental justice, multi-culturalism,

democracy and sustainability. These educational institutions resist bypassing the specific social, cultural, political and environmental problems in and surrounding places and sites, although pursuing ethnographic studies of place as part of the analytical process. The focus is the final product: an ideal imaginary cultural environment in a time of peace, wealth and happiness is reflected in many students' projects. Some contributions to the recent literature address the possibility of agency of planning in relation to finding ethical subjectivities and agencies, even in overwhelming geopolitical contexts (see e.g. Rokem and Allegra 2016). Through being aligned with critical geopolitics and linked with critical urban and cultural studies and practices of place ethnographies, critical tendencies in urban design studio (see e.g. Boano 2014) are now addressing the necessity for critical geopolitical positionings in urban planning and design education. Deriving from critical geopolitics based on a post-structuralist approach (see Mamadouh 1999:125), these positionings in studio education have reclaimed geopolitics in order to deconstruct geopolitical representations, narratives, discourses and mappings. Instead, they seek to understand the socio-spatial structuring of power and how it acts to govern space, polarise societies and marginalise groups and places. Thus they strategically construct 'critical engagement' (Routledge 1996) within the nexus of power knowledge relations, in order to create counter-representations (of past, present and future) taking 'unheard', 'silenced', 'prohibited' or 'disqualified' local knowledges and histories into consideration. They also attempt to create social justice in planning creatively engaging with specific problems. However, while these 'critical engagements' have empowered urban design education, they have also brought many challenges. This roundtable will host a debate to delineate and define these challenges in urban design studio by examining the following questions in case studies from different geographies: Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Sweden and the United States: What kind of places engage in urban design studio? What are the political meanings, notions and aims behind those site and place engagements? How do their aims interact with larger semiotic webs of geopolitics of place? How are hegemonic geopolitics of place in urban design studio deconstructed? What are the theoretical backdrops, methods and materials used? What are the challenges in content and process building? How do we navigate in deconstruction of hegemonic geopolitics of place? What kind of meanings and messages can we used to define professional ethics, values, identities and subjectivities for students as planners and designers in the process of becoming? What kind of studio dynamics emerge during deconstruction processes related to social backdrops of educators and students? How and why do we agree, disagree or negotiate on certain meanings? Where are the tensions? What kind of results emerge from those tensions? What are the pedagogic challenges in critical engagement with hegemonic geopolitics of places? How can we produce a generation of urban designers who fully understand and passionately engage with justice issues in planning and design processes and creatively navigate in different power relationships?

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Topic: *TRACK 16: ACTIVISM*

RECLAIM THE SUBURBS - THE CRISIS OF THE RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

RECLAIM THE SUBURBS - THE CRISIS OF THE RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION

O. Devisch[1], M. Serre[2], M.T. Larsen[3]
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Speakers: Louis Albrechts (KULeuven, Belgium)
John Andersen (RUC, Denmark)
David Miet
Majken Toftager Larsen (RUC, Denmark)
Marion Serre (ENSA-Marseille, France)

Abstract Body: *Reclaim the streets* is an international movement that reacts against the privatisation of public space by temporary re-claiming streets (Mckay, 1998). *Reclaim the streets* is part of the larger *Right to the city* movement (Lefebvre, 1968; Harvey, 2012) that is, for more than half a century, criticizing the generalization of capitalist urbanization, advocating affordable housing, accessible services, qualitative public space and asking attention for the negative impact of urban processes such as privatisation, segregation and gentrification. Sub-urbanisation has been pointed out by both *Reclaim the streets* and *Right to the city* as one of the drivers of these processes. The statement that this roundtable wants to defend is that suburban, low density and dispersed developments, being part of the same global "net of uneven mesh" to which also cities belong (Brenner, 2015), are now beginning to face similar problems as their more urban counterparts did half a century ago. This roundtable will focus on one type of suburban development, namely the *subdivision village*, referring to villages that consist almost solely out of residential subdivisions built up of detached single family houses. The building density is low, the population is homogeneous, the car-dependency is high and land tenure is controlled by the private. While these features still keep on attracting new people to come and live there, it is also becoming increasingly clear that they are pushing subdivision villages towards an economic, ecologic and social crisis, potentially leading to the same problems that cities were facing when Henri Lefebvre (1968) was writing *Le Droit à la Ville*: poverty, social isolation, segregation, etc. So, this roundtable calls for action: it is time to reclaim the suburbs. **Questions that will be raised:** Why do we need to reclaim the subdivision village? Who needs to reclaim the subdivision village? How do we need to reclaim the subdivision village? How are citizens and NGO's already reclaiming the subdivision village? *This roundtable is organized as part of the CAPA.CITY research project, funded by ERA-NET Cofund. More information:* **References:** Brenner, N., 2015. Implosions/Explosions. Towards a Study of Planetary Urbanization. Jovis Verlag. Harvey, D., 2012. Rebel Cities. From the Right to the City to the Urban Revolution. Verso. Lefebvre, H., 1968. Le Droit à la ville. Mass Market Paperback Mckay, George (ed.), 1998. DIY Culture: Party and Protest in Nineties Britain. London & New York: Verso.

