



From control to co-evolution

AESOP



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Abstract



**PITCH 1: URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC REALM:
INTRODUCING URBAN DESIGN IN PLANNING I, ROOM 111, JULY 9 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: COR WAGENAAR & ALAN REEVE**

Approaching the perception complexity of public spaces through the soundscape analysis

Sara Bernarotti¹, Marion Juliot¹, Catherine Aventin², Aline Barlet¹, Christian Sallenave¹, Catherine Semidor¹,
¹GRECAU ENSAP Bordeaux, France, ²LRA ENSA Toulouse, France,
sarabernarotti@gmail.com

The different urban policy makers responsible for environmental quality are aware of the importance of environmental management, the noisy environments in particular, in order to insure a pleasant and healthy living habitat for users. Regarding this concern, the GRECAU and the LRA have developed methodologies that cross the objective approach to the environment physical factors and the subjective approach of the life context and comfort concern through the study of users' perceptions and representations. In the field of urban acoustics, the aim of these two research entities is to produce tools supporting the decision and the urban spaces design. For this purpose, their works are based on both objective and quantified analysis of audio recordings along predefined paths, the "soundwalks", and the collection of subjective data through interviews and "commented tours" performed with different users of the city. In this article, our purpose is to present and compare two case studies of urban soundscapes: the downtown Toulouse and its underground sites and their connections with the outside, and the residential suburbs in the metropolitan area of Bordeaux. Both studies allowed us to experiment our methodology, while adjusting to specific urban contexts. The cross-linking of sound recordings with a morpho-functional site analysis and consultation with residents-users, allow us to see that these spaces are not understood, experienced, and perceived in the same way. Thus, the qualitative methodology appears as an essential element to understand the urban polysensoriality, as it aims to understand the uses and the perceptions on the basis of comparable criteria of users' spaces appropriation and of their belonging to soundscapes. Demonstrating the importance of this double approach, and putting into perspective both researches, we highlight the potential for the use of such a tool in an urban policies opening to co-evolution. Keywords: soundscape, urban acoustics, polysensoriality, co-evolution, life-context quality, city center, suburbs

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Bases for the collective activation of public spaces. Proposal for the revitalization of a neighbourhood in Warsaw.

Luciano Alfaya, Patricia Muñiz
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain
lucianogalfaya@gmail.com

In spite of some internal differences, the neighbourhood of Praga Pólnoc (Warsaw, Poland) is under strains that are similar to those affecting other European historical quarters which combine the presence of old residents with the arrival of new inhabitants, attracted by the intense, dynamic activities of independent creation carried out in these quarters. This situation is harder in former socialist countries, where the property of the land is,



usually, different than that of the property of the building. This research explores how to concentrate all interventions within the framework of public space, treating it as a field of action where the original residents could lay their roots – a place where all the inhabitants would be able to interact. The development of this area would thereby rest on street life, in which any user group would be able to participate. The purpose of our mechanism of intervention is to provide the environmental conditions to occupy public space, instead of prescribing strict rules of control. In parallel, we propose that the inner court yards of the buildings be activated for their functional use, so as to recover their role as collective resting areas, or even as venues for commercial transactions. We are aware of the difficulty of translating our intentions into a conventional architectural project. But we are also aware of the impossibility – and incoherence – of proposing an urban action that is fully delimited and focused on decorative elements. It is possible to attain a more effective investment-to-results ratio by taking tangible actions and developing them in several stages. For these purposes, we are trying to experiment with alternative paths, in view of the current social and housing problems around the world. As Zygmunt Bauman announced, the unpredictability of society only allows us to think the present city in contingent terms.

Poland, Public Space, Collective, Neighbourhood.

Temporary use as form of reaction in vulnerable urban environment

Zuzana Ladzianska¹, Martin Baloga²

¹Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia, ²SPECTRA Centre of Excellence EU, Slovakia
zuzana.ladzianska@stuba.sk

Cities, especially those located in the Central-East European space, are facing ongoing changes. After the political change Central-East European space in the late 80's majority of the important cities have undergone rapid and stressful changes in the form of suburbanisation. In the meantime the conditions changed and finally, cities started to face the reurbanisation. Reurbanisation as well as regeneration is a process and thus cities have to deal with diverse challenges on everyday basis where adequate response is desired. The change of the built environment is influenced not only by the natural development of the city and its intensification but even by the changing climate causing various natural phenomenon not peculiar to the geographic location. The challenge is to tackle the vulnerable system of a city in the way to achieve the best possible response in the living urban space. Temporary use of the public space can be perceived as an example of reaction how to act in a vulnerable or even stressed environment. Creative interventions in any forms enrich the public open space of the cities. In the past years even in the Central-European space we can follow several patterns and trends in regeneration of the growing available urban spaces in the inner cities. Gentrification and brownfield sites regeneration are one the key drivers of the sites. One of the approaches is the temporary use of sites and buildings, situated on derelict lands, which are being upgraded often by artists who convert them into their cultural facilities.

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**The Upcycle: Designing for Contemporary Open Space**

Lucia Nucci

Università Roma Tre, Italy

lucia.nucci@uniroma3.it

The paper examines how the public space often is not designed to be a place of social interaction and integration between the individual and the community. There shall be no attention in the draft sequence of the uses and functions that characterize the complexity and vitality of public space. For example, the closure and substitution of consolidated activities within the city's fabric and the steady penetration of large multinational brands within it, cause the standardization of activities and brand names, losing the variety and liveliness of public space. With particular reference to the way in which public space establish a relationship with the activities that look on to it: occupying the street, with a combination of differently shaped shop windows, the ability to hold back the people passing by, the indoor lighting that shines onto the public space, the different scents, the sounds. In too many open space, recently built, functions are close together and juxtaposed but not integrated with each other. The complexity and richness that usually characterizes the quality of this space has gradually transformed. Although there is a strong demand for qualitative public space as a place of social and cultural identification and interaction. This is also confirmed by the social protests that have occurred in public spaces recognized as places of identity from different communities. Architects and planners are taking note of this failure to integrate functions and interrogate different disciplines to explain this inability (ecology, visual arts and multimedia). Local administrations are rarely able to leave the way to design the city that follow only the economic interests. However, there are signs of change in the field of the reuse as new life/up-cycling: strategies for open spaces in the existing city; sustainable new neighborhoods combining energy efficiency with the vitality. The paper examines some of this case and try to figure out the design strategy to strengthen these quality.

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Conceptualising 'Smart' and 'Green' Public Open Spaces; Investigating redesign patterns for Greek cities.

Aspa Gospodini

University of Thessaly, Greece

gospod@uth.gr

Dr. Aspa Gospodini , Corresponding author: Professor of Urban Planning & Design, Department of Planning & Regional Development, University of Thessaly, Pedion Areos, 38334 Volos, Greece. Evi Klimou , Planning Engineer, Department of Planning & Regional Development, University of Thessaly, Greece. Ioanna Koutsovasili , Architect, MSc student in Planning, Department of Planning & Regional Development, University of Thessaly, Greece. Stella Manika , Planning Engineer, PhD student in Urban Planning, Department of Planning & Regional Development, University of Thessaly, Greece. Danae Papachronopoulou, Surveying Engineer, MSc student in Planning, Department of Planning & Regional Development, University of Thessaly, Greece. Abstract This paper deals with improving the quality of public open space in densely built and declining inner city areas. It investigates the potentials of 'smart' and 'green' redesign of public open space for enhancing public realm and the quality of life. By 'smart' redesign of public open space is meant transforming public open space into an inclusionary intelligent civic arena which allows users to have both face-to-face contacts and interaction, and virtual communication by means of free community electronic equipment of space and e-services. By 'green' redesign is meant refurbishing public open space using green technologies and energy saving elements and equipment. The paper explores the amalgamation of 'smart' and 'green' design approaches and the development of a dynamic 'smart & green' public open space and networked communities as catalysts to handle



declining inner city neighbourhoods. The paper investigates such redesign patterns for Greek cities; and it presents a pilot study for the city of Volos. Key words: public open space, smart growth, green redesign, Greek cities.

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Post-occupancy Evaluation in Three Urban Green Spaces in Sheffield

Xinxin Xia, Xiao Liu

Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute, China,

starter1988@126.com

This article discusses the concept of post- occupancy evaluation, and its fundamental concept of place-making and place-keeping, to find an own approach to evaluate three green spaces in Sheffield. The focus on the creation of high quality place has been a long time, with large funding spending on creating new green spaces. However, there is lacking of adequate studies or resources for long-term management, of place-keeping. This paper attempts to explore an alternative way to green spaces based on long- term management, by evaluating three green spaces in Sheffield, which are Weston Park, Crookes Valley Park and the Ponderosa. These green spaces have different landscape characters and post-occupancy situations. This evaluation focus on the users' experience of three green spaces, also the perspectives from other authorities, by comparing and discussing all three spaces, in order to summary the advantages and disadvantages of current place-keeping of those three green spaces. National initiatives in England are trying to solve the problems of public space quality, from iconic spaces to ordinary streets (De Magalhaes and Carmona, 2006). This study looked at how are green spaces users feeling and thinking about the specific three places and finding the advantages and disadvantages in the management and maintenance process of those green spaces in Sheffield, taking into account their particular historical context, post- occupancy situation and management and maintenance plan. Alternative approach should be used in green spaces as well. Getting more local authorities involved in the process of place- keeping would be helpful. Currently, except the Friends of Crookesmoor Parks, they are few local authorities taking part in place- keeping process in three green spaces. Also, new ecological methods could be attempted in place-keeping, like the Pictorial Meadows, in order to decrease the anti- social behaviors and fly- tipping.

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Review of the urban design of Guangzhou International Financial City Start-up Zone

Xiao Liu¹, Baolu Chen¹, Rui Gu²

¹Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute, China, ²Sun Yat-Sen University, China

liuxiao@tjupdi-ud.com

Local culture is the spiritual core of urban development; it is also an important factor that distinguishes between cities. How to integrate the design of urban central districts in traditional cultural elements, drawing on the pith



of local architecture, inheriting local culture and characteristic, in order to achieve a reasonable interpretation of localization in the modern urban space. This is the current issue that urban designers should think about. This paper intends to provide a review of the urban design of Guangzhou International Financial City Start-up Zone, to give a reference about how to reflect local characteristics in urban central districts design. This review is starting from design concept, then analysis how this design inherits and regenerate local heritage; and create new spaces with local characteristics. In the Urban Design of Guangzhou International Financial City Start-up Zone, in order to achieve more local culture could be reflected in this urban design, we decided design concept as 'Square City with Curved Garden, a combination of ancient and modern'. Under the guidance of this concept, on the one hand, from the overall layout, environmental design and architectural design to analysis the Lingnan local characteristics; On the other hand, describes how to old industrial heritage injects new era elements to achieve a reasonable functional and morphological changes in order to interpret the heritage monuments and transformation better. Inheritance and regeneration of old remains. Old remains mainly refer to the old dock and old factory buildings in the start-up area. At the mean time of planning and building the financial city, we consider to reserve a certain degree of industrial remains and transform their function and form. In this case, spirit of the industrial age could be reserved and new meaning also could be given. Changes in morphology Guangzhou Thermal Power Plant, which located within the planning area, was used to serve more than 30 companies and surrounding residents. The cloud-capped chimney of thermal power plant and coal shed are designed to be reserved and transformed. By making a Lingnan characteristic tower landscape, the Lingnan culture could be expressed. Different kinds of old factory building components, structures and old industrial devices are collected and rebuilt to be put inside the Financial City, so the landscape node could be formed. The old waterfront industrial heritage 9th pier was one of the featured piers on both sides of Guangzhou Pearl River banks. The planning decided to keep all 9th pier, change the functions, turn the old industrial dock into special waterfront landscape. In the case, old ruins display a new vitality in a new era.

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Space experience or spaces rules: study on the phenomenon of space abuse in China

Yu Liu¹, Dan Lin²

¹Shenzhen A+E Design Co. Ltd., China, ²CAUPD, China

liuyu@ae-design.cn

With the acceleration of China's globalization process, designers and city administrators have gradually abandoned the traditional ways people experienced space. In the meantime, new rules are yet to be established. As a result, there has been a serious abuse of urban public space and building space in many of the Chinese cities, in particular the phenomenon of illegal retrofitting. City administrators have to impose negative coercive means of dismantling to reduce hazards that the abuse use of space may exert on the city. In this context, this paper attempts to explore the reasons which lead to the phenomenon, with the hope to develop more adaptive methods in spatial design. Two cases are chosen for the research. One is the case of OCT villa in eastern Shenzhen, China. And another is the case of a roof temple garden in the same city. The study finds that the status quo of China's urban space abuse may be due to the fact that Chinese designers are accustomed to deliver the ideas and values of the government administrators and developers while ignoring the real-time space experiences of users.



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Quality Of Public Spaces: From Principles To Urban Codes

Marichela Sepe¹, Garau Pietro²

¹CNR, Italy, ²INU, Italy

marisepe@unina.it

The Lynch theories have introduced the idea of "imageability" which is "that quality in a physical object which gives it a high probability of evoking a strong image in any given observer". More contemporary theories, such as those introduced by James Kunstler report: "We enjoy spaces that are scaled appropriately for use by people, interpreting them as cozy, intimate, or safe. (...) Quality, safety, convenience, and interesting destinations are among the factors that determine how people... choose to move around the city". In the Jan Gehl methodology, quality of public spaces occurs when there is a good presence of what he defines optional and social activities. "When the public space is of high quality the necessary activities continue to take place with similar frequency but the time which people spend there is longer due to the better conditions". Despite the importance of these questions, public space has not been given the attention it deserves in literature and, more importantly, in policy and action at the local level. At the same time, the identity of a place, often at risk due to globalization process and rapid urban changes, expresses a harmonious balance between variant and invariant components, people and urban events, which are intrinsically linked by a reciprocal relationship that makes a specific place unique and recognizable. Based on these considerations, this work aims at illustrating the "12 principles for place identity enhancement", which were created from a reasoned set of blueprints for the various experiments carried out using the PlaceMaker method of urban analysis and design. The paper describes those principles and the contribution of some of these principles in the construction of the Charter of Public Space which was adopted during the II Biennial of Public Space, which was held in Rome in May 2013.