749

Topic: *TRACK 06: METHODS*

TRANSDISCIPLINARITY IN SPATIAL PLANNING RESEARCH & PRACTICE
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

TRANSDISCIPLINARITY IN SPATIAL PLANNING RESEARCH & PRACTICE

C. Schroeder
Planning Theory, BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Cottbus/ /GERMANY

Speakers: CHAIR Carolin Schröder, BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Chair of Planning Theory/ Germany (Corresponding Author) INPUT Thomas Weith, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research, Müncheberg/ Germany ORGANIZATION Welcome and Introduction by Carolin Schröder – 5 min Input Thomas Weith: Transdisciplinarity in spatial planning research – state of the art & challenges – 15 min Input Claudia Basta: Transdisciplinarity in spatial planning practice - 15 min Roundtable discussion - 45 min Summary and conclusion by the chairperson – 10 min

Abstract Body: SCOPE & AIM While 'participation', 'cooperation' as well as 'co-creation' can almost be considered mainstream approaches to research practice in the applied sciences, the emerging trend of encouraging (more) transdisciplinarity in many research areas has not quite reached the planning discipline yet. We define transdisciplinarity as a "collaborative process of knowledge production that involves multiple disciplines and stakeholders aiming at solutions for highly complex real-world problems" (Zscheischler, Rogga and Weith 2014). Transdisciplinarity, in this context, is being understood as specific approach for co-producing and integrating different knowledge in order to develop feasible and sustainable solutions for planning problems and to face current challenges of spatial developments such as complexity and uncertainty by generating transformative knowledge. In consequence, it is promising to investigate why the planning discipline seems reluctant to become a transdisciplinary one. This roundtable is intended as a follow-up to a workshop organized at the 2017 Lissabon Aesop conference, called 'Transdisciplinarity in Planning Research'. At this first workshop, it became obvious that the number of experiences and studies in transdisciplinary research is very small. Topics discussed were, first, that it seems fruitful to intensify an exchange of knowledge on methods in order to obtain a better understanding of the challenges of transdisciplinarity in planning research and practice. Second, beyond potential positive results from a transdisciplinary approach, the importance of dealing with complexity certainly is a major challenge for any practitioner. And third, this raises the question what future role both practitioners and researchers should obtain within transdisciplinary processes and whether education/ formation will be adequate for the new challenge. During this roundtable, we will relate challenges of transdisciplinarity research and practice. This will be done by giving two short inputs on state of the art in European TD research and sustainable planning practice which will be followed by a structured discussion. The proposed Roundtable takes up the overall question: Which specific sets of approaches and methods characterize urban planning and research as a transdisciplinary discipline? The topic is likely of great interest for the AESOP community as it focusses on questions of planning as transformative power. In addtion, we are positive that more experts from the AESOP community will join in the roundtable as they already stated their interest (for example Prof. Stefano Moroni/Milano, Prof. Dr. Heidi Sinning/ Erfurt).

Topic: *TRACK 01: PLACES*

LEGACY OF KEVIN LYNCH IN THEORY AND PRACTICE
07-14-2018 08:30 - 10:00

LEGACY OF KEVIN LYNCH IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

T. Banerjee
Sol Price School Of Public Policy, University of Southern California, Los Angeles/CA/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Speakers: Maria Francesca Piazzoni
Ferdinand Lewis
Ali Madanipour

Abstract Body: Capability and Good City Form: Urban Design with Functionings in Mind by Ferdinand Lewis, University of Groningen Planners and urban designers are called upon to to maximize equitable distribution of quality of life goods such as safety, health, and access to amenities and services. Because the equitable distribution of built environment goods requires fundamental assumptions about welfare, equality. and justice, urban design is brought into the heart of a vigorous debate in political philosophy that challenges conventional norms regarding these matters. Essentially this debate is concerned with (a) what constitutes capability; (b) how this notion is linked to the performance characteristics of the built environment; and (c) how one could evaluate the capability functions of the built environment. We will apply this philosophical inquiry to some of the goals and objectives common to city planning and design. We will focus on the convergence of two bodies of work: Amartya Sen's "capability approach", which plays a central role in the debate, and the work of Kevin Lynch, particularly his evaluative "performance characteristics" of good city form (Lynch, K. 1984). Images of Urban Design: Downtown Los Angeles and beyond since Kevin Lynch by Meredith Drake Reitan, University of Southern California University of Southern CaliforniaAt the exact mid-point of the last century, Kevin Lynch undertook a study of the public image of downtown Los Angeles as part of his book "The Image of the City"published in 1960. While this work had a major influence on contemporary thinking about city design, its influence on subsequent planning and design of Los Angels has remained unexplored.. According to Lynch, the visual form of downtown Los Angeles proved to be of low quality. Only two major "nodes" appeared significant. These nodes also happened to be two important public spaces— the Los Angeles Plaza and Pershing Square—long considered the icons of "Latino" and "Anglo" Los Angeles. The proposed paper offers a review of the many urban design and public space schemes that have been created since Lynch's study. For example, in the late sixties, a report on the "Visual Environment of Los Angeles", inspired by Lynch's work, and prepared with his advice, suggested a park over the 101 Freeway. In 1972, a plan for downtown prepared by the consulting firm of Wallace, McHarg and Todd suggested various open space complexes in the southern part of downtown. Almost twenty years later, in the early nineties, a strategic plan for downtown was prepared by Stefano Polyzoides, a in collaboration with the New Urbanist firm of Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk. The team proposed multiple open spaces connected by a system of "paseos." This paper will discuss the overall legacy of Kevin Lynch in the planning and design of not just dontown Los Angeles, but the growth concepts for the city as a whole. Lynch's paradoxes: A critical examination of Lynch's theoretical contributions to urban planning and design by Ali Madanipour, Newcastle University This paper develops a critical analysis of Kevin Lynch's theoretical contributions to urban planning and design. Lynch's work stands at an important turning point in planning history: the turn from technical and substantive to social and procedural concerns. As the shortcomings of top-down modernism are deeply felt, the world is no longer seen from the perspective of the technical experts who know best, but through the lived experiences of

urban populations. From our vantage point, how can we evaluate his landmark position? I will argue that Lynch's contributions may be characterized by the paradoxical positions that he adopted towards these changes. While his phenomenological and psychological approach opened new pathways, it also maintained a rationalist outlook, with limited engagement with the social and political complexities of the urban context. It offered a human-centred approach to understanding and managing the urban space, but also embracing a technical language to express it. As planning becomes increasingly concerned with decision making processes, he maintains the emphasis on the product of planning, which helps creating a new balance in the scientific and professional division of labour, but triggering the bifurcation of planning and design pathways. What are the implications of these paradoxes for our time? Spaces of Kevin Lynch and Henri Lefebvre: Designing the Multicultural City by Tridib Banerjee, University of Southern California and Felicity H Chan, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore The cognitive mapping method introduced by city planner Kevin Lynch in The Image of the City (1960) has deeply shaped the understanding about the user perceptions of the city toward the design of the urban form. Lynch discussed how identity, structure, and meaning in the urban form shape personal and "public" images of the city. Across the Atlantic in France, sociologist Henri Lefebvre in The Production of Space (1974) re-conceptualized social space as a dialectical triad with perceived, conceived and lived aspects grounded in the concrete everyday practices and experiences of the city's inhabitants and their interaction and representations of the urban environment. The paper proposes to explore how the Lynch-Lefebvre ideas could shape future directions in planning and design of emerging multicultural landscapes of North American cities The orbits of these two scholars likely never intersected, although there is some evidence that Lefebvre was aware of Lynch's work. This paper will attempt to synthesize the aspects of urban experience where their approaches may differ. When taken together however, their frameworks on the formation of city space present a trove of valuable tools and ideas that are promising for city design and planning in globalizing and diversifying urban contexts. The paper will further discuss the opportunities and constraints when the socio-spatial frameworks of Lynch and Lefebvre are employed together to understand the changing formation of urban space in the presence of diverse claims to territoriality and identity.in a multicultural city, including the associated tensions of immigrant assimilation.

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

LEARNING THROUGH CONVERSING. RESULTS AND NEXT STEPS OF THE AESOP YA CONVERSATIONS IN PLANNING - BOOKLET SERIES.
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

LEARNING THROUGH CONVERSING. RESULTS AND NEXT STEPS OF THE AESOP YA *CONVERSATIONS IN PLANNING - BOOKLET SERIES***.**

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[1]Civil Engineering And Architecture - Ecological Planning Lab, University of Catania, Catania/ITALY,
[2]Faculty Of Architecture, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Darmstadt/GERMANY

Speakers: Louis Albrechts, KULeuven ASRO
Alessandro Balducci, Politecnico di Milano
Kristian Olesen, Aalborg University
Mario Paris, Politecnico di Milano
Laura Saija, University of Memphis
Chandrima Mukhopadhyay
Ananya Roy

Abstract Body: The production of knowledge through the interactions between young and senior planners (interviews, debates and reflections) allows a specific contamination, meshing experiences and autobiographies (e.g. see Haselsberger, B. Ed., 2017. Encounters in Planning Thought: 16 Autobiographical Essays from Key Thinkers in Spatial Planning. Taylor & Francis). The process of dialoguing with senior planners is an opportunity for the young ones as they can benefit of direct exchange. Specifically, it adds value when young academics attempt to trace the thinking process of senior academics who developed theories many decades ago, and in a different economic, social and political context. This dialectic is beneficial for deepening the complexity of arguments and challenges that planning faces. Moreover, it is widely acknowledged that the planning discipline is evolving through an interdisciplinary contamination. As a matter of fact, it is necessary to deepen theoretical connections amongst disciplines in order to have a more complete picture of the current direction that the planning one is taking. In this framework, the aim of this roundtable is summarizing the experiences related with the project of the AESOP YA Conversation in Planning - Booklet Series, focusing on results, lessons learned, exploring potential future contents and tracing next steps. Along the years, the AESOP Young Academic network has been developing a collaborative bottom-up project that has been shaped as an opportunity for learning through the direct experience of co-authoring and co-editing series of booklets centered on contemporary issues for planning. The idea of Conversations in Planning - Booklet series emerged in 2012. The project initiated in the light of strengthening the bond between AESOP and YA, and in specific, to provide an opportunity to the YA community, who is the future AESOP, in terms of knowledge transfer. Both senior AESOP members and YA authors, who have worked on the project throughout the years, stated how this has been a great learning opportunity. The experience of being an author/editor for the booklet is a way to learn and improve peer-to-peer academic writing/editing. It is a learning-by-doing activity, in order to acquire one of the fundamental skills that a YA has to develop. The approach to work is aimed at generating a cooperative effort between editors and authors in order to rise the quality of the final outcome. As a matter of fact, this project is based on the value of cooperation, and this is reflected in the way editors and authors try to do their job. However, the level of interaction between editors and authors varied depending on booklets, as some authors preferred to do the job more independently. Since the final content of the booklet is approved by the senior scholars, this has been acceptable. Up to 2018, the project has been structured with three series for a specific epistemological reason. Series A has