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**PITCH 6.1: HOUSING, COHOUSING & NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING:
OUTER EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES, ROOM 102, JULY 9 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: ANN PISMAN & PETER BOELHOUWER**

Governmentalities and Power Relations in China's Neighbourhood Governance: A Case in Beijing

Xiaoyuan Wan

University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

wanxyphu@gmail.com

Since the 1990s, a street-level regime has quickly developed in Chinese cities with a nationwide 'community construction' movement and has become a popular topic of academic discussion on China's urban governance. As recent research gave increasing concern to the street-level government's changing governing strategies, which began to introduce the discourse of 'public participation' into its agenda, there is a lack of empirical research exploring the changing dynamic of power relations within the everyday contact of different stakeholders. This research uses a 'governmentality' framework to analyse the street-level government's everyday practices and the changing power relations among stakeholders. Drawing on a case study in Beijing, it proves that a mixture of western and Chinese discourse is used by the government as an important technology to cultivate self-regulated citizens and to retain more insidious control on the society. The interactions between the government and social organisations produced uneven power relations which are based on mutual objective of building collaboration, rather than challenging the government. Meanwhile, the power relations between the government and citizens are privatised by the community activists according to their personal relationship with their neighbours. Living in the new governmental power, Chinese citizens developed divergent and ambivalent subjectivities: while the activists forwardly took on the role of the 'host of community', most residents did not get involved in the government's discourse of 'public participation' but try to live with it at a critical distance. This study concludes by suggesting that the governmentality framework provided a critical approach to understand the China's dynamic state-society interactions in the grassroots society. As the Chinese government further retreats from the public administration in all aspects, further studies can be carried out to explore this significant change of the Chinese government's governing rationality and technologies.

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The provision of public rental housing in China

Yanliu Lin

Utrecht University, Netherlands

y.lin@uu.nl

The provision of more social housing becomes a key element of current policies in China. Public rental housing (gongzu fang) has been recently developed and will become the main type of social housing in China. Although public rental housing is accessible to rural migrants, its provision is subject to various constraints, such as financial difficulties and land shortages. The public rental housing projects are also confronted with such issues as a lack of public facilities and services. This paper will analyze the constraints and issues of public rental housing



provision in China. A critical review of several ongoing projects will highlight the current challenges of public rental housing.

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Neighbourhood resilience in rapidly growing mass housing areas in urban China

Ying Chang

Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China

ying.chang@xjtlu.edu.cn

Abstract: China is undergoing rapid urbanisation at an expense of the generation of a large group of landless farmers. It is predicted that by 2030, the total population of landless farmers will exceed 78 million (Zhang and Tong, 2006). 'Upgrading from village to neighbourhood', a main approach that has contributed significantly to the urbanisation rate in China, have generated mass housing areas concentrating large population of landless households who are low education, low skilled and low income. Not only the land, their dwellings and other natural resources, but also human and social capital of the landless farmers had been deprived which make them very vulnerable and likely to fall into or trapped in poverty (UNCHS (Habitat), 1994, Ashley and Carney, 1999). As the rental income has become the main income resources of landless farmers, those areas are also becoming the primary location for low-income migrant workers. On one hand, a research (sample size 288) (Cao et al., 2007) has shown that the landless farmers still remain the economic and community form as rural society and nearly all of them would like to remain the original community relationship; on the other hand, a recent research (Chang et al., 2013) has found out that these community are facing influence from growing population of new home owners and migrants. This paper discusses the existing issues, causes and also summarises the difference between large-scale housing in China and other places.

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"The Culture of Ours" – The Role of Informal Institutions in China's Urban Village Transformation

Yu Guo¹, Frassoldati Francesca², John Sturzaker², Giulio Verdini³

¹University of Liverpool, United Kingdom, ²South China University of Technology, China, ³Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University, China

yu.guo@xjtlu.edu.cn

"The Culture of Ours" – The Role of Informal Institutions in China's Urban Village Transformation Yu Guo¹, Francesca Frassoldati², John Sturzaker³, Giulio Verdini¹ 1 Department of Urban Planning and Design, Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University yu.guo@xjtlu.edu.cn 2State Key Laboratory of Subtropical Building Science, School of Architecture, South China University of Technology, China 3 Department of Geography and Planning, University of Liverpool, UK Since the late 1990s, the rapid development of suburbanization, industrial



decentralization and countryside urbanization in China has created a third category of space apart from a dichotomy between rural and urban, which is called “urban villages”. In recent years, these villages have been tightly integrated and transformed into the urban with the characteristics of the dual urban-rural structure, attracting research interests from social, functional and demographic perspectives. The purpose of this research is to explore how informal institution in the city of Guangzhou has shaped the urban village transformation. Moreover, it aims to investigate both the positive and negative side of “the culture of ours” effects. The rural-urban land transition approach differs from region to region in China. In many cities, local governments requisition all village land for urban construction use after providing compensation to villagers. In some southern areas, there is an alternative approach to speed-up the city expansion and control the compensation cost by the way of maintaining some villages in the new city. Therefore, the so-called “urban villages” are generated in this process. The existing literature with regard to urban villages has focused on: 1) the role of urban villages in the urbanization process and in particular their impact on accommodating rural migrants (eg. Zhang et al., 2003); 2) the growing importance of formal institutions in the redevelopment of urban villages, especially land ownership and household registration system (eg. He et al., 2010). However, there has been little discussion about informal institutional arrangements. Institutions are composed of formal rules, laws and regulations; and informal norms, customs and habits (Healey, 1999; North, 1990). In the story of the urban village, use rights to collectively owned land can be considered as an important part of formal institutional arrangements. On the other hand, informal institutions include clans, traditions, local historically rooted cultural factors and social relations. One decade ago, Fukuyama (2000) claims that in China, informal institutions mostly lie in families and a rather narrow circle of personal friends. It seems that this traditional clan or family structures still play a significant role in some localities in China nowadays. Guangzhou is considered as the city with the most urban villages in China: the total area of the 138 urban villages can make up 20% of the total urban area. However, this area accommodates 70% of the rural migrants who account for 40% of the total urban population (Lin and De Meulder, 2012) – so urban villages are particularly dense. In recent years, to create a positive image of the city and narrow down the gap between urban villages and real urban area, a series of strategies has been implemented in the city of Guangzhou including upgrading urban villages and demolition of urban villages. Considering an amount of data about urban village transformation has been collected and published by expertise and professionalism such as official website and some news blogs, this study will conduct a secondary data analysis, particularly paying attentions to the practical reflection of informal institutional arrangements based on a theoretical framework. Using three urban villages which have gone through the redevelopment in the Zhujiang New Town project in Guangzhou as an empirical focus, this research will observe how informal institutional arrangement has shaped the overall urban village transformation. In view of the formal institutional arrangement, this study attempts to explore how informal and formal institutions have interacted and what opportunities and conflicts have arisen. The evidence shows that on the one hand, the informal institutions in Guangzhou have been practically involved in urban village redevelopment through establishing self-organized associations and bottom-up agreements and regulations. To a certain extent, the substantive existence of “the culture of ours” can promote the redevelopment project smoothly implemented. On the other hand, the traditional clan in some villages can also lead to the concentration of decision power and unfair of profit distribution. Moreover, the negative influences brought by the misuse of family structure can be considered as a potential threat to other villages. Reference: Fukuyama, F.2000. Social Capital and Civil Society. IMF Working Paper, Vol., pp. 1-19. Healey, P. (1999). 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Living Contexts and Implications of Informal Settlements in Peri-urban Areas in Korea – the Case of Seoul Metropolitan Region

Jae-Hyeon Park¹, Hogeun Park²

¹Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements (KRIHS), South Korea, ²Seoul National University, South Korea
jaehyeon.jay.park@gmail.com

Informal settlements have been a delicate issue of various urban actors, not only governmental sides but also NGOs, civil societies, and urban professionals. In Korean situations, according to the latest statistics as of May 2011 by Asian Bridge and Korean Coalition for Housing Rights, approximately 15,000 residents of 4,800 households are investigated to live in 38 sites in Seoul. High development pressures ignited from 1980s, the nation's fastest economic growth period, swept a large amount of the urban poor and sent them to the urban fringes and mountainous areas. In contrast to the former type of informal settlements which were formed by the government's relocation policy and officially inscribed on the register of unlicensed buildings, thus authorised for occupation and housing rights, this new type of informal settlements has neither of the two. This bears some resemblance to what is prevalently taking place in the developing countries, rapidly growing squatter settlements in urban fringes and peripheral mountain areas. While a series of redevelopment plans of those areas have been suggested by the state or the city government, those plans are not a place-specific but limited to the large provision of public rental housing, which often does not reflect the people's lifestyle and livelihood, which is a typical mistake of developed countries in developing country-like issues. The purpose of this study is to analyse the living contexts of informal settlements in the city focused on the residents' daily activities for living in spatial and socioeconomic aspects. Fieldtrips, participant observation, and interviews with residents were conducted. One village has been investigated based on the following data: number of households, residence period, workplaces, commuting time to work or school, relatives, and community relationship. These data are considered to show how the inhabitants see their own lives and to prove the linkage between the village and its residents and other areas at an urban scale. The selected village is typically located close to the city centre where the poor were crowded out due to their inaffordability during the period of high-speed growth. The village dates back to mid-1970, approximately 40 years ago, during which a number of informal settlements were formed in the large urban areas. 109 residents of 49 households are investigated to reside in the village. Compared to the previous study which illustrates 40 households dwelled in the village, the population figure is acquired in depth through an interview with the village's representative this time. Notably, single-person households account for the highest (44 per cent, 22 households) among the village's entire households, which is followed by couples or two-person families. The residents have resided in the village for approximately 25 years at an average level, but the individual's residential period varies from a few to more than 30 years according to an interview. Some residents migrated from their hometown in the countryside to the current place of which land values are relatively lower than other urban areas. Their purposes of rural-urban migration were mainly to secure jobs as Seoul Metropolitan region was developed at the fastest level during the urbanisation age in the 1970-80s. Due to an inability to afford the high cost required in land tenure and housing, they inevitably settled down peri-urban areas like the current site which were and are still prohibited by law from



most types of development. This relatively enabled to relieve them from forced eviction by landowners. This lower threat also stimulated another type of people to move to the village: low-income groups and informal settlers swept from urban renewal, and those who failed their business and accordingly could not afford the previous rent price. Spatially, their previous residential places are strongly related with the current village. They tend to have lived in nearby neighbourhoods, for instance, Sadang-dong and Bangbae-dong. Thus, unstable settlement is not eased or eradicated but repeated. The land lots in the village are reportedly in a more than 100 people-ownership, and this complex relation of possession limits collective action of landowners and subsequently leaves the village residents more free from forced removal or relocation. Unauthorised occupation of the lands restricted the residents to gain permitted civil registration, which made them marginalised from social security systems such as welfare benefits and mail delivery, but after a constitutional appeal all the residents in the village acquired public civil registration in July 2009. The entrance of the village is located northward which is marked with the village hall. From Nambusunhwan-ro, the South Expressway of the city, it is accessible by 10-min walk along the newly-paved alley by the residents under the ward office's support in 2008. Between the arterial highway and the village, there are several recycling companies with their yards. Houses in the village seem to be randomly scattered and unplanned along topography, but when seeing the current village plan, some groupings in the village are observed. Each grouping is demarcated by fences, entrance gates, family gardens, and plants. The most obvious is a group of rental one-room houses which are enclosed with fences. Out of eight houses, five are occupied by tenant households. Each pays KRW 200,000 (USD 200) on a monthly basis for 7-9 square metre-house. The owner of these houses does not live with the tenants together but works in the small store at the entrance of the aggregation. Another distinctive grouping is just next to the entrance of the village which is located in the centre. With high fences and an entrance gate, 4 houses are attached to a large recycling yard that is for collection and re-sale. Other groupings also illustrate territorial division patterns with the aforementioned installations. Particularly about their living sphere, many residents are engaged in nearby areas in their daily lives. Some of them are day labourers or small-scale businessmen, and some are even street vendors in temporary positions near their settlements. Another some do not have jobs and mostly stay in the village during the whole day. There are some cases identified through an interview regarding how residents spend their daily time. One works as a dayworker on demand basis, often goes to a local supermarket across the expressway, and regularly goes to the community health centre for check. Another runs his own small business in a traditional market 1 hour far from home. He changed his job to sustain life from the economic crisis. He often goes to traditional markets to buy fresh fruits and go to see a doctor near the station area due to minor ailments. The third case person has no job because she is old and unhealthy. She prefers to visit a clinic and a market in her familiar area which is accessible on foot. These cases further underpin the general sense that most informal settlers' living places and workplaces are in close proximity. These also show that it is necessary to consider their economic and social sustainability when governments promote pro-poor alternatives to the informal settlement issues. In reality, the city government's standardised public rental housing development policy which inevitably entails the people's relocation to new areas is highly likely to make them excluded from the benefits and even more marginalised. The findings of this study would provide clues to the national and city governments; improving living conditions of marginalised residents and simultaneously to supporting their existing activities in a sustainable way.

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Locational aspects of housing affordability: An Australian Perspective

Jon Kellett¹, J. Morrissey², S. Karuppannan³

¹University of Adelaide, Australia, ²University of Cork, Ireland, ³University of South Australia, Australia
jon.kellett@adelaide.edu.au

The two largest components of the typical Australian household's expenditure are housing and transport. Combined, these constitute over 30% of household expenditure and for low income households this proportion can be significantly higher. Increasing suburban housing development on the urban fringe implies longer journeys to work which often have to be taken by private car since these areas are often poorly served by public transit. As Australia's housing affordability declines many households feel forced to satisfy their desire for home ownership by 'driving till they qualify'; seeking cheaper housing on the city outskirts and trading off the time and cost of longer commutes against lower house prices. Conventional definitions of housing affordability focus on purchase and mortgage costs. Here we extend the analysis of housing affordability by considering the implied transport costs of living on the urban fringe. Using data from the 2006 and 2011 censuses our research models the cost of living in different locations in Adelaide, South Australia and interrogates whether house buyers are making rational choices in living a long distance from the city core. In terms of the overall impact on household budgets does "driving till they qualify" represent a rational decision or are lower housing costs prejudicing the decision and disguising the overall affordability of Australian urban living? The paper concludes with a discussion of the nature of planning policy responses to this analysis.

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Cohousing Institutional Complexity : The Case of Condominiums in Bogota and Quito

Rosa Elena Donoso

Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

r.e.donosogomez@tudelft.nl

The condominium is a type of housing tenure that involves both individual and collective property rights. Condominium institutions are relevant not only for owners, but to different actors involved throughout the stages of housing provision. To what extent are the legal and institutional complexities involved in the condominium provision process important factors in housing policy design? This paper will present a synthesis of results of my doctoral research about affordable condominiums in Latin America (Bogota, Colombian and Quito, Ecuador) on which the internal and external networks of actors involved in housing provision were studied. In particular, results in this paper are those that are relevant for understanding condominium regimes in the global context. The research findings show that property law prescriptions are only one factor in the complexity involved, and that it is possible to identify other important factors. Affordability and collective social behavior are some of the other factors to consider. Institutional design in collective housing policy is important



to guarantee a functioning housing market, where different actors (public and private; supply and demand) can participate and cooperate. Cohousing poses collective action dilemmas that make condominiums struggle to be effectively built, sold, maintained or renovated. Institutional complexity and the risk of deterioration of condominium housing stock may negatively affect both the housing market of used-units and the main economic asset of families.