discussed the influence of other philosophical theories in planning as a discipline. Series B has discussed senior planners' academic contribution towards the planning theory and hence evolution of planning as a discipline. Series C has emphasized on the particularity of planning practice, connecting theory and practice (being planning a practice-oriented discipline), with a focus on institutional design. Being an adaptive project, this structure may evolve in a different configuration. The Series editors previously organised a roundtable at the 2015 AESOP congress. The idea of proposing the 2018 Learning through conversing roundtable rises in order to reflect upon the results - 4 booklets have been published so far and 6 more are in their last stage of editing - as well as to discuss potential contents for future issues. The roundtable is going to be organised as it follows. After a brief introduction from the editorial board and the YA coordination team, a debate will be animated. Invited speakers - who are mostly co-authors - will be invited to share their experience. The participants - mostly expected from the AESOP Young Academic network - will be invited to share their comments, ideas for further editions and so far. Achievements, pitfalls and proposals will be discussed. The main idea is to allow a space of dialogue for keeping nurturing this bottom-up cooperative project. We also propose to clearly identify a protocol related with the phase of selection, editing, publishing, assessing, in order to set up a beneficial bottom-up learning process for the entire AESOP young academic community. We argue how this resilient, voluntary and cooperative effort may contribute to building the overall attitude of hope that inspires this the 2018 AESOP Annual conference. Authors of the proposal and organisers: Conversations in Planning Editorial Board in a joint effort with the YA Coordination Team

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

BRINGING THE ETHOS AND PRACTICE OF HOPE INTO PLANNING EDUCATION
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

BRINGING THE ETHOS AND PRACTICE OF HOPE INTO PLANNING EDUCATION

T. Tasan-Kok[1], M. Oranje[2]
[1]Department Of Human Geography, Planning And International Development, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam/NETHERLANDS, [2]Urban And Regional Planning, University of Pretoria, Pretoria/ /SOUTH AFRICA

Speakers: - Louis Albrechts, KULeuven, Belgium - Ela Babalik-Sutcliffe, METU, Turkey - Hanna Mattila, Aalto University, Finland - Mike Raco, UCL, UK - Roberto Rocco, TUDelft, The Netherlands.

- Mark Oranje

Abstract Body: Planners must often deal with challenging, stressful and messy situations. These, at times, stifle and frustrate, and even debilitate them. Yet, planners are also capable of developing coping or by-pass mechanisms that allow them to stay focused on their tasks and goals, and even retain their hope for 'a better future'. Planning, from this latter, uplifting perspective, can be defined as the 'organisation of hope' (Campbell, Tait & Watkins, 2013). Our own interactions with recent planning graduates and young practitioners revealed less uplifting cases as well (Tasan-Kok and Oranje, 2018). Instead of 'triumph over adversity', we often encountered deep fonts of frustration, disappointment and despair. Perplexingly so, and despite their often-serious misgivings and exasperations, those expressing these feelings, generally did not quit their jobs or leave the profession. At the same time, and in addition to these discontented planners, we also came across young planners who, in the spirit of John Forester, were not just getting by, or grudgingly staying on in their jobs, but fighting back and bringing the ethos of hope into their workplaces. To become 'champions of hope and guardians of the public interest' requires far more from planners than just technical knowledge and routine actions. Passion, the desire to make a difference, and the belief that it can be done, are often the unseen drivers of progressive planning decisions and schemes, and the often small and seemingly insignificant, yet hard-fought, emotionally-draining and professionally and personally costly victories against inequality, exclusion and exploitation. Closer work with practitioners reveals just how much courage, conviction and creativity it takes for a planner to have any impact in the world of bureaucracy, complacency and power. This often entails political decisions, pro-active behaviour and even becoming a 'short-circuiting, disruptive activist in the machine' (Tasan-Kok et al., 2016). At the same time, effective contemporary practitioners often recognize the importance of collaboration, co-production and negotiation with diverse public and private sector actors and social groups. This brings us to the questions we would like to explore in this roundtable: - How, where and when do planning educators who believe in planning as the 'organisation of hope', bring positive planning stories in multi-actor settings from practice that fall in this genre, and that can inspire and infuse planning students, into their programmes? - Where can such stories be found? The roundtable aims to bring together planning educators to (1) reflect on the way in which hope, belief and passion are viewed, introduced and incorporated in their programs in a balanced way, (2) discuss reasons for 'limited or unbalanced coverage', (3) share and engage positive experiences, and (4) propose and ponder proposals for improvement. Invited speakers: - Louis Albrechts, KULeuven, Belgium - Ela Babalik-Sutcliffe, METU, Turkey - Hanna Mattila, Aalto University, Finland - Mike Raco, UCL, UK - Roberto Rocco, TUDelft, The Netherlands. Format: - After a brief five-minute introduction, the five invited speakers will provide their views on the above four issues to initiate dialogue and discussion (30 minutes) - Discussion and questions from the participants (60 minutes).