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**PITCH 8.1: TRANSPORT PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY:
A EMERGING IDEAS IN TRANSPORT, PLANNING AND POLICY, ROOM 116, JULY 9 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: LUCA BERTOLINI**

The policy context of built environment auditing.

Courtney Babb

Curtin University, Australia

c.babb@curtin.edu.au

Recent policy attention focussing on the links between built environments and healthy behavior has led to the proliferation of built environment audits. The purpose of audits is to provide a structured means of evaluating aspects of the built environment relevant to such issues as walking, cycling, physical activity, and children's play. Audit tools are used to gather knowledge and evaluate the built environment in order to guide strategic planning and policy responses. The theoretical basis of built environment audits has been established in the work of Lewis (2012a; 2012b), who links built environment audits and ethics, drawing on debates within moral philosophy: how do we evaluate what is a 'good' environment, and how do we evaluate individuals' access to built environment resources in equitable ways? The focus of his theoretical work is on guiding the development of built environment audits through an understanding of the ethical implications relating to different models of audits. This knowledge is critical; however, other research (Hoehner et al 2006; Schaefer-McDaniel et al 2010) has identified a range of contextual factors that influence the extent that audits can be employed in practice. This paper focuses on the policy context surrounding audits of the built environment. It presents findings from interviews with transport planners, engineers, and community advocates who have developed or used built environment audits to evaluate walkability. Six different yet interrelated uses of audits are defined. Furthermore, a strategic approach to auditing is revealed. The findings are interpreted in relation to Lewis' theory and highlight an additional area of theoretical importance to explore in the future direction of built environment audits.

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Participatory Process Development in Transport Infrastructure and Spatial Planning under Japanese Neo-liberal Times

Tetsuo Yai

Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

tyai@enveng.titech.ac.jp

Neo-liberal policy has progressed around two decades in Japan and especially in the field of transport and urban planning. A plenty of regulations were already weakened or abolished from airline market up to road speed limit. At the same time, decentralization was raised as a controversial issue and some regulations formerly controlled by central government were already transferred to local, such as urban planning decisions, road construction ordinance. In this paper, the author briefly summarizes the trend of neo-liberal transport and urban



policy development in Japan and discuss on the positive and negative impacts of those policy continuation. The institutional planning process for alternative selection stage of major infrastructure has been improved by considering public involvement but some agencies returned to be reluctant to activate such laborious procedures. The author discusses on the background and the future perspective, referring to several major projects. Most countries including Japan are currently conscious about long lasting problems such as global warming and major repeated disaster. In order to tackle with the above problems, the public spirit related to imagination for the future is becoming crucial under neo-liberal regime. As the neo-liberal regime often stresses individual choice, it may have a risk of public spirit erosion. Some neo-liberal countries keep traditional regional planning system and it is meaningful that an update of the regional plan periodically requests the public to consider current and future problems of the region. In the paper, after explaining the difference of the public spirit briefly, the author discusses on the problem of a lack of regional planning system, which may give the negative impact on the future local governance and proposes a theoretical framework of regional planning system with communication process.

Key words: Planning Process, Planing System, Public Involvement, Regional Plan, Transport Plan, Neo-liberalism
Judith E. Innes and David E. Booher: Reframing Public Participation: Strategies for the 21st Century, Planning Theory & Practice, Vol.5, No.4, pp.419-436, 2004. Tore Sager: Neo-liberal Urban Planning Policies: A Literature Survey 1990-2010, Progress in Planning, No.76, pp.147-199, 2011. Kuniko Shibata: Neoliberalism, Risk, and Spatial Governance in the Developmental State: Japanese Planning in the Global Economy, Critical Planning, 15, pp.92-118, 2008. Maija Faehnle, Liisa Tyrvaïnen: A framework for evaluating and designing collaborative planning, Land Use policy, 34, pp.332-341, 2013. Tetsuo Yai: A framework of three parallel planning process for spatial and infrastructure plan, AESOP-ACSP joint congress, Dublin, 15-19 July, 2013.

From highways to boulevards, from roads to streets

Marco Facchinetti

Politecnico of Milano, Italy

marco.facchinetti@theblossomavenue.com

Urban transportation plans are considered, in many experiences that the paper will present, a more comprehensive way to plan urban environments. There is something to say about UK urban transportation plans, creating a sort of background and well established tradition in urban street design, master planned urban environments and well balanced plans accommodating transportation needs and human activities, from urban transportation plans to urban design guidance. Simultaneously, many form-based codes (above all in the US) have helped understanding a different role of traffic in urban environments, designing through some guidances and rules a different role for streets and parking lots. Above all, these traditions have helped seeing cars and vehicular traffic with a different eye, far away from dedicating all the space available in urban environments to them and at the same time far away from separating strong (vehicular) from weak (pedestrian) traffic. The paper will focus on specific urban transportation plans developed in some European countries reading them while keeping an eye open towards American thoughts on New Urbanism, above all on the new campaign for downsizing urban highways transforming them into boulevards. The paper will discuss how this kind of plans can help other planning tools in the creation of a different urban environment, mixing different transportation tools; building new grids and reducing space for vehicular traffic and opening new green and pedestrian spaces connected to existing squares and parks; connecting land uses and transportation tools and understanding how allowing access with a variety of transportation tools should affect to specific urban sections can help understanding the mix of uses expected to develop; creating a new geography of spaces, far away from traditional hierarchy of spaces and roads and open to understand how urban regions alternate denser to more sprawled areas.



Marco Facchinetti, "Masterplanning the adaptive city. The use of master plan to create urban environments" - 2012; www.mobilityplans.eu www.cnu.org

A framework for accessibility planning

Karel Martens

Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands

cicmmartens@gmail.com

In this paper, I present a framework to simultaneously assess the accessibility provided by a transport-land use system and the potential mobility provided by the transport system. This framework provides a novel approach to identify 'the' transport problem in modern societies. It thus provides a framework that could serve as the basis for transportation planning and urban planning. In contrast to traditional approaches to transportation planning, it does not focus on the quality of the transportation network as such, but on the ultimate goal of a transport network: to enable people to participate in out-of-home activities. In contrast to the vast body of literature on accessibility measures, it provides a clear framework to determine when an intervention in the transport network is called for and when such an intervention is unlikely to deliver results.

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Conflictive demands to urban (waste-)water infrastructure in the face of demographic change, climate change and strategic urban planning

Andrea Dittrich-Wesbuer, Alexander Mayr, Martin Schulwitz

ILS - Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development gGmbH, Germany

drea.dittrich-wesbuer@ils-forschung.de

Demographic change stresses several urban infrastructures in different ways. Regarding the example of sewer, on the one hand, the shrinking population in municipalities leads to a lower population density in urban areas and therefore to a lower sewerage emergence. Existing wastewater infrastructures are under-worked and operational costs rise. On the other hand, most of the infrastructural costs of wastewater infrastructures derive from annuities for the construction costs of the sewage systems. In Germany, this high amount of fixed costs is splitted between all users of the wastewater infrastructure and paid by fees. Respective to the demographic change, a shrinking number of users of the sewage system results in a rising wastewater fee per user. In addition to the cost effects of the demographic change, climate change stresses the functionality of wastewater infrastructures in two contrasting ways. Whereas longer dry periods lead to under-utilisation, the increasing and more intense heavy rains often exceed the capacities of the existing wastewater infrastructures. Due to the described external changes, the existing (waste-)water infrastructure has to be adopted to the new challenges, while on the same time synchronizing these modifications with strategic planning decisions in order to minimise long-term costs. As (waste-)water infrastructures are not equal in all parts of a city, the paper aims to identify typical urban structure typologies and their common infrastructure endowment as well as specific cost values. Based on this knowledge, the vulnerability of the different urban structure typologies to the described changes will be estimated. The results serve as a basis for future strategic planning decisions of urban planners. Thus, a sustainable and strategic spatial planning needs an integrated view on both of these interconnected topics. In order to use the potentials of a symbiosis between urban development and the development of a resilient water and wastewater infrastructure.



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Reflexive interactive design for mobility transitions

Andrew Switzer, Luca Bertolini, John Grin

Universiteit van Amsterdam, Netherlands

a.w.switzer@uva.nl

In many western regions attempts are being made to coordinate transport and land-use planning, but with various degrees of success. It has become increasingly evident that these attempts are being hampered by persistent barriers that cannot be overcome by simply examining policy and measures employed in successful regions. Transition studies (see Grin e.a., 2010) aims to conceptualise change in what we describe as socio-technical systems and use these insights to overcome the persistent barriers hindering innovation. Building on the work of Bertolini (2009) and Grin e.a. (2010) Switzer e.a. (2013) have developed a heuristic framework to conceptualise change in the mobility system (composed of transport and land-use). They suggest that this framework can be used in understanding why transitions in the past took place and explore the possibilities for transitions in the future which can even be seen as the first step in a transition process. In this paper we focus on the claims regarding the possibilities for future transitions. In order to do this we employ reflexive interactive design (reflexief interactief ontwerp, RIO) which has been applied by Bos & Groot (2009) to understand challenges facing attempts at transition, to develop strategies to overcome them and ultimately utilise them to tackle obdurate issues in practice. We have carried out a series of workshops with policy makers from the region and municipality of Amsterdam, the province of Noord-Holland, the national ministry of infrastructure & environment, interest groups and property developers. During the workshops the insights of transition studies as well as analyses of transport engineers and spatial economists and historic transitions were employed. In conclusion we evaluate the utility of the workshop approach using RIO and based on the heuristic framework of Switzer e.a. (2013) in bringing about change in the process of policy making for transport and land-use coordination.

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**PITCH 11.1: INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE PLANNING:
INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE PLANNING I, ROOM 103, JULY 9 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: DANIEL GALLAND**

Planning Policies in Cyprus

Miltos Lakkotrypīs

University of Thessaly, Cyprus

miltoslakkotrypīs@gmail.com

Planning policies in Cyprus Miltos Lakkotrypīs. Post graduate student at University of Thessaly, Department of Planning and Regional Development Abstract Cyprus has been a divided country-island since 1974. The intercommunal discussions between Greek Cypriots and Turk Cypriots about a solution to the problem and the creation of a United Republic of Cyprus, as the Anan plan had proposed, did not manage to impel towards a mutually acceptable solution. For the time being, two sovereignties exist in the island: the recognizable Cyprus Republic in the South and the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Cyprus in the North. The main result of this division is the creation of an intercommunal conflict about territorial sovereignty. This situation in turn has resulted in the existence of two separate institutional frameworks of urban planning. In this paper, the beginning/birth of urban planning in Cyprus, before the division, will be presented. Then, the two frameworks that were evolved separately after the division will be examined, their administrative structure of the institutions responsible for planning and implementing will be discussed and the problems and criticism about their efficacy will be displayed. The present research found that the main problem of the planning framework is the absence of an integrated spatial development plan for the whole island and also for both of the separated parts. That is caused due to the questionable situation about sovereignty and the likelihood of change in the event of a potential solution, and the refusal of cooperation that may be translated as an implicit acceptance of the de facto situation. Finally, the two different institutional frameworks are compared. There are many similarities, mainly because they evolved from a common framework. Firstly the one that the British Empire that ruled the island until 1960 implemented and later the framework that evolved during the years between 1960-1974, just before the division. Nonetheless, there are also some differences, caused mainly by political and other circumstances that had to do with the Cyprus issue, which resulted in a different historical development for the two sovereignties, different needs in building stock and therefore, different priorities related to resolving their spatial and urban issues. Keywords Cyprus Republic, self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of North Cyprus, planning, Legal Framework, Spatial Development Introduction Cyprus has been a divided country-island since the Turkish invasion of 1974. The intercommunal discussions between Greek Cypriots and Turk Cypriots about a solution to the problem and the creation of a United Republic of Cyprus, as the Anan plan had proposed, did not manage to impel towards a mutually acceptable solution. For the time being, two sovereignties exist in the island: the recognizable Cyprus Republic in the South and the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Cyprus in the North. The main result of this division is the creation of an intercommunal conflict about territorial sovereignty. This situation in turn has resulted in the existence of two separate institutional frameworks of urban planning. In this paper, the beginning/birth of urban planning in Cyprus, before the division, will be presented. Then, the two frameworks that were evolved separately after the division will be examined, their administrative structure of the institutions responsible for planning and implementing will be discussed and the problems and criticism about their efficacy will be displayed. The birth of Spatial Planning in Cyprus Spatial planning in Cyprus begun during its colonial Period (1878-1959), and especially during the 40' when an outbreak of typhoid forced the British Colonial Government to act. So, in 1946 the "Streets and Buildings Regulation Law" was introduced. At the same period, the Colonial Government established the Department of Town Planning and Housing, though it's role was consultative. The British presented also the first Planning Bill in 1957, but it was never enacted due to the political instability that was prevailing in Cyprus (guerilla war) at that period (Alkides,2005:26). The legislative framework took form, after the Cyprus independence. More specifically, a Town and Country Planning