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Topic: *TRACK 13: ECOLOGIES*

WATER MANAGMENT II: INNOVATIVE MODELS AND APPROACHES
07-12-2018 11:45 - 13:15

TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE TOURISM-DRIVEN STRATEGIC PLANNING: THE EXPERIENCE OF CO-EVOLVE PROJECT

F. Magni[1], F. Appiotti[2], A. Innocenti[2], D. Maragno[2], V. Negretto[2], F. Musco[2]
[1]Department Of Design And Planning In Complex Environments, Università IUAV di Venezia, Venice/
/ITALY, [2]Department Of Design And Planning In Complex Environments, Università IUAV di Venezia, Venice/ITALY

Abstract Body: *Coastal areas have a high potential for tourism development in large parts of the mediterranean. Governments and tourism enterprises should pay due attention to sustainability principles for planning a tourism development to serve as a positive force on the coasts of Europe, helping to manage coastal environments and biodiversity, minimising climatic impacts and contributing to the wellbeing of local communities. CO-EVOLVE project encourages the emergence of policies and initiatives to promote the development of sustainable and responsible coastal and maritime tourism by applying the principles of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) that take into account all the main challenges related to the sustainability of tourism (e.g. climate change, sustainable use of resources, community prosperity and quality of life, preservation of natural and cultural). Such territorial challenges tackled by the project are common to all MED coastal areas and basins and are fully coherent with Specific Objective related to enhance the development of policies and increase the coordination of strategies between territories at interregional and transnational level regarding the development of a sustainable and responsible coastal and maritime tourism. The present research supports CO-eVolve project at strengthening the current policy frameworks and at providing effective governance structures for sustainable coastal tourism. The sustainability of coastal tourism can further be enhanced by integrating existing planning tools in a wider coastal management context, strengthening the assessment of tourism development projects, and pursuing greater benefits for conservation and local communities.*

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Topic: *Other*

AFTER HARDIN
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

ACSP: URBAN FOOD PRODUCTION AS COMMONS: HOW PLANNING CAUSED THE TRAGEDY

C. Brinkley
University of California, Davis, Davis/CA/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Abstract Body: This research details the real history for the dismantling of the commons by tracing municipal ordinances in four early American cities. Contrary to Hardin's (1968) hypothesis that the commons were blighted by over-use, regulations and news articles reveal the role that Planning played in removing food production from city limits. This early history set the tone for the planning profession, aligning it with the field of public health in creating a hygienic city. In the efforts to untangle animal agriculture from waste management, public space, and urban food supply, urban authorities employed some of the first land-use regulations in the United States, shaping new planning powers. Ordinances banning slaughterhouses, piggeries, and dairies culminated with zoning as planning became a profession. These regulations ultimately allowed planners to transform cities and their food environments by dismantling a system in which animals and their caretakers among the urban poor had played integral parts in food production, processing, and municipal waste management. Unpacking the objectives, debates, and impacts of these early regulations reveals enduring tensions and challenges as planners today seek to reweave food systems and commons into cities. In understanding the history for the tragedy of the commons, new light is shed on Ostrom's emphasis on decentralized, local strategies for resource management.

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Topic: *Other*

AFTER HARDIN
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

AESOP: LANDSCAPE AS COMMON GOOD: NEW APPROACHES TO PLANNING PRACTICE FOR PREVENTING THE "TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS"

A. Barbanente, L. Grassini
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Abstract Body: There is increasing recognition of the nature of common good of the landscape, as a key value for society, deeply linked to the cultural identity of places, to enhance, safeguard and manage with care to support sustainable development. The European Landscape Convention marked a paradigm shift in the conception of landscape. This is conceived of as a common good that visibly and invisibly frames everyday lives (Bloemers et al. 2010; Vejre et al. 2012). This is in contrast with widespread practices of consumption/disruption of landscape for economic development and mass urbanization, which traditional regulatory plans for landscape protection were not able to contrast effectively. Because of this, landscape as common good may be associated to what, long time back, Hardin called the "tragedy of the commons" (Hardin, 1968), i.e. a progressive process of overexploitation leading to disruption. The literature on commons developed in abundance since the seminal work of Hardin and showed evidence of several mechanisms through which commons can be effectively managed to overcome that tragedy. But is this literature applicable to landscape protection? If so, how can this support effective innovations of traditional planning tools for landscape and territorial planning?
The European Landscape Convention requires to find new analytical tools to interpret and represent the territory and its landscapes. It also calls for a radical change in regional and spatial planning tools to combine strategic development visions of the territory with statutory tools for the protection of specific features of landscapes. How did innovations derived from the Convention produce actual changes in practice? Are new landscape plans able to support local communities in overcoming the current tragedy of the commons?
The paper deals with this topic by investigating the possibility to use insights from the literature on commons to support innovations in the planning processes and tools aiming at landscape protection and enhancement. These issues are tackled through the analysis of the first landscape plan developed for an Italian region after the entry into force of the Convention. A particular emphasis is made on the way new landscape plans can mobilize, support and give long-term perspectives to innovative forms of management of landscape as a common good.

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Topic: *Other*

AFTER HARDIN
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

AESOP: TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS AND SPATIAL PLANNING – LEARNING FROM SECTORAL PLANNING EXPERIENCES

T. Fidélis
-, University of Aveiro, Aveiro/PORTUGAL

Abstract Body: Some years ago when participating in a workshop on transboundary water resources planning in the Zaragoza Water Expo 2008, I have said that water planning had a lot to learn with spatial planning. I said it because, in that workshop, prestigious academics and practitioners on water resources planning, seemed to believe that they were discovering the wheel by saying that participatory and negotiation strategies where innovative approaches to deal with water use conflicts. By that time, spatial planning, that conceptually also deals with environmental resources such as soil or water, already had a strong collection of experiences and robust literature on the subject, demonstrating that participatory approaches facilitated the success in attaining planning objectives and reducing potential conflicts among different stakeholders. Curiously, after the challenge brought by AESOP, when thinking about the tragedy of the commons and spatial planning, I would now probably say the contrary, i.e., that spatial planning would probably benefit from some water planning practices and related instruments. This paper analyses and discusses how the concept of water users associations, as created in the Portuguese legal framework, may offer alternative insights to deconstruct the tragedy of the commons and how it may be further extended to spatial challenges and related planning processes. Out of the discussion a few potentials and obstacles associated to the ideas of co-responsabilization towards the "commons", and of co-creation of solutions to diminish the "tragedy", will emerge.