Committee initiated the “Cyprus Planning Project” in 1967, that had a long-term planning strategy for the island and medium or short-term strategies for the cities. One year later the government prepared the Town and Country Planning Bill that was enacted into Law in 1972. As Alkides states, this Law “reflected the planning needs of the island through the Plan for the Island, the Local Plans and the Area Schemes” (Alkides,2005:26). The “Plan for the Island” that it has not been applicable until today, was incorporated in the Law in 9 of May 1974 (Association of Cypriots Planners,2014). Nonetheless, the Turkish invasion overturned the needs and circumstances in the whole island and this law was enforced eighteen years later. The war of 1974 created many problems that were inherited to the two sovereignties, which were formed after the war. In the next chapter we are going to see how each of these sovereignties dealt with these problems and how they evolved the previously presented planning context. Planning Framework of Republic of Cyprus (after 1974) The separation of 1974 resulted in the loss of natural resources and territories controlled by the official Government of the State, and moreover, a massive urbanization of the population of refugees occurred, who resettled organized in urban centers (DTPH,2012:1-2). These developments on one hand created new priorities, while on the other hand, prevented an integrated planning for the territories that were still controlled by the Republic of Cyprus , as this would be perceived as an admission of de facto situation that exists on the island. The planning context needed to adjust to the new conditions that the war created. For instance the “Development Plan for the Island” that was a “planning document for the socioeconomic development of the entire state” could not be anymore enacted (DTPH,2009:9). So the first legislative amendment after 1974 was in 1982 when “ the necessary amendments to the Town and Country Planning Act were made, so as to make the preparation of the Statement of Policy and Local Plans, without being required to rely Plan for Isle» (DTHP, 2012:1). A positive regulation that was introduced in 1984 by the above law is the “transfer of building coefficient” which is the perfect tool for protecting or maintaining the urban character of specific areas such as the Walled City of Nicosia or the protected areas in general (Oktay, 2007). Until 1990, the development control of the island was based on the “Streets and Buildings Regulation Law”, that could not provide an efficient control. It referred to building erection as units, “without considering the greater impact that these cause to the broader built and natural environment”. However at the 1st of December of that year the Town and Country Planning Law was enacted and contains the four types of statutory development plans that exist today (Alkides,2005:28-9) which are listed below with hierarchy. • Plan for the Island • Local Plans • Area Schemes • Statement of Countryside policies From 1990 until today there is full implementation of the Town and Country Planning Act and the Department of Town Planning and Housing Department has the responsibility of a very wide range of tasks. With the accession of Cyprus to the European Union, the Department has an ever-increasing pace for better efficiency, with its participation in new activities and programs (ACP,2014). Legislation The Main Legislation Framework consists of the “Town and Country Planning Law” and the “Streets and Buildings Regulation Law”. According to Mpampalikis these are the two laws that encapsulate the implementation and the control of residential development in Cyprus (Mpampalikis,2013). Also, for harmonization with the EU directives, the “Assessment of Environmental Impact Act” was enacted in 2005. All development plans are prepared in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Law (1972). All plans are worked out by the Department of Town Planning and Housing and are approved by the Planning Board (DTPH,2009:9). In Cyprus Republic does not exist a Ministry responsible especially for spatial planning. The DTPH is the central agency of the state, that is in charge of legally binding Local Plan preparation and is subject to the Ministry of Interiors. For organizational and administrative means, the department is divided in five different sectors. The Minister of Finance has the Authority to approve the “Island Plan”. The Minister of Interior has the Authority to approve the rest of the development plans, though he delegated his power to the Planning Board. This board had nine members, including general directors of relevant to planning, ministries, the General director of the Planning Bureau and the Director of DTPH (DTPH,2009; Alkides,2005:26-7). Local government is enforced and plays an important role, since municipalities have received certain powers, like the authority to give planning permits and the possibility to submit proposals to the central government for large projects. Respectively, for the rural areas, the “Community Councils” are able to do the latter (Alkides,2005:94). Problems Apart from the specific geopolitical situation (partition of the island) that do not allow the development of a plan for the entire island, the framework presented above has



some weaknesses, like the absence of regional development plans and the relatively anachronistic “Statement of Countryside Policies” that was revised in 2008. Other problems of the framework presented above, that Mpampalikis notices, are the lack of effective legislation for creating public spaces, the lack of cooperation between local authorities and the inaccurate delineation of protection zones of archaeological sites. Also an impediment to development, is the aspect of the Turkish Cypriot properties that cannot be maintained, utilized or integrated in the urban fabric (Bampalikis, 2013). Planning framework of self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of North Cyprus (1) The planning system in the self-proclaimed TRNC is largely based on the principles of Anglo-Saxon planning systems (Topkan Mesutoglu,2012:1). It is typical, that the regulations for road and building construction, referring to Chapter 96 of the constitution, under British rule, is still in force in the northern part of Cyprus. Ali Guralp stated that “Chapter 96” [Turkish: Fasil 96] is the main instrument to which the planning is subjected. Indeed, to ensure any planning permission, the specifications of any study must comply with Chapter 96 (Guralp, 2013). So the self-proclaimed TRNC “is one of those territories Constitution influences the planning system”. This is the main difference from British planning system, because no such restraints exist in the UK system (Topkan Mesutoglu,2012:4). Due to the implementation of trade embargo, in the territories occupied by Turkish Military forces, planning did not focus on organized development, but instead on immediate issues such as housing needs. The Constitution developed certain provisions relating to the latter. According to Article 44 of the Constitution, “citizens who are not homeowners or do not have sufficient financial resources, have the right to apply for the acquisition of social housing” This operation is known as the Social Housing Act (23/1978) (Sentürk,2014). The Turkish Cypriot framework was actually introduced on the 12 July 1989 when 55/89 Planning Law was enacted. This Law was designed based on the model of Planning Law that was in force in Republic of Cyprus and the British Law dated back 1970 (Topkan Mesutoglu,2012:5). In the next years the new environmental law is introduced and the Delineation of Nicosia’s, Kyrenia’s and Famagusta’s Urban Conservation Areas was implemented (Topkan Mesutoglu,2012:9). From 2004 and afterwards, there has been a huge rise in the construction sector. To avoid unwanted development seven “development ordinances” enacted, mainly for controlling development in protection areas. These ordinances are not effective though, due to the economic pressures for development and the problems of enforcement. Additionally there is an ongoing project since 2010, named “National Physical Plan” that aims to a Spatial Development Strategy for the entire territory of self-proclaimed TRNC (Mesutoglu 2012:10-1). Legislation Two laws are currently in force in the self-proclaimed TRNC for issuing development consents. The main legal framework, among a number of laws affecting spatial development, is the Planning Law. This Law authorizes the Town Planning Department to grant or refuse planning consent to develop in areas where a planning instrument is in force. Contrariwise, where there is no planning instrument, the “Streets and Building Regulation Law” or “Fasil 96” applies, and the Town Planning Department has only an advisory role (Topkan Mesutoglu,2012:11). The Town Planning Department is the planning authority and therefore is responsible for planning legislation and preparing all types planning both at national and local level (Topkan Mesutoglu,2012:1). According to Guralp, only Nicosia is excluded from the above, where “Nicosia Master Plan” has the responsibility for planning (Guralp, 2013). The Town Planning Department is subject under the Ministry of Interior, while the whole planning framework is subject under the “Economic Development Plan”. The different types of plans, that the framework consists of, are listed below: • National Physical Plan, • Local Development Plans, • Priority Area Plan, • Subject (Sector or Topic) Plans. The difference with the previous framework, is that these plans are not legally binding documents but instead they are ordinances as interim planning instruments (Topkan Mesutoglu,2012:5). The Council Of Ministers has the authority to approve National Physical Plan. For the approval of other types of plans a “Joint Board” is comprised out of Municipalities within the Planning Area, District Offices of the relevant district of the Planning Area and the Planning Authority. Planning Authority does not have the right to vote, and all votes are resulted as equal (Topkan Mesutoglu,2012:6). Another important fact is that the “The Streets and Building Regulation Law”, authorizes municipalities and district offices to issue building permissions (Topkan Mesutoglu,2012:11). Problems According to Mesutoglu “it has become very obvious that, the existing legal framework is not strong, comprehensive and responsive enough to deal with spatial development problems”(Topkan Mesutoglu,2012:11). For instance, only approximately 40% of the territory of self-proclaimed TRNC is covered



with statutory planning framework where planning control is in place. In rest of the 60% of northern Cyprus there is no planning instrument in place (Topkan Mesutoglu,2012:1). According to Hoskara et al. , the Turkish Cypriot framework seems to be anachronistic because it does not to take into account significant problems. For example according to the setting of Chapter 96, which was revised several times between 1959 and 1989, any land that has access to public road, is entitled to be built. This regulation is the main cause for the continuing urban sprawl, even in the coastal areas of Keryneia and Famagusta (Hoskara et al., 2009). Also, Greek Cypriot properties are less favourable for development due to the issuing of lawsuits against foreign investors for the use or development of Greek owned property. This property aspect, has diverted the attention of developers to Turkish Cypriot's or publicly owned land, regardless the environmental or the cultural sensitivity of their location (Topkan Mesutoglu,2012:11) intensifying the existing problem of sprawl and unregulated development. Other problems are the absence of an adequate environmental protection policy (Rural Development Sector Programme, 2010:17) and the political interference in the design decisions, that reduce the credibility of the Town Planning Authority (Mesutoglou: 2013:13). Conclusions We conclude this article by making a comparison between the two legislative frameworks that were mentioned above. The similarities and differences that were identified in this research, are listed below: Similarities • Absence of a ministry responsible for planning • No spatial planning at national level • Same baseline of planning framework (British legislation). • Same levels of planning • Fragmentation of space due to the property issue of the Cyprus problem. Differences • Cyprus Republic has a more integrated and revised framework. • Cyprus republic is compliant with the Directives of EU. • Development plans in Cyprus Republic are statutory. Contrariwise the development plans in self-proclaimed TRNC are not legally-binding. • Planning in self-proclaimed TRNC, is still dependant to the Constitutional Law. • Self-proclaimed TRNC lacks the essential planning tools. Convergence of the two separate frameworks will not be a serious threat, since they arise from the same context that was created by the British Colonial Authorities and evolved from Cyprus Republic Authorities. Harmonization of the Legislative Framework of self-proclaimed TRNC with the EU legislation, will cover most of the gap that exists today. The main problem of the planning framework is the absence of an integrated spatial development plan for the whole island and also for both of the two sovereignties, caused mainly due to the questionable situation about sovereignty in the island. So the current political situation does not support the needs or the efforts that are made for integrated planning, that aims for a sustainable development. Political stability and bicomunal cooperation can produce effective results that will take into account the possibility of a future solution to the Cyprus Problem and the need for a spatial Development Plan for the whole island. Notes 1. According to Protocol n° 10 of the Treaty of Accession, the application of the *acquis communautaire* is suspended in [self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of] Northern Cyprus. The EU Council of 26 April 2004, recommended that some of the funds earmarked for the northern part of Cyprus in the event of a settlement had to be used to put an end to the isolation through encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriots. Since 2004 efforts have been made to help the Turkish Cypriots move forward to comply with the EU *acquis communautaire* in a number of areas (Topkan Mesutoglu,2012:1). References Onal Hoskara, S. Tevfikler Cavusoglu, B. and Ongul, Z. (2009) "Legal frameworks and housing environments in North Cyprus". METU Journal of Foreign Affairs, 26 (1), p. 81-100. Topkan Mesutoglu, L. (2012) "From suspension to approximation: Tale of the challenges of spatial planning efforts is a "divided" Island". In: 26th AESOP Congress. Ancara, 11-15 July. Alkides, C. (2005) "Legal and Administrative Aspects of Planning in Cyprus". 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New towns from the twentieth and twenty first centuries

Dunia Mittner

University of Padua, Italy

dunia.mittner@unipd.it

The aim of this paper is to present the results of a comparative research on the subject of New towns built all over the world during the Twentieth and Twenty first centuries, considered as a relevant archive/tool for a reflection on the project of the city and on the themes the city offers to the architectural project. New towns aren't considered for the special character given to them by being conceived all together, but for the exploration of an urban dimension which is present in a much wider number of examples. The research has been developed through three different steps: 1. the collection of the empirical material on new towns and the construction of the archive through the definition of five criteria in order to understand which and how many towns have been built all over the world: the existence of an overall project, the dimensional relations of the new town compared to eventually existing settlements, the internal articulation of the functional components (residential, work, leisure, mobility), a minimum number of settled population, the at least partial realization of the project; 2. the decomposition of the projects through the fundamental elements organizing the shape and the general lay-out, through five layers conceived as main tools in order to organize the technical observation of the examples: the lay-out of roads and infrastructural elements, the shape of the built environment, the mainly natural open spaces, the central parts of the town, the minimum units of urban organization; 3. the identification of the elements of regularity and difference. The identification of the themes mainly characterizing each new town and the research of the main mutual relations brought to the identification of five main ways (models) of the urban composition: the one characterized by some main axes strictly connected to central open spaces; by the serial repetition of the building elements; by the articulation and hierarchy of the central parts, lay-outs and units; by the composition and freedom of the urban elements; the reticular city.

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**Assessing correlation between Community Participation and satisfaction in Urban regeneration Projects: A comparative study of Tianzifang in Shanghai China and Kariakoo in Dar es salaam in Tanzania**

Joseph Paulo Layson

Tongji University, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, China

chucujose@yahoo.co.uk

Urban regeneration projects in developed and developing countries are facing various Challenges. More over the issue of challenges of community participation in regeneration projects is less documented particularly on correlation between public participation and satisfaction. In recent decades bottom up planning approach has been advocated as an approach for sustainable development planning whereby local actors participate in decision making. But how top down meets bottom up planning is less documented as well as correlation between participation and satisfaction. In this research, correlation between public participation, public satisfaction and partnership in urban regeneration projects is investigated. A comparative study of China and Tanzania is done. The Planning Process and policies of these two countries is studied, analyzed and compared. This research seeks to answer the questions by comparing two countries Tanzania and China. The comparative of Planning Approach during participation process in different countries is less documented. The research involved primary and secondary sources to obtain sufficient informations. For collection of primary data, the set of questionnaires, targeted at the residents were administered using systematic sampling method on household. Data collected were analyzed using (SPSS). Also, both descriptive (tables, pictures, charts, cross tab, agreement index) and inferential tools (regression and ANOVA) were used to analyze the data collected. Logistic regression models were estimated to investigate the relationship of public participation with project satisfaction. This is through close ended questionnaires on views of the project eg 'very satisfactory', 'satisfactory' or 'poor'. Cross-tabulation of logistic regression results was done in a comparative analysis. The preliminary results revealed that it is not necessary that the more the participation the more the satisfaction, hence the more the quality of service/plan.

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From the Tennessee Valley Act to the European strategic energy technology plan. Building Federal States and planning regional development.

Francesco Velo

University Of Pavia, Italy

fvelo@eco.unipv.it

FD Roosevelt's Tennessee Valley Initiative saw the light in the 1930s. The project stands as a cornerstone of planning, for its ability of combining rural, industrial and social development and, most of all, for giving a fundamental contribution of the re-shape of National, Regional and Federal Governments of the US of America, adapting their competencies, methods of intervention and consequently allowing the birth of new strategic partnerships. The TVA gave a fundamental contribution in bringing the economy of the US out of the crisis. Almost Eighty years after, the European Union launched several strategic actions under the umbrella of the European strategic energy technology plan. These actions, linked to the Europe 2020 and 2050 Strategies, may be the occasion for a deep reflection and consequently lead to innovative actions, launching a new cycle of continental development. The premises could look the same as the ones of US 1930s. In this perspective, the



paper wishes to propose a comparison between the main actions and results of the TVA initiative and the ones foreseen today by the EU Plan, highlighting possible similarities and opportunities. The two initiatives share, indeed, the same Continental dimension: similarly, they look for strategic industrial sectors (energy) as levers of development and most of all call for a transversal involvement of other sectors, including research (basic and applied), education and policy/government actors. They both ask for a new definition of regional/State/Federal competencies, they promote collaborations between public and private actors. As conclusions, the paper wishes to propose a reflection on the potentialities of the EU Energy plan as a laboratory for promoting policy/planning innovation, starting from a specific industrial sector and spreading at wider level, in full coherence with Social Market Economy principles as new emerging European economic and social model.