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Topic: *Other*

AFTER HARDIN
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

AESOP: DELHI AIR QUALITY DEGRADATION AND ITS IMPACT ON URBAN LIVING.

Abstract Body: While pollution and other environmental degradation have physical impacts on people, their emotional and psychological costs are often overlooked. In Delhi, for instance, the anxiety of knowing that the air is deadly is adding to the physical challenges of living there. The thick pall of smoke and noxious gases engulfing Delhi is an ecological catastrophe. Breathing the air in New Delhi for a day was the same as smoking 50 cigarettes in November 2017. World Bank Report (2013) stated environmental degradation cost India 5.7 per cent of its GDP in 2009. The report furthermore concluded that environmental degradation is actively harming the economy. In keeping with 'tragedy of the commons' principle, farmers of Punjab and Haryana adjoining Delhi are least bothered about the impact of burning crop stubble on people in other States. All they know is that burning stubble is cheaper than disposing it of by other means. The consequences of such a disastrous approach are sometimes evident immediately. Currently, the Punjab government looks to the Centre to provide it ₹3,000 crore required for subsidising alternative methods of removing stubble.
In India this tragedy of the commons plays out daily in our lives in a thousand different ways: at the macro- level our "commons" are our national resources. These include the air we breathe, the land we live on, and our water bodies, rivers and seas. Poorly directed subsidy in the price of kerosene has led to the adulteration of diesel. Subsidy on diesel led rich people to buy SUVs, simply because running them was more economical than petrol vehicles. It could have been avoided had governments applied their mind in time and estimated the true costs of their recent inaction as well as earlier flawed policies. Lax enforcement of environmental regulations is a serious problem in our country: the polluter must be held accountable and made to pay for his conduct. The option out for public policy for environmental damage is to place strong emphasis on individual and social cost of inaction. The first policy implication of the tragedy we face is to make people aware of the ecological consequences of the choices they make in their daily lives. The easiest and most cost-effective path to negative emissions is to plant and conserve trees, bushes, crops and soil. The discussion will be on how the natural resources depletion and degradation impact. The homebuyers are not yet able to make a decision keeping pollution as a key parameter. It is because the data available is not granular for each locality. However, at times when there will be enough pollution measuring stations, the numbers will help homebuyers to make a decision.
Keywords: Air pollution, Environmental degradation, Regulations, economic development

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Topic: *Other*

AFTER HARDIN
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

ACSP: AMRITA SINGH – INTERNALIZING EXTERNALITIES: PLANNERS BEST SOLUTION TO THE TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS

A. Singh
-, University of Alberta, Alberta/AL/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Abstract Body: The current condition of the earth's atmosphere and oceans, have demonstrated Hardin's thesis that free access and unrestricted demand for a finite resource ultimately results in over-exploitation and reductions due to over-exploitation, hence the tragedy of the commons. However, neither of Hardin's solutions, privatization nor coercion, are appropriate nor feasible to implement for all common goods.

As a result, communities are left with the challenge of simultaneously protecting access to common goods while insulating it from overconsumption. Elinor Ostrom (1990) and others have speculated on solutions other than privatization and find successful resource management relies upon appropriate community based rules and procedures that contain built-in incentives for responsible use and punishments for overuse. In light of this, communities' most suitable response to the tragedy of the commons is to implement regulation that not only incentivizes responsible use, but reflects the negative externalities associated with overconsumption (e.g. severe reduction and pollution).

Planning scholars and practitioners can achieve this by designing local taxes, charges and fees that reflect the full marginal social cost of actions affecting the environment. Examples include Pigovian taxes, which address environmental deterioration at the primary sources of emissions, vehicle congestion charges, water and waste services fees that are more responsive to actual resource use, and fees and prices that signal scarcity of the resources. It can also be achieved by redesigning property taxes and development fees such that they reflect the high costs of providing services to low density development located far from city centers. Although, some argue that such taxes and fees, are command-and-control instruments that stipend political and personal will, these critics fail to address the fact that current forms of pricing do not reflect the true cost of overconsumption and artificially incentivize overconsumption.

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Topic: *TRACK 14: POLITICS*

DO THEY MAKE A DIFFERENCE: (EX) POLITICIANS WITH A BACKGROUND IN PLANNING? FOR THE EUROPEAN PLANNING STUDIES 25TH ANNIVERSARY
07-11-2018 18:15 - 19:45

DO THEY MAKE A DIFFERENCE: (EX) POLITICIANS WITH A BACKGROUND IN PLANNING?