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Participative Budgeting in Poland – Missing Link in Urban Regeneration Process?

Dorota Kamrowska-Zaluska

GDANSK University of Technology, Poland

dzaluska@pg.gda.pl

In the last thirty years Poland has gone a long way from centrally-steered system to free-market economy and most importantly toward democracy. The country went through the process of decentralization. At the same time the role of public participation in planning is increasing rapidly, but the way the public consultation process is conducted still needs improvements. Recently, many new instruments of empowering the community are being introduced. One of the most important is participatory budgeting, which is becoming more and more present in Polish cities. On the other hand, urban regeneration is one of the most important challenges that Polish cities face; more than half of the historic structures of Polish cities are in need of some kind of urban regeneration. In many places social and economic revitalization is also essential. This situation is caused by the lack of investments and modernization of urban tissue for the last few decades, as this was never priority of former political system’s governments. Recently, the Polish National government acknowledged the importance of the problem. Last year, legislative work to introduce, for the first time, the Bill on urban regeneration on national level was accelerated. In the last decade many comprehensive regeneration programs on local level were prepared. But though there are EU funds that are relatively easily accessible for single regeneration projects it is difficult to finance comprehensive and integrated ones. Construction of operational programs and limited resources lead to isolated actions – so called “confetti regeneration”. Technical and transport infrastructural investments, which are a part of comprehensive regeneration programs, are financed by the public sector. We can also observe an increasing role of NGO’s in neighborhood regeneration process, but their scope of actions is mostly limited to soft projects. It is justified to raise a question whether participatory budget can fill this gap and be a source of financing for local community needs? This paper will show examples of projects financed from participatory budget in three Polish cities: Poznan, Gdansk and Sopot. It will also consist of analyses of structure of participatory budgets expenditures and the influence of projects on the neighborhood and the city. Moreover, it will try to assess long-term influence and identify barriers, challenges and opportunities of using this instrument in urban regeneration process.

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Promoting Participatory Budgeting in Canada, <http://www.chs.ubc.ca/participatory/> Pilotażowy projekt Budżet Obywatelski 2014 w Gdańsku, 1013. City of Gdansk <http://www.budzetobywatelskigdansk.pl/>

Why does neutral third party mediation not exist in Finnish planning and policy making?

Lasse Peltonen

Finnish Environment Institute, Finland

lasse.peltonen@ymparisto.fi

In increasingly fragmented societies, social complexity, the presence of contentious public problems and the growing frustration towards standard participatory venues are driving planning practices towards of new modes of mediated negotiation, collaboration and consensus building. In an effort to understand the preconditions of adopting novel collaborative methods in Finnish planning and policy making, a research visit focusing on American practices of third party mediation in environmental and public policy processes was conducted. The comparison between the two contexts begs the question: Why does this field of practice not exist in countries like Finland? Answers to this question are sought from four interrelated perspectives 1) institutional-legal traditions; 2) Trust towards government; 3) The emphasis on “public interest” in planning and policy ; 4) Cultural characteristics relevant to conflict resolution. It is argued that the prevailing traditions incorporate high trust in public authorities, and continue to rely on the “public interest” as a source of legitimacy for public officials and planning professionals. Also, the paper aligns with and further develops an important observation made by Herbert Kelman (2005) on the tradeoff between trust and third party intervention in conflict. Where systemic trust is high, as in the Finnish case, no need is seen for mediated negotiation – and where it is low, mechanisms are needed to overcome that gap. Participatory, deliberative methods are less in demand where top-down processes deliver outputs and retain their legitimacy (Löfstedt 2005). Understanding these differences helps adapting mediated negotiation and collaborative practice in the Finnish context.

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**PITCH 13.1: ETHICS & JUSTICE IN PLANNING:
EMERGING ETHICAL ISSUES IN A GLOBAL SOCIETY, ROOM 136, JULY 9 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: CLAUDIA BASTA**

Neo-liberal Urban Policies and Social Inequality in the Historic Environment of Istanbul: The Issue of Gentrification

Aysegul can

University of sheffield, United Kingdom

trp11ac@sheffield.ac.uk

This paper will focus on the renovation and regeneration projects, as well as the gentrification concept in regards to neoliberal urban politics in the historic neighbourhoods of Istanbul. Gentrification, being the next step after renovation and regeneration, reveals significant problems in the social structure of the city such as displacement, social polarization, social inequality and damage to the historical environment. Besides examining at first the diverse and complex relationships between regeneration and renovation projects and gentrification processes, one of the pivotal aspects of the present study is to understand why, in certain cities, gentrification occurs after renovation and regeneration projects. To investigate these points, world cities concept, rise of FBS and gentrification concept will be firstly examined. Investigating these points will help to understand (i) interventions of the state, (ii) organisations that have been operating in these processes and (iii) association between work and social life with the effect of gentrification. Another reason for this research is that to understand how a conflict such as state-led gentrification reflected on public opinion and what kind of reaction, such as protests and willing or unwilling social mobilization, have occurred against state-led gentrification. To investigate these issues and the reason behind the increase in state intervention, supply and demand aspects of the gentrification, displacement and loss of cultural heritage will be analysed. As a case study, I will also refer to Tarlabasi and Galata districts. These case studies will analyze effects of gentrification process on the social dynamics of the city and the links between larger-scale authorities such as local or national state and inhabitants of the neighbourhoods. In addition to that, two case studies will give an insight of the changing nature of urban policies and practices and their effects on the inhabitants as well as the conflicts and vulnerabilities in the neighbourhoods.

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Beyond social justice. Exploring the moral stance of planning

Willem Buunk

Windesheim university of applied sciences, Netherlands

ww.buunk@windesheim.nl

Spatial planning is ofte driven by a social cause. Be it the need to provide for affordable housing or the creation of healthy living environments, planning tradionally is guided predominantly by an moral framework that centres around social justice. Both in practice and in theory, planning is seen as an instrument for an honest and just distribution of resources in society. After the property boom of the past decades, economic crisis and a (further)



reformation of the welfare state in many western societies, the role of planning has changed. Some argue that planning has become an instrument of neo-liberal government machinery, serving the market forces. Other claim that good planning needs to serve community building or promote alternative lifestyles with guerrilla gardening of urban 'food systems'. This paper explores the moral stance of planning, and discusses whether planning or planners should have a moral stance in our pluralist society. It draws upon the moral foundations theory of Jonathan Haidt to get a more complete picture of the variety of underlying values that may play a role in planning. The outcome of empirical analysis of the variety of views on spatial development issues and on nature is used to illustrate six principally different normative positions people may hold. The paper argues that justice, or indeed social justice, cannot be the only moral frame that guides planning or planners. Traditional community values, abstract guiding ideals and preferences for radical individual autonomy are three important competing moralities that planners need to be able to recognise and take into account.

Haidt, J. en J. Graham 2007 When morality opposes justice, Social Justice Research 20 (1) 98-116 Haidt, J. 2012 The righteous mind. Why good people are divided by politics and religion New York: Pantheon MacIntyre, A., 2007, After virtue. Third edition ed. Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press

Planning Loss – A Capabilities-based Approach to the Distribution of Burdens in Planning Policy

Anthony Quinn

UCL, United Kingdom

anthony.quinn.13@ucl.ac.uk

Developed as a response to the failure of traditional welfare economics to address the complexity and diversity of the needs of individuals, the 'capabilities approach' is a theoretical attempt to capture all aspects of human well being in manner sensitive to the requirements of public policy. Rather than focussing on narrow, purely economic indicators such as GDP, the capabilities approach examines the opportunities people have to achieve the kind of life they themselves see as valuable. The approach provides an inherently subjective measure of policy success, where individual agency, participation and co-evolution are primary. To put this in slightly more technical terms, capabilities thinking locates itself in the space between resource provision and the utility that it ultimately seeks to produce, and tries to understand what mechanisms might be installed to try to facilitate this transition. For these reasons, the capabilities approach appears to provide an ideal framework for the analysis of a co-evolutionary approach to planning issues. This it does; the approach has provided a growing number of academic researchers with the tools to satisfy the requirements of policy, theory and practice in the fields of planning and environmental justice. What I would like to explore in this paper however is an area that has thus far been entirely neglected in the literature. In stressing opportunities to achieve desired outcomes, capabilities analysis has failed to address the other core requirement of justice theory, responsibility. This is understandable insofar as capabilities theory was developed to address the needs of those in a position of disadvantage where ensuring a minimum standard of well being is the primary goal. As the theory has developed however, it has found application in broader problems of justice where its apparent inability to address the distribution of societal and environmental burdens has severely restricted its efficacy. This paper will present a consistently co-evolutionary response to this oversight, rooted in a 'participatory parity' approach to justice.

Capabilities Approach, Environmental Justice, Environmental Burdens, Participatory Justice



How can planners safeguard public interest against private and sectional interest? - Changes in planners' loyalties in transitional China

Xin Feng

The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

trp12xf@sheffield.ac.uk

With the rapid development of urban planning in China, urban planners are becoming a larger and larger group. Since planners are seldom in the eye of public in China, little is known about them. Urban planning in China is characterized by 'a top down approach, high density urban development and extensive urbanization' (Hahn, Thomas, 2006) and urban planning is mostly treated as a technocratic process. What is the role of planners in the planning process? What room for manoeuvre do they apply their professional codes of loyalty to make a difference? This research intends to explore how planners' professional codes of loyalty impact the decision-making process in urban planning in transitional China. The research design will be based on a mixed-methods strategy of qualitative research, including document analysis and semi-structured interviews for data collection. It expects to contribute practice a better understanding of how planners make a difference in the decision-making process in urban planning in transitional China.

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Can innovative (non-)design instigate social change?

Caroline Newton

University College London, United Kingdom

caroline.newton@mac.com

In this contribution I argue that a deeper understanding is needed about how the planning apparatus produces the unplanned and the un-plannable. Today the not-designed and the un-designable are crucial spaces, crucial cracks that allow an appropriation of the urban by its residents. It allows the reclaiming of urban decision making by the grassroots. Understanding the unplanned is thus needed not to re-order the informal – to formalise it - but to look for a counter hegemonic planning, maybe what Miraftab (2009) would call insurgent planning. Thus the planning questions shift from "where do things belong" (classical modern and functional planning) to "to whom do things belong", bringing Lefebvre's right to the city back to centre stage. Following de Souza (2010) and Purcell (2002) this is not simply understood as "the right to a better, more "human" life in the context of the capitalist city" but as a true restructuring of the powers and power relations that produce the urban. From this follows that the practice of the urban planner needs to be deconstructed and recalibrated in order to deal with the urban project in a way that supports and even instigates this appropriation. The role of the designer, the role of the planner is put under scrutiny. The protagonist in the whole (urban) design practice is no longer the 'expert' planner, but rather the informal community-based, grassroots processes and the accompanying strategies and activism that have the ability to transform the city. Central to this reasoning is the idea of critical design as a "mediation of theory and practice in social transformation" (Friedmann, 1987). This way of working calls for an innovative attitude in which design and planning are reconfigured. Urban design practice becomes something more - it becomes an activator for change. This recalibrated practice will be illustrated in a second part of the contribution by innovative examples from around the globe.

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The Paradoxes and Solutions of Rural Compulsory Education Planning in China

Ze Zhang, Ying Gu

Tongji University, China

109377429@163.com

To improve the efficiency of rural school, China has begun consolidating rural primary and secondary schools since the 1990s, and a series of negative problems started to appear, such as the education unfairness between urban and rural areas, the long commute of the rural students and the fading rural community culture. Based on the evolution study of the primary and secondary schools in several counties of china, these negative effects are analyzed in the aspects of planning system and external factors. Finally, three solutions were proposed in the planning approval processes and the management philosophy: 1) strengthen the participation of community groups in planning decisions, and avoid plannings that "save government expenditure while increase social costs"; 2) match the finance and administration in the management of public affairs on the planning and management level; 3) optimize the allocation of public finances and make compulsory education both efficient and equitable as one public goods.

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**PITCH 15.1: PLANNING HISTORY & CULTURAL HERITAGE:
THE MULTIFACETED NATURE OF PLANNING HISTORY, ROOM 104, JULY 9 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: JOKS JANSSEN & KARL FISCHER**

International urbanism of one corporate town in two phases: Batanagar in the 1930s and 2010s

Marketa Brezovska

Brno University of Technology, Czech Republic

brezovskam@gmail.com

My paper aims to contribute to the research on comparative planning focused on international corporate urbanism. Generally, grounded in Lefebvre's theory of "production of space", it seeks to identify the process and implications of globalization tendencies on the development of early industrial cities in comparison with postindustrial cities of today while exploring the aspects that this specific production of space entails. Specifically it studies the case of the former Czechoslovak Baťa shoe company, whose model of an "ideal industrial town", its production and export to Europe and also to overseas has been one of the first examples of implementation of corporate urbanism on a global scale. The case study illustrates how a 1930s model of the Indian enterprise city, Batanagar, is since 2006 being replaced by a new one: the model of a city-venture, in which the actual production of shoes is strictly separated from the new production of lifestyle. This model can today be found on the outskirts of large cities throughout the world, and especially in countries of the global South, where it clearly reflects the socio-economic transformation of the whole society, from a production driven, to a consumption driven society. The examination, comparison, and conclusion of the two models study contribute on larger scale to the critical debate on the international planning. **KEY WORDS** Baťa's international planning, production of place, industrial vs. postindustrial development, corporate architecture and urbanism.

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A co-evolved educational mind: professional and academic experiences in Jaqueline Tyrwhitt's career

Paola Zanotto

IUAV University of architecture Venice, United Kingdom

paola.zan8@gmail.com

One of the main aspects that concern architectural and planning education is the fact that is not linear in references and models, unlike in pure scientific fields. The quality of the projects and the skills of the designers are not related just to the new tools created by the technological progress, but to a series of past experiences that can provide suggestions for proposals in the current age. For this reason historiography is essential in the planner's education, and should teach the students to construct a critical approach, because it provide the first selection and filter i the choose of the reference, fundamental in the architect's and planner's training. The aim of this paper is dual: to introduce a new kind of figure in the contemporary history of architecture, and to point out the educational approach during the 50s and 60s in some planning courses at the School of Planning and Research for Regional Development, the CIAM Summer school, The Universities of Yale and Harvard. The courses were given by Jaqueline Tyrwhitt (1905-1983): she was an English landscape architect, an educator and editor, who served as secretary in the CIAM congresses for more than 10 years. She got involved in a world-wide network of scholars and professionals such as Sigfried Giedon, Marshall McLuhan, Jose Luis Sert, and others. In



particular this paper will illustrate the collaborative process between her and her collaborator: a dynamic interaction and exchange process, which can be defined as an essential part of the contemporary history of architecture; we can call it “an intellectual infrastructure”, oriented to a process of further co-evolution in the planning field. Jaqueline Tyrwhitt took a primary part in that process, and she can be an exclusive point of view to discover and define the nature of it. She can be an original witness to study when some topics that are still on current debate nowadays, arose for the first time, for instance the ecological issue or the new role of the media. The paper will focus in particular on three experiences, enlightening the common aspects and the individual peculiarities.

-Edited by Gwen Bell and Jaqueline Tyrwhitt “Human Identity in the Urban Environment”, Published June 30th 1972 by Penguin Books; -Ellen Shoshkes “Jaqueline Tyrwhitt: a funding mother of Modern Planning” article for the Planning Perspectives, Issue 21, Number , 2/April 2006 , pp. 179-197; -Ellen Shoshkes, “Jaqueline Tyrwhitt: A Transnational Life in Urban Planning and Design” Ashgate Publishing, Burlington, USA, 2013; --Michael Darroch “Interdisciplinary Vocabularies at the University of Toronto’s Culture and Communication Seminar, 1953-1955” article for the Media in Transition 6: stone and papyrus, storage and transmission, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 24-26 April 2009;

Can the subaltern plan? From Objected Possibility to Objective Possibility

Meirav Aharon - Gutman

Technion, Israel

meiravaq@technion.ac.il

For the past two decades, urban scholarship in Israel has focused on the documentation and analysis of processes of erasure of the existing built environment in Israel undertaken on the eve of 1948 with the aim of producing a modern society in a modern nation-state. The main tools for the planning and design of the space were comprehensive urban planning and modern architecture. These paradigms shaped the Israeli urban landscape. In this process, architects and planners applied knowledge from the Euro-American world to Israel without developing an original doctrine of urban planning and thus without bringing into account the local people and materials. But were the alternative options in fact fully erased, or is it still possible to identify places in the city that operate under the radar of the professional planning and architecture community and sustain “other” kinds of structures and activities? Or in other words: can the subaltern plan? These questions will be answered through a study of non-establishment synagogues serving Jews of Asian-African descent. The novelty of this research lies in the theoretical and methodological platform on which it is based, namely a transposition of Max Weber’s category of objective possibility (1949) from the archive to the city, from the realm of social-historical research to urban studies. Non-establishment synagogues are among the only public spaces in which Jews of Asian-African descent enjoyed a measure of freedom with respect to liturgical style and, more relevantly, to the synagogue’s plan and design, enabling these places to embody a host of “alternative possibilities.” The main contribution of this research lies in identifying and analyzing the conditions in which subaltern group plan and design. Identifying the objected possibility as an objective possibility represents the first step toward creating a new and original urban theory. Our research aims to address lacunas in various related fields of study, including the failure to recognize the importance of the synagogue as a public space; the more general dearth of social studies about synagogues in Israel; and the absence of studies about the planning and architecture of Mizrahi synagogues after the establishment of the state. There is to date almost no studies about synagogues in Israel whose focus is the urban scale.

Spivak, G. C. 1988. Can the Subaltern Speak? In R. Guha and G. Chakravorty Spivak, (eds), Selected Subaltern Studies, pp. 66-109, Oxford University Press, 1988

**Le Corbusier and Bogota: more than just a pilot plan***Doris Tarchopulos**Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia*dtarcho@javeriana.edu.co

This essay is the basis for a thesis, according to which an urban transcendent planning tool belonging to the functional ideology of the Modern Movement may be acknowledged as being of prime importance. The theme is the Plan for Bogotá, elaborated in several phases by Le Corbusier and Josep Lluís Sert & Paul Lester Wiener between 1949 and 1963, This is a work which has been very sparsely mentioned in international historiography of architecture and/or urban planning, and has generated little or no critical interest or deep analysis as part of the Latin American regional case , or particularly, that of Bogotá. This Plan, besides its projectual and instrumental novelties, is remarkable for its historical, methodological and practical dimensions and for its dialectic between the values and principles that guided it and its final product, the city itself. Consequently, the paper is centered on an analysis of the transcendent urban Plan for Bogotá, being circumscribed to certain aspects thought to be relevant on two levels: that of the Modern Urbanism, as being universal, and of the local town planning, directly associated to the Plan itself. The first delves on the ideas and their transformation as well as their application in specific projects by Le Corbusier, Sert and Wiener and their technical significance. The second refers to what may be termed as Bogotá's own planning culture and to concrete events involved in the experiences and local repercussions of the Plan. Several significant events point out the historical importance of the Plan. It was not only the second and last time for le Corbusier and Sert to work together in town planning, 16 years after participating in the Maciá Plan for Barcelona, but also the only Plan for a Latin American city completely worked out by Le Corbusier, having signed a formal contract for that purpose. In the Colombian scope the Plan may be considered a significant event for Colombian society, involving it as a whole in a project that became part of its own future development by the creation of a pioneering instrument.

Almandoz, Arturo. (2003). The Emergence of Modern Town Planning in Latin America after a Historiographic Review. Finnish research seminar on Latin America, Helsinki. University of Helsinki. Morshed, Adnan (2002) "The Cultural Politics of Aerial View. Le Corbusier in Brazil (1929). Journal of Architectural Education. 55/4: 201-210. Mumford, E. (2010). Josep Lluís Sert, the CIAM "Heart of the City" and the Bogota Plan: Precursor to Urban Design, 1447 - 1953. Le Corbusier in Bogota. 1947-1951. Uniandes. Bogotá, Universidad de los Andes and Universidad Javeriana. 2.

From Interpretation of the past to plan the future: Studies of territorial systems by Saverio Muratori*Silvia Tagliazucchi**Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Italy*silvia.tagliazucchi@gmail.com

The Architect Saverio Muratori has defined the territory << the highest proportional category of the organic system of the anthropic space >>. [1] This definition is the conclusion of a long process of comparison with the context, comparison that Muratori has developed throughout his career. This thinking led him at the end of his life, to try to give a concrete interpretation , through the interpretation of the territory, with his work , unpublished, Studi per una operante storia del territorio. This work consisted in interpretive maps at different scales. Muratori investigated on limits of the relationship between the civilization and the territory, limits encountered nowadays in the idea of planning. The maps describe every kind of aspect of the society: anthropology, sociology, economy and politic. Muratori recognized a diachronic succession of the civil system respect at the territorial system in a sort of universal and real distribution that described the different aspects of the human being. Muratori's assistant, Guido Marinucci, described efficiently his territorial studies as << a scheme to critic setting of the territorial problem, to approach the planning of a civilization like ours ... In this work, they are identified as fundamental topics about the constitutive characters of territorial system: historical



periods; populations and also the elements that formed the territorial system (streets, rural fields, points of connection, limits) >> [2] The final end of this specifically study is underlining the importance of the signs that history has left us for a better future. << And it will be the story to teach us, not only to inform us, but to make us free. ... we will start to understand better the general sense of the process and to do not influence misleadingly on the most efficient in the limits of the real possible >>. [3] Note: 1- S. Muratori, *Civiltà e territorio*, 1967, cit. p. 25 2- G. Marinucci, *Sommario delle attività scientifiche, didattiche, professionali*, Roma 1979, cit. p. 10 2- S. Muratori, *Civiltà e territorio*, 1967, cit. p. 547

-Muratori Saverio, Civiltà e territorio, Centro studi di storia urbanistica, Roma 1967 -Cataldi Giancarlo, Per una scienza del territorio: studi e note, Unedit, Firenze 1972 -Marinucci Guido, Sommario delle attività scientifiche, didattiche, professionali, Roma 1979 -Muratori Saverio, Studi per una operante storia del territorio, unpublished, conserved by Poletti Library in Modena (Italy)

From a Place Identity Movement to a Urban Regeneration Bricolage

Szu Wen Fang, Horng Chang Hsieh

National Chen Kung University, Taiwan

cth1921@hotmail.com

Tainan, the ancient capital of late Ming Dynasty in Taiwan, has a partially preserved central business district with some solid old houses and street fronts that reminiscent the good old maritime days. Thanks to the eastward planning policies that emphasize on the development of the hinterland, this area is able to secure its human scale and the aura of some quay hustling, although with worn-out shop houses and some beat-down empty lots and remains. Starting from 1996, some social groups aimed to restore the ancient glory and the place identity of a “Capital town”, a series of art and folk activities were held to re-imagine the image of place identity. Those movements did not result in any particular success of Imagineering; nevertheless, an invitation has been started to participate in branding this place. More young artists and entrepreneurs came with their globalized imagination of how they can reuse those exiting built environment to create a home of their own. In what Nicholas Bourriaud called “radicant”(1) phenomenon, they have turned the “Five-Canal-Area” into a hybrid that resembles the ancient town in scale but exotic in its appearances. The maneuver of these regeneration activities is still going on constantly that seems fitting to call it a “bricolage” (a la Levi-Strauss). This study will be an ethnographic research. Through field study examining the location, using type and the elements preserved and in-depth interview the related artists, the result showed that the original network of local social groups and artists’ friendship were devoted to the old houses revitalization, mostly being cafés, restaurants or galleries, which linked old and new and thus became the power of encouraging new participants. Keywords : place-making; place identity; relational aesthetics, the radicant; urban regeneration.

(1)Nicholas Bourriaud. 2009. *The Radicant*.New York: Lukas & Sternberg.

The Archaeological Site as A Living Component Of The City: The Case of Ayasuluk Hill in Selçuk, İzmir

Leyla Mirjam Erol

Middle East Technical University, Turkey

leylamirjam@gmail.com

The current character and historic context of a place, maturing constantly over time, is defined by the socio-economic conditions from its past. Archeological heritage - described as part of the material heritage comprising all vestiges of human existence by ICOMOS - transmit messages from the development process of the city and give people a sense of place. The study aims to consider the issue of conservation based decisions in urban development changing the accessibility, perception and use of an archaeological site. Archaeological sites which



are naturally synthesized with the life of the inhabitants are separated from the city because of these planning decisions made assumedly as conservation of the site. Accordingly, decisions if made without taking the importance of its position for inhabitants into account can cause an isolation and alienation of the site from citizens, to forget the value of the place and change it into a place used only by tourists. Heritage value is a balance of the value of the historic artifact and the social value defined by the daily practice. As an example Ayasuluk Hill in Selçuk / Izmir which has been settled since 10000-8000 BC. and because of its important role from the archaic times has many historical and cultural assets in its boundaries has been examined. The traces of the historic settlements physically have an explicit effect on the formation of today's modern city of Selçuk; moreover the archaeological site plays socially an important role for inhabitants perceived in their mental maps. The conservation decisions, defined by why-s and determining how-s of integrating historical beings that remains in the modern urban fabric and memories that are preserved in the minds of inhabitants, should treat artifacts as active components of the urban morphology rather than simply considering them inactive and non-living aesthetic, cultural and spiritual items.

Cuthbert, A.R., (2006)The Form Of Cities Political Economy and Urban Design. Oxford:Blackwell

Lowenthal,D.1990.The Past is a foreign country. Cambridge,University Press Mason, R. 2008. "Assessing Values in Conservation Planning". *The Heritage Reader. London: Routledge.*

Conservation and Sustainable Renewal of Historic Towns and Villages: Two Cases Study in Jiangsu, China

Wenjun Hou, Tianyang Ge, Jianqiang Yang

Southeast University, China

houwenjun@outlook.com

In recent years many historic villages and towns are suffering the damage during the rapid urbanization in China, especially in the southeastern coastal areas, whose economic develop fastest. 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: how to survive? The paper studied two historic villages and towns in Jiangsu province, China, which are 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. Then, through the research on two typical cases, The paper Summarized their common problems under the current conservation system in China, which are stress of land-use transformation, missing of the original life pattern, economic downturn, material space aging and hollowing out of population. To solve these problems, the paper proposes four strategies: first, old conservation methods should be combined with adaptive regeneration methods. Second, with the premise of protection, introduce and develop suitable commercial activities. Third, establish cultural development network. The last, government should pay more attention on the effects of conservation policy, not just give the historic towns and villages only titles.

Lailingyao, Yangjianqiang. 2007. "Residents' life and water environment change of historic village in Jiangsu: a case study Lishi". Development of Small Cities & Towns, pp.38-42. Yangjianqiang. 2009. "Conservation and development of historic villages in Yangtze river delta: a case study of Lishi village". City Planning Review.

The different stories of a place

Gerdy Verschuure

Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

g.a.verschuure-stuip@tudelft.nl

Appointing the pedestrian crossing on Abbey Road (London, UK) as a listed monument is exemplary for the changing ideas on the preservation of monuments and historic sites in the last decades. This pedestrian crossing



was not listed as a monument for its beauty, authenticity or its unique role in architectural history, which are normally criteria for a monumental status. It was listed because it was the décor of the Beatles last album cover and iconic for British pop music. The story of this spot, its cultural or human aspect which touched the physical world, is gaining importance in preservation in research as well as policy. In the Netherlands, this changing perspective started with the Nota Belvedere (Feddes, 1999) influencing transformation and preservations of sites, monuments and landscapes in the last decades. Identification and adaptation of the story of the place will contribute to define the meaning, identity and historic continuity of a place. But every place may have a great variety of stories to tell. Which story can be told in what way? This contribution will explore influence of culture on the landscape and therefor in the story of the place. Second, it explores a way of grouping of what kind of stories can be told in what way. Three various-small sized- Dutch transformation projects are described to explain this classification.

Bos J., De opleverende factor van fort St Michiel in: Monumenten, jg 34, 11/ 2013, p 10-12
Nora, P., Between Memory and history, les lieux de memoire in: Representation 26, 1989, p 18
Schama, S., Landscape and memory, Harper Collins, Londen, 1995, p 17



**PITCH 16.1: PLANNING METHODOLOGY & PLANNING PROCESS:
PLANNING PRACTICE PERSPECTIVES, ROOM 109, JULY 9 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: HENK VAN DER KAMP**

**Stated preference in the valuation of recreational pedestrian environment based on route choice behavior:
A case study in Shanghai, China**

*Jun Liu, Hao Yang Wan, Dd Wang, Wei Zhu,
Tong ji University, China*

871075031@qq.com

Walking environment is an important issue in public health and quality of life. The paper aims to contribute to the methods of evaluating and improving walking environment by exploring the underlying mechanisms of pedestrians' route choice behavior in stroll activities. Stated preference (SP) method is used to investigate how walking environment attributes, such as road crossing, traffic volume and detour, influence pedestrian walking behavior (Kelly et al., 2011). Respondents were presented with hypothetical routes for choice, generated with SP. The behavioral data were estimated using Discrete Choice Models (DCM) to derive the impact of each attribute on the utility of a route (Ortúzar, 2010). Two different practices are tried in the experiment design from conventional practices. The first is the use of attributes level combinations for orthogonal design, which in theory improves the efficiency and effectiveness of the design. Because according to the nature of DCM, only attribute differences matter for the calculation of choice probabilities. The second is the use of pictures in which attributes are presented in more realistic and holistic manners for the questionnaire. Testified through internet-based experiments, choices using pictures facilitate respondents' cognition and display different model results from choices described using texts only. Collection of route preference data was also conducted in two selected neighborhoods in Shanghai featured for different walking environments. Latent class models incorporating non-linear functions are estimated. The results reveal that traffic volume, pavement width and streets lighting are the main factors influencing pedestrian route choice behavior, and their effects vary across gender, age and neighborhood.