L. Albrechts[1], A. Barbanente[2], A. Da Rosa Pires[3], T. Hudecek[4], A. Hage[5], S. Balducci[6]
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Speakers: Lauren Taylor
Sandro Balducci
Artur da Rosa Pires
Angela Barbanente
Aksel Hagen
Tomas Hudecek
Daniela De Leo

Abstract Body: DO THEY MAKE A DIFFERENCE: (ex) politicians with a background in planning? *Aims of the roundtable* The focus of the roundtable is on (ex)politicians with a background in planning. It is part of a larger project that involves some 15 (ex)politicians from all over the world. It aims to draw attention on the often invisible work of politicians and moreover how, and to what extent, their background in planning/spatial discipline was beneficial for their political work. It wants to tell the story of such work, to recognize and value it. In planning literature there are ample examples of well-documented cases of 'plan-making' and formal decision-making (Meyerson and Banfield, 1955; Altshuler, 1965; Benveniste, 1989; Flyvbjerg, 1998; Albrechts, 1999) and substantive literature on implementation is also available (Pressman and Wildavsky, 1974; Majone and Wildavsky, 1979; Wildavsky, 1979; Mastop and Faludi, 1997; Gualini 2001). As far as I know nothing is available on the impact planners who enter the political scene have on political decision making and on what this experience means for their teaching/research/practice when they go back either to academia or professional life. In this roundtable five European (ex) politicians with a background in planning/geography are invited and agreed to participate and to reflect on their experience in politics and what it means for their teaching/research/practice when they return to academia or to professional life. By telling their stories they could help to inform planning academics, scholars, planning students and practitioners how politics actually works, it could motivate planners to enter the political scene and they could also learn from one another's experience. *Format* The stories from different parts of Europe (Italy, Portugal, Norway, Czech Republic) and different scale levels (National, Regional, City) are dealt with following a grid of questions provided by the chair. The grid invites the contributors to go beyond a mere description of their experiences and challenges them to reflect on the intellectual roots, the values that have an impact on how they think about issues, how they interpret, assess and assign significance to problems, strategies. How a link is drawn with the institutional context and how open they are to critical voices and innovative practices. The participants are invited to use one or a few cases to illustrate the difference they could make. Some questions that may be raised: What made you choose for an active role in politics? Do you consider your background (theories, technical expertise) in planning useful/relevant for decisions in your own field? And in other fields? What role did

you assign to academia? Do you use your specific knowledge to influence decisions and does it work out? Did you try to change knowledge/power relationships? Does your specific knowledge add to your credibility? Does it make you more successful? Does it make you stronger? How are you looked at by fellow politicians? Do you manage to bring new/different concepts/issues/problems on the political agenda? Are you able to focus on structural issues or are you trapped in day-to-day issues (their term in office)? Is your way of dealing with citizens different (more open, and beyond usual participation) than other politicians? Do you focus more on the technical than on the political? What do you consider as structural, crucial constraints to be changed? How do you deal with conflicts? Does your political experience change the way you do research and the way you teach, you do your practical work? Did it change your view on the relationship between science and policy-making? Do you design research projects and professional projects in a different way? When returning to academia and practice do you use theory, technical skills in the same way? ***Participants:*** Chair: **Louis Albrechts** (Emeritus professor KULeuven): **Alessandro Balducci** (Professor Politecnico di Milano, Former Deputy-Mayor of the City of Milan, Italy) sandro.balducci@polimi.it **Angela Barbanente** (Professor Politecnico di Bari, Former Deputy-President of Apulia Region, Italy) angela.barbanente@poliba.it **Artur da Rosa Pires** (Professor University of Aveiro, former Secretary of State Portugal; former Vice-President of the Regional Coordination and Development Commission) arp@ua.pt **Tomas Hudecek** (Professor Czech Technical University former Mayor of Prague) Tomas.Hudecek@cvut.cz **Aksel Hagen (**Dean of the Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, former Chairman of the planning committee Lillehammer**,** deputy county Major Oppland, member of Parliament, Member of The Standing Committee on Education, Research and Church Affairs, and Chair of The Standing Committee on Local Government and Public Administration. aksel.hagen@inn.no

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Topic: *TRACK 10: EDUCATION*

PLANNING EDUCATION, PEDAGODY AND DIDACTICS LLL
07-13-2018 16:30 - 18:00

RESEARCH-BASED TEACHING AND TEACHING-BASED RESEARCH TO EDUCATE FUTURE PLANNING PRACTITIONERS

L. Janssen-Jansen, <u>D. Peel</u>
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Abstract Body: Educating future planning practitioners at universities is inextricably linked to both research and teaching activities. In this paper we propose a combination of *research-based teaching* combined with *teaching-based research* to stimulate learning, and the development of knowledge and research skills among students and concurrently encourage scientific thinking in ongoing planning practices (e.g. Senbel, 2012; Baldwin & Rosier, 2017). We applied this combination of *research-based teaching* and *teaching-based research* in the 2017-2018 course Landscape Engineering, an obligatory course component for about 60 second year students studying urban planning and landscape architecture at Wageningen University and Research. Students were invited for a "try-out" of a new planning approach and to develop a plan for the Navy Yard, a 'to be planned and designed' urban space in Amsterdam – and a case in a research project, conforming to the proposed guidelines. There are clear learning benefits to be gained in co-locating teaching with action research. A benefit of this experience was that the Amsterdam redevelopment site was at a critical juncture and the pedagogical element could be explicitly nested within the R-LINK project design. This paper will critically reflect on the innovation and its replicability, including commenting on how students and practitioners were involved in the various outputs (e.g. blogs and articles), and conclude by considering how paying attention to new forms of student-researcher-practitioner reciprocal relations in scientific research and learning can be better integrated into student curricula.