Kelly, C. E., Tight, M. R., Hodgson, F. C., & Page, M. W. (2011). A comparison of three methods for assessing the walkability of the pedestrian environment. Journal of Transport Geography, 19(6), 1500-1508. Ortúzar, J. D. D. (2010). Estimating individual preferences with flexible discrete-choice-models. Food Quality and Preference, 21(3), 262-269.s

Adapting urban areas to face ecological demands the case of Actobe, Kazakhstan

Ainagul Tuyakayevas, Carmen Mendoza - Arroyo

¹Kazakh Leading Academy of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Kazakhstan, ²UIC, Spain

tainaqul@yandex.ru

The Republic of Kazakhstan occupies an important geographical position and is becoming an essential part of the global economy due to the significant growth of its industrial production in the last fifteen years. This situation has increased development and consequently caused negative impact to the preservation of environmental conditions in areas with high residential concentrations, as the city of Actobe. The existing national and municipal laws regulate ecologically safe environmental conditions for new housing developments. However, in most of the existing cities, the full implementation of these regulations does not occur due to the lack of appropriate methodologies to determine and diagnose the existing unfavorable ecological impacts caused by the diverse functioning industrial areas located in central parts of the city. Acknowledging this situation, through this paper we explore a methodology, which incorporates at a pre-design phase, the analysis and systematization of areas according to their level of environmental safety. The objective is to classify areas



susceptible of ecological hazards and accidental risks and establish an important guidance for developing or regenerating existing settlements. The first and second steps of the methodology develop a thorough qualitative analysis of areas susceptible to increase ecological and negative risk impacts based on the assessment of complex ecological and technogenic criterion and the systematization of materials in the city of Aktobe. The third step establishes regulatory tools to enhance urban security according to the diverse risk situations. Ranking territories regarding risk situations allows us to apply regulatory tools that improve security in the city in accordance to the different situations risk. Finally, we suggest urban planning regulations and recommendations that anticipate risk situations for the population and the environment. Based on the data from the conducted research, we conclude that it is possible to establish a specific 'ecological framework' of settlements and preserved areas, in order to guide further optimization of the ecological situation in a region.

1. Aktobe. Master Plan. The explanatory note, Atyrau, 2004., Vol.1, 4. 2. Bizhanov N. Possible natural disasters and technological accidents in Kazakhstan: "Emergency Situations and Civil Defense" Information Collection Materials., Almaty, 2001, vol. 4 (8), p. 23-24. 3. Kruglov Y.V. Environmental requirements for the development of planning restrictions in the design of cities. News of high schools, Civil engineering. Penza, 1996, № 3, p. 108-113. 4. Chistyakova S.B. – Urban planning ecology, tasks and research methods– Moscow, 1985. 5. Perkova M.V. The territory of risk in the general plan of the city, Penza, 2005, p. 117.

Envisioning future sustainable communities: The challenge of representation

Tiina Merikoski

Aalto University, Finland

tiina.merikoski@aalto.fi

Design challenges of land use planning in the 21st century include how the envisioned future community is communicated and illustrated. However, evidence from two architectural competitions in Finland suggests that architects find it difficult to imagine the future design context – that may be very different from the contemporary. A reason for this could be that in planning competitions the design is communicated by the means and tools of the traditional architectural visualization and representation. This tradition sets limitations not only to what is required as competition documents in planning competitions but also to innovation in the search for new solutions for sustainable communities. This paper investigates the role of the prevailing practices and tools in architectural representation in terms of how to illustrate and communicate a future vision of a sustainable community. The paper reflects relevant literature and research with two architectural competitions held in Finland in 2009 and in 2011. The results suggest that competition programs, and more explicitly, the requirements for the design and proposals need to be revised. The holistic demands for sustainability – such as resilience, non-linearity, uncertainty and change – should be better included in the design assignment itself, and taken into account already when considering for instance what documents and illustrations will be required of the submissions. The paper asks whether in a competition where innovations for sustainability and, as in many competitions for sustainable communities, proposals for the development process for decades or even a 100 years ahead are called for, it is reasonable to ask for detailed town plans and architectural street views. Creating as well as evaluating plans and architectural images that do not respond to the design task explicitly, draws the attention away from what is actually important and prevents finding effective proposals for future sustainable communities.

Merikoski T., 2014. *A Holistic view on Sustainable Communities: A design challenge?* [Manuscript in preparation] Pallasmaa J., 2011. *The Embodied Image: Imagination and Imagery in Architecture*. John Wiley & Sons Ltd. Pérez-Gómez A., 2005. *Questions of representation: the poetic origin of architecture*. *Architectural Research Quarterly*, Vol. 9, No. ¾, p. 217-225 Rönn M., Andersson J.E., and Zettersten G.B. (eds.), 2013. *Architectural competitions – Histories and practices*. Rio Kulturkooperativ and KTH Architecture and the Built



Environment Östman L., 2012. A Case Study: The Jury Process in an Ideas Competition for a Small Urban Centre. In Nordic Journal For Architectural Research, Issue 1 2012, p. 119-148

The discourse of efficiency in urban planning

Kristina L Nilsson

Luleå University of Technology, Sweden

[*kristina.l.nilsson@ltu.se*](mailto:kristina.l.nilsson@ltu.se)

K L Nilsson Luleå University of Technology, Unit of Architecture, Dep. of Civil, Environmental and Natural Resources Engineering, SE-97187 Luleå, Sweden Abstract to AESOP Congress in Utrecht July 2014 In Nordic countries 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 realisation of new development in urban areas, not least in metropolitan regions where the demand of building activities are high. Often the urban planning processes are compared with the LEAN concept for effective production chains in production, originating from car manufacturing. Certainly there are inefficient stages in most planning processes to identify and overcome. However, in studies of Nordic urban planning processes one 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. We interpret these tendencies as part of the neo-liberal approach to planning activities. On the other hand, deliberative planning processes with higher degree of public involvement than in traditional urban planning takes more time. When the time allocated for municipal planning processes is shortened there is a risk for reduced openness for citizen's influence, which will compromise the legitimacy of plans. The aim of the paper is to review critically the observed and expected consequences of the efficiency goal on urban planning processes. In addition the concepts of efficiency and effectiveness in the planning concept are discussed. Key Words Efficiency, urban planning, detailed development planning, legitimacy, LEAN planning process

Mäntysalo, R., Nilsson, K., Saglie, I-L. (2013). Legitimacy of informal strategic urban planning - observations from Finland, Sweden and Norway. European Planning Studies, accepted.



**PITCH 17.1: RURAL & REGIONAL PLANNING:
METROPOLITAN DYNAMICS, ROOM 134, JULY 9 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: MICHIEL DEHAENE & PABLO ELINBAUM**

Relations Of Transportation Facilities And Population Dynamics In Local City - Case Study Of Outer Kinki Metropolitan In Japan -

Hiroki Ogawa, Tomoko Miyagawa

Wakayama Univ., Japan, ¹Wakayama Univ., Japan

wogawa@sys.wakayama-u.ac.jp

According to the 2010 census, the total population of Japan is moving laterally. However, many urban areas have already entered an era of population decline. This study focused on local city population dynamics in the population decline era. It clarified the characteristics of areas that exhibit population growth or decline, in particular with regard to transportation facilities (railroads, buses, and arterial roads) that are part of the urban infrastructure in the Kinki metropolitan area. Locally, population dynamics have no relation to the urban infrastructure. As a result, public transportation facilities are undeveloped. Transportation facilities and population dynamics were analyzed using small-area statistics from the national census on GIS in Wakayama city. The population decrease rate was low in areas of close proximity to the main public transport station of the Kinki metropolitan area heading toward central Osaka. In other words, construction of public transportation facilities close to a main station is connected to population stability more than the distance to the nearest station. In addition, regarding automobile traffic, population growth rate is high where there is higher arterial road density. It is thought, as a result, that population stability stems less from making new arterial roads in the suburbs than from raising the density of arterial roads with an existing road.

Hashimoto Sinya, et al, 2009. Relation of public transportation service level and city diffusion by area based population density. City planning review. Special issue, Papers on city planning, 44(1), 117~123. Katagishi Masahiro, et al, 2010. Study on Evaluation and Planning Theme of Suburban Residential Area Focused on Difference of Urban Development Method : Case Study of Kanazawa City. City planning review. Special issue, Papers on city planning, 45(3), 55~60.

Planning capabilities in El Salvador, the cases of the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (MASS) and Los Nonualcos (2000-2012)

Carlos Ferrufino, Andrew Cummings

Universidad Centroamericana "José Simeón Cañas" (UCA), El Salvador

cferrufino@uca.edu.sv

In the last two decades, El Salvador, in Central America, has undergone diverse planning experiences in the urban and rural realms grounded on distinctive territorial approaches. This research intends to review those experiences for three purposes: first, recognize the political and technical capabilities applied by local actors in four case-study plans both in the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (MASS) and "Los Nonualcos" region; second, identify concrete outcomes resulting from the application of these capabilities; and third, visualize endogenous and exogenous factors that condition the way in which actors display their planning capacities. In order to do this, the study applies a conceptual framework that privileges a systemic vision of territory built upon spatial and power relations and drives empirical evidence from four paradigmatic urban and economic development plans at the metropolitan, regional, municipal, and sub municipal scales, focusing its attention in the planning process and interactions between stakeholders. Planning capabilities are classified according to their political and technical nature and include negotiation, coordination, decision taking, scientific knowledge, and



experience. Several results appear to be meaningful for rural and regional planning in El Salvador: actors show solid political and technical capacities, though limited by the lack of fluid interaction with the private sector and difficulties to manage multi scale linkages. New governing bodies and participatory spaces have emerged. Plans have acquired legal support, drive public investment, and resulted in new rules of interaction. However, the effectiveness of these processes seems to be conditioned by three factors: local history, continuity of political authorities and technical teams, and the existence of a clear leadership oriented towards the construction of a territorial development vision.

Albuquerque, F. (2008). Reflexiones sobre desarrollo y territorio en América Latina. Prisma N22, 20-35. Boisier, S. (2004). Desarrollo Territorial y descentralización. El Desarrollo en el lugar y en las manos de la gente. Eure vol. XXX n90, 90-115. Helmsing, A., & Ellinger, P. (2011). La economía política institucional del desarrollo local: dos cuentos de turismo en Brasil. Eure, vol XXXVII, n110, 12-38. Nussbaum, M. (2011). Creating Capabilities. Cambridge, Estados Unidos: Harvard University Press. Schejtman, A., & Berdegué, J. (2006). Desarrollo territorial rural. En J. Begoa, Movimientos Social y desarrollo territorial rural en América Latina (págs. 45-83). Santiago, Chile: RIMISP, Catalonia.

What future for periurban areas? Scenario development in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon

Isabel Loupa-Ramos¹, Jorge Batista e Silva¹, Sebastião Santos², Sofia Ezequiel¹, Lúgia Vaz¹, Ricardo Silva¹,

¹University of Lisbon, Portugal, ²ISCTE, Portugal

isabel.ramos@tecnico.ulisboa.pt

Even though the periurban phenomenon has been in the past understood as merely transitional, in Europe these landscapes might already occupy the same amount of land as consolidated urban areas. Thus, these landscapes have become a “new” space that needs more targeted policies and treated as a “spatial system in its own right” (Rauws and de Roo, 2011:269). Due to its complexity, periurban landscapes are progressively acknowledged in its potential to meet relevant societal challenges. In this context, this paper aims at presenting the development of exploratory scenarios to find plausible futures for different types of periurban areas in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon in 2040. The scenario development procedure builds on the ‘intuitive logics’ approach (Schwarz, 1996) that focuses on the production of a variety of scenarios as starting point for discussion about what may be considered the most sustainable future. The methodological approach includes the integration of expert and stakeholder knowledge (Loupa-Ramos, 2010). In a first phase, critical uncertainties are identified at the scale of the metropolitan area in expert and regional stakeholder workshops. Ideas about the future are collected and structured according to a multidimensional sustainability profile. Narratives and simulations of the future landscapes in four scenarios are produced for communication purposes. In a second phase, based on the initial assumption that periurban areas are not homogeneous, the regional scenarios are downscaled to a set of five types of periurban areas previously identified (cluster analysis). The results provide valuable insights on the assessment of sustainability of periurban areas, definitely calling for a more targeted planning and policy design.

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**Regional inequalities and regional convergence clubs in Russia***Anna- Maria Ntarladima, Dimitris Kallioras, George Petrakos**University of Thessaly, Greece*dannamaria@live.com

The paper assesses, on empirical grounds, the level and the evolution of regional inequalities among the 80 administrative subjects of Russia and examines the possibility for the emergence of regional convergence clubs. Given the immense territory and the diverse sub-national structure of Russia, understanding the spatial pattern of regional growth in Russia may provide valuable insight for both academic discussion and policy-making. The analysis utilizes regional per capita GDP and regional population data, derived from the Federal State Statistics Service, covering the period 1999-2011. Similarly to the vast majority of empirical studies dealing with regional disparities, the paper applies the (conventional) unconditional β - and σ -convergence approaches in order to examine the general trends of regional inequalities. The paper applies the convergence clubs approach, while considering that the conventional convergence analysis doesn't take into account the possibility of existing groups of regions which are forming convergence clubs. Each convergence approach is applied using the WLS (instead of the conventional OLS) estimation technique. OLS studies tend to overlook the relative importance of each region in the national setting, treating all regional observations as equal. Yet, regions vary widely and this can produce unrealistic or misleading results. The WLS method, however, is able to overcome this major drawback allowing regions to have an influence, analogous to their importance, on the estimation results. The paper uses the parameter of relative population (i.e. the ratio between the regional and the national population) as weighting parameter. The results of the paper are depicted using GIS mapping, detecting trends of regional divergence. The paper questions the ability of markets to generate self-correcting mechanisms for regional disparities. Given that a sound regional policy is far from being formulated in Russia, the findings of the paper necessitate State intervention in achieving balanced regional growth.