Topic: *TRACK 12: FUTURES*

ALTERNATIVES
07-11-2018 11:45 - 13:15

COMMONING IMAGINATION

J.E..A. Schreurs
Architecture, University of Leuven, Heverlee (Leuven)/BELGIUM

Abstract Body: Starting from the conviction that "The swing-shifts from one world conception to another are engendered by acts of collective imagination" (Murphy, 2012: 79), this paper explores structure and role of thinking-in-images (Stavrides, 2016) and how these function in practices of co-production. The main aim is to analyse and understand how 'thought-images' relate to shared knowledge, attitudes and practices. The research analyses over 20 processes of framing/reframing urban renewal sites. Concept grants from the Flemish government enable cities to attract multi-disciplinary teams commissioned to develop innovative frames for crucial places and issues (Loeckx, 2009). Most concept-studies are experimental co-designs, preparing a project-definition for socio-spatial projects. The combination of 3 factors implies the crucial importance of collective imagination. A multi-disciplinary team of experts is expected to develop an inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary approach. The complex and inchoate character of most urban challenges is demanding a process of continuously researching, readjusting, redefining and rearranging the elements of the process. Its multi-sectoral character implies a process of collective learning amongst diverse stakeholders: politicians and civil servants from different departments, diverse stakeholders, and spatial experts.. The conclusions will be formulated in terms of how acts of collective imagination and representation can help to generate, articulate and distribute shared imaginaries and imaginative commons. Literature Loeckx, A., ed., 2009. Framing Urban Renewal in Flanders. Amsterdam: SUN Murphy, P., 2012. The Collective Imagination: The Creative Spirit of Free Societies. Farnham: Ashgate Stavrides, S., 2016. Common Space. The City as Commons. London: Zed Books. Key-terms: imagination, commons, thought-image

763

Topic: *Other*

DILEMMAS OF INSURGENT URBAN PLANNERS IN MAKING SPACES FOR HOPE, CEYDA SUNGUR
07-11-2018 08:30 - 09:30

DILEMMAS OF INSURGENT URBAN PLANNERS IN MAKING SPACES FOR HOPE: NARRATIONS ON THE COLLECTIVE EXPERIENCES FROM TURKEY

C. Sungur
Urban And Regional Planning Department, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul/TURKEY

Abstract Body: This speech draws on the struggles that young urban planners have to put up both during their professional life and during the urban social movements they are involved in. I will narrate both my own and my colleagues' stories about how we have been living through the struggles against precarious work conditions, increasingly oppressive urban policies, unfair job dismissals, and detainments regarding violations of freedom of speech and various political activities in Turkey. Based on the interviews with young urban planners as well as our collective experiences, I will try to reflect on how these experiences have shaped the dilemmas of insurgent urban planners in the struggle against an increasingly authoritarian form of urbanism and political regime that forces us to re-ask ourselves "why do we need to address hope spatially and how do we make spaces for hope"?

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Topic: *TRACK 04: HOUSING*

URBAN REGENERATION AND RENEWAL
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

INTER-AGENCY RELATIONS IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT: WHEN PLANNING MEETS RENOVATION PROCESSES IN PUBLIC HOUSING RENEWAL

P. Femenias[1], P. Gluch[2], K. Mjörnell[3]
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Abstract Body: Renovation of rented housing in disadvantaged areas is a challenge. Conflict often emerge between business value and affordability of tenants. Rent increases as a result of renovation can induce displacement of people, gentrification and contribute to an increased societal alienation. Political aims to develop suburban areas in order to address segregation and a current housing shortage in Sweden is highlighted as an opportunity for housing renewal. Development through additional housing and forms of tenure could attract new residents and services, and improve the population's stability. An economic development of suburban areas could decrease the risk for investments in the existing stocks. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the outcome when planning and renovation is brought together in housing renewal. Furthermore, implications for sustainable renovation is discussed. Preparations for the renewal of a Swedish disadvantaged suburban area was followed during two years. Built on interviews with key actors and on observations at project meetings and at dialogue meetings with tenants, a thick description of the case is given. The case reveals difficulties to align renovation with a broader development of the area. Political objectives and the resources provided for developing the area are not in line. Decisions and visions varies between agencies and different levels within the public sector. Political aims for energy efficiency and the protection of tenants are in opposition. A long process with initial high ambition resulted in a limited renovation. The long-term environmental sustainability and the value given to the residents can be questioned.

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Topic: *Other*

CROSS-ATLANTIC CONVERSATION ACSP-AESOP
07-12-2018 10:00 - 11:30

CROSS-ATLANTIC CONVERSATION

Abstract Body: Planning research is both pragmatic and aspirational. It focuses on addressing the contemporary problems with an eye toward improving the quality of life while efficiently using the resources. This session will introduce the major topics that are occupying the planning scholars in Europe and North America. Climate change, energy, spatial inequities and technological change seem to be the underlying phenomena across the Atlantic. Whether and how these topics transpire through planning scholarship could be different. More localized issues might be driving the research agenda, e.g., (im)migration, unemployment, or community / social issues. The questions are: To which extent these challenges reflect the research agenda of planning scholars and / or of academic societies? Which themes are promoted by the fundingagencies? Are there prevailing / preferred methodological approaches? What are the big ideas / breakthroughs? Does theory or practicereceive / need more attention? Which journals (if any) tend to attract the major continental research pieces? Several representatives of AESOP and ACSP will offer their views on the particular research circumstances at each side of the Atlantic and explore the differences and commonalities. Session chair: Zorica Nedovic-Budic, University of Illinois - Chicago / University College Dublin Panelists: ACSP: Zenia Kotval, Michigan State University and Gerardo Sandoval, University of Oregon AESOP: Andrea Frank, Cardiff University and Daniel Galland, Norwegian University of Life Sciences

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