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Spatial planning and the evolution of retail development in Poland*Ledwon Slawomir**Gdansk University of Technology, Poland*sled@pg.gda.pl

Shopping has always been one of the key elements of urban economic development. Nowadays retail growth is more complicated. Shopping is a multilevel structure – starting from the smallest traditional outlets, through various larger formats such as discount stores, department stores, passages, and ending with mega malls. All of them interact with each other economically, together creating complimentary network on different spatial levels. Recent evolution of retailing includes new emerging formats, with increasing popularity of internet shops. Retail planning is a complicated task. It is crucial to integrate the network across different spatial scales (including planning policies); to address their spatial distribution; and to maintain the right mix of different formats. It creates the quality of the agglomeration as a shopping destination. It can be argued how the policy goals for development of retail structure are executed in local conditions and what are the results. It is also a question to what extent such processes should be controlled, or rather allowed to evolve (or co-evolve) by themselves, growing only according to market economy. The paper describes Polish planning system and the instruments relating to retail and shopping centres. There was a law that was introduced to control the growth of shopping centres, but it was finally overruled. The paper refers to the case study of 8 main Polish agglomerations with regards to large shopping centres both in terms of the current investment as well as future plans and city policies of further growth. Conclusions are drawn from comparison of these documents and studies. There are also detailed descriptions of their state regarding the development stage, recent trends and also future growth



possibilities. Also some international examples of strategies showing how to help main shopping streets to evolve along with the changing demands and pressure from other centres are also presented.

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Village community: A local urbanization practice in countryside area after “Wenchuan” earthquake in Chengdu metropolis in Southwestern China

Shang Cheng, Nankai Xia

Tongji University, China

12csbwb@tongji.edu.cn

Introduction: Chengdu Metropolis is located in Sichuan Province, Southwestern China. It contains the center city, 10 counties, 223 towns and several villages. Rural-urban disparities exist as it features great number of villagers. Some villagers work at center city and live at villages. Generally the employment for villagers is low-paid and unfixed. This phenomenon causes a series of problems as congestion, long commute of villagers, and traffic jams. Objective: To solve these problems, we present a rural planning practice. After the “Wenchuan” earthquake in 2008, thousands of houses and facilities in villages were destructed. Owing to financial aid, local governments have reconstructed new villages defined as “village community”, to fulfill the local urbanization. Village communities still local at countryside area, but contain normal urban functions. They are also close to enterprises, which villagers can work at. By 2011, 1,502 village communities are constructed, and 304,000 households have immigrated. Methods: First, we present two typical cases. The first one locates near town center; the other one locates far from town center. Then we explore the key factors that influence the immigration to village communities. The ratio of immigration is set up as the dependent variable. We select 169 towns, so the sampling rate is 75.8%. Bureau of Planning in Chengdu and town governments provides the data in 2011. We analyze the factors by correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis in the SPSS software environment. Conclusion: The top two factors are number of village communities and distance to enterprises, implying that housing condition and jobs are fundamental for villagers. Besides, village communities close to roads and town centers help reduce the commute of villagers and help villagers share urban functions in town centers. Furthermore, public facilities and infrastructures should locate near village communities. Keywords: village community, rural-urban disparities, local urbanization, Chengdu Metropolis

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**TRACK 1: URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC REALM:
THEORIZING PUBLIC SPACE, ROOM 111, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: COR WAGENAAR**

Safety and antagonistic notions of public life

Lina Snodgrass

Blekinge Institute of Technology, Sweden

lbs@bth.se

This paper aims to explicate a theoretical approach for delineating how the concept of safety is construed based on notions of public life in Swedish spatial planning practice. The spatial planning practice contributes through the safety discourse to produce or reproduce certain norms and values regarding what public life is and what it embodies, and is as such highly political in nature. This paper seeks to deconstruct the modern conception of public life as a means to unfold underlying antagonisms, which are forming the political and discursive preconditions for spatial planning practice. These antagonisms exhibit as such "the arena of choice making" for spatial planning practice's constructions of safety.

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Public spaces, identity and 'migrants' people in the contemporary city

Carmela Mariano

Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy

carmela.mariano@uniroma1.it

The increasingly widespread presence in large urban areas of migratory phenomena and the consequences of the economic crisis have progressively modified the urban living system, which today has to deal with the themes of temporary settlement, whether by choice or necessity, and the sharing of spaces and services (co-living). This new urban dimension, in addition to its development potentials, is also therefore characterized by a rise in increasingly explosive inequalities: social areas excluded from the job market and consumption of goods, privatization of public space, inequalities in the collective mobility system, the new poverties of unintegrated immigrants, the problem of social housing units and their segregation, safety, and many others. The paper intends to offer a reflection on the spontaneous dynamics of reappropriation of public spaces by the 'migrant' communities that prefigure a future of the city, and therefore of society, which is not only multicultural, but above all intercultural, thus capable of activating processes of identity and cultural integration in the places most used for social life. The urban planning discipline cannot remain deaf to the demands coming from these experiences, and must make a critical evaluation of its role, starting from a consideration of the planning of new public spaces in the contemporary city to meet the various different spatial demands. The design culture is called upon to tackle the matter of non-permanent, migratory settlement dynamics, a challenge of integration among culturally different interpretative models and forms of spatial appropriation. The public life of the city follows the pace of the life of its citizens and communities, in their temporary settlement; the nature and functions of the 'collective' places should be able to follow this short cycle and could be conceived as short-term systems, which may be reconfigured as time goes by to meet the changing needs of the users.



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The Changing Publicness of Urban Spaces

Miguel Lopes, Paulo Pinho, Sara Santos Cruz

FEUP - CITTA, Portugal

miguel.nuno.lopes@fe.up.pt

Public spaces have always accompanied the major social, economic and cultural changes throughout times. Previously understood as the main focus for urban life, today their role in the set of urban dynamics has been significantly altered. Public authorities, faced with stricter budgets, have been increasingly retreating from the urban development process, giving way to private led interventions that tend to establish complex management schemes of roles and responsibilities. The way society interacts with the city has changed, challenging the role of existing urban public spaces. Although the last decades brought about an extensive study and debate regarding the different particularities of public spaces, different disciplines and points of view failed to be fully integrated, justifying the need for a new assessment tool. By redefining the concept of publicness and the public/private city paradigm, the study of the evolution of urban spaces in distinct geographic contexts will allow the assessment of its essential features in order to integrate the public realm. This calls for the need to combine the implication of distinct physical features, operation schemes, and management profiles, creating responses to the challenges contemporary cities are currently facing. Globalization, urban dispersion, and the rise of information and communication technologies led to a widespread weakening of public spaces vital role regarding social interaction, communal activities and collective routines. Public authorities, faced with stricter budgets, have been increasingly retreating from the urban development process, giving way to private led interventions which, through the creation and management of public spaces, have established complex management schemes of roles and responsibilities. These new arenas for public life have changed the way society interacts with the city, placing traditional public spaces at risk, at least as we know them for centuries. Although the last decades brought an extensive study and debate regarding the different particularities of public spaces, different disciplines and points of view failed to be fully integrated, justifying the need for a new tool. By redefining the concept of publicness and the public/private city paradigm, the study of the evolution of urban spaces in distinct geographic contexts will allow the assessment of its essential features in order to integrate the public realm. This calls for the need to combine the implication of distinct physical features, operation schemes, and management profiles, creating responses to the challenges contemporary cities are currently facing.

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The Democratic (dis)order of public places

Keith Henry, Greg Lloyd

University of Ulster, United Kingdom

henry-k11@email.ulster.ac.uk

Society, characterised by energy, dynamism and turmoil (Adams and Tiesdell, 2013:61) subsequently produces, inter alia, vibrant public places. The dynamism of public places has resulted in Staeheli and Mitchell (2008) interpreting the term 'public places' as a slippery aphorism. Habermas (1974) interprets public places as a theatre in which societies act out power politics through their interactions, discussions, events and symbols. Subsequently, public places are not defined by their ownership characteristics; separated from the state as performances may either support or be critical of the state (Fraser, 1990). This paper traces such enactments within the public places of Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland provides a distinctive context within which to explore the democratic usage of public places. Persistent social unease, the product of the struggle between those interests (Protestants/Unionists/Loyalists) who wish to see Northern Ireland remain part of the United Kingdom and those interests (Roman Catholics/Nationalists/Republicans) who pursue the objective of the unification of the island of Ireland. The conflict, known colloquially as the 'Troubles', is embedded by historical, political, religious and psychological elements which have transformed the use and accessibility to public places over time in terms of uses and users. The planning and provision of public places is a product of the myriad conflicts and co-operations between the various segments of urban control and power. Interpreting public places of Northern Ireland as a drama in time, rather than a place in space (Geddes, 1904:108), this paper conceptually examines the social mobility of public places in respect of users and events to understand how public places are shaped and transformed in contested circumstances. Underpinning this paper is the articulation that Lefebvre's 'Right to the City' (1991) is not a given right but an attained privilege secured within a social struggle (Mitchell, 2003:42); the democratic disorder.

Adams, D. Tiesdell, S. (2013) *'Shaping Places: Urban Planning, Design and Development'*. London: Routledge.
Fraser, N. (1990) *'Rethinking the Public Sphere: A Contribution to the Critique of Actually Existing Democracy'*. *Social Text*. (25/26): 56-80.
Geddes, P. (1904) *'Civics as Applied Sociology'*. Project Gutenberg. E-Book. URL: <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/13205/13205-h/13205-h.htm>.
Habermas, J. (1974) *'The Public Sphere'*. *New German Critique*. (1): 49-55.
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**TRACK 2: TRANSNATIONAL AND CROSS-BORDER PLANNING:
SOFT SPACES AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE, ROOM 032, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: JOCHEM DE VRIES**

Place is a No-man's Land

Andreas Faludi

Delft University of Technology, Blekinge Institute of Technology, Netherlands

a.faludi@xs4all.nl

Based on case studies of the place-based approach, Zaucha and Świątek (2013) present a road map for the implementation of the Territorial Agenda 2020. Their work reminds of earlier Polish comments on the Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion and publications in its wake invoking the concept of territorial keys to bridge the gap between the place-based approach and the concept of territorial capital. (Zaucha et al., 2012) Of course, the Barca Report (2009) argues that the former should be central to Cohesion Policy; according to Mendez (2012) nothing by a return to its original intention. However, as Barca also makes clear, rather than the jurisdiction of an authority, places as the frame for the integration of bundles of policies with a spatial impact crosscut legal boundaries. This is why place is a no-man's land. Are fuzzy arrangements – soft planning – the way to deal with places as 'soft', rather than 'hard' spaces encased by jurisdictional boundaries? Where does this leave democratically elected governments? An early example of this issue being glossed over is the report of a Council of Europe Working Party, 'Regional Planning a European Problem'. Whilst admitting to planning issues spanning boundaries, when it comes to administrative arrangements, it report eschews drawing conclusions from this. (Faludi 2010) The same is true for Zaucha and Świątek (2013) on the place-based approach. They give examples of successful balancing of functional and administrative arrangements, but success depends on context and is the exception rather than the rule. The alternative, so far not on the agenda, would be rethinking the territorial bases of democratic legitimacy. Is territorial representation the only way of producing it? Should one rethink legitimacy in a network society? Doing so one may be certain of meeting stout opposition from the existing 'Territorial-Administrative Complex' of vested political and bureaucratic interests.

Barca Report (2009): An Agenda for a Reformed Cohesion Policy: A Place-based Approach to Meeting European Union Challenges and Expectations (Independent report prepared at the request of Danuta Hübner, Commissioner for Regional Policy). Faludi, A. (2010) Cohesion, Coherence, Cooperation: European Spatial Planning in the Making? Roudledge, London. Mendez, C. (2012) 'The post-2013 reform of EU cohesion policy and the place-based narrative', European Journal of Public Policy iFirst 1-21 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13501763.2012.736733>. Zaucha, J., T. Komornicki, K. Böhme, D. Świątek & P. Zuber (2012) 'Territorial Keys for Bringing Closer the Territorial Agenda of the EU and Europe 2020', European Planning Studies, DOI:10.1080/09654313.2012.722976. Zaucha, I.T., Świątek, D. (2013) Place-based territorially sensitive and integrated approach, Ministry of Regional Development, Warsaw.

Where is planning to be found? Material practices and the multiple spaces of planning.

Philip Allmendinger¹, G. Haughton², E. Shepherd¹

¹University of Cambridge, United Kingdom, ²University of Manchester, United Kingdom

pma32@cam.ac.uk

Spatial planning has come under two main challenges in recent years. First, planners have increasingly been called upon to stimulate demand rather than simply regulate it, stimulating economic development and markets in an era austerity. Second, that the 'positive' ends of planning are becoming increasingly complex in an era of climate change, social inclusion and globalisation. Both challenges have required new skills and knowledge for planners who now increasingly work across professional sectors in a more open, fluid and pro-active profession.



Another consequence is on the nature of the spaces through which planning operates. The traditional, territorial spaces are giving way to a plethora of new spaces that cross boundaries and borders. Such new spaces have a number of consequences and raise a range of issues about the nature of planning itself and the ways in which different spaces interact, evolve, include and exclude some actors and interests and how such spaces play-out against complex local circumstances. In this paper we seek to develop a deeper understanding of the new spaces of planning, why they emerge, how they are used, and how the regulatory and the positive are now achieved through such spaces. To do this we focus upon what we see as an emerging planning space of clear import in English spatial planning, what can loosely be called the sub-region. Through detailed analysis of new, sub-regional spaces in three English regions backed up interviews with those involved we conclude that the familiar nature of contemporary English planning masks some important changes in how the regulatory and the positive are currently managed. The previous alignment of both functions onto territories has been disrupted. There is now a separation of the regulatory, which still sits clearly within territorial spaces, and the positive, which has expanded into new spaces.

Allmendinger P, Haughton G, 2007, "The fluid scales and scope of UK spatial planning" Environment and Planning A 39(6) 1478-1496 *Haughton G, Allmendinger P and Oosterlynck, S. (2013), Spaces of neoliberal experimentation: soft spaces, postpolitics and neoliberal governmentality, Environment and Planning A, 45 (1) 217-234.* *Levelt, M and Jansen-Janssen, L. (2013) The Amsterdam Metropolitan Area challenge: opportunities for inclusive coproduction in city-region governance, Environment and Planning C, 31: 540 – 555* *Metzger J, Schmitt P, 2012, "When soft spaces harden: the EU strategy for the Baltic Sea Region" Environment and Planning A 44 263-280* *Stead D, 2011 "European Macro-Regional Strategies: Indications of Spatial Rescaling?" Planning Theory & Practice 12 (1) 163–167.*

Urban assemblages, a tale of three cities: The Elat innovative region

Alda Alagic¹, Luuk Boelens², Marc Glaudemans¹

¹Fontys University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands, ²Ghent University, Belgium

alda79260@gmail.com

Processes of glocalisation and cross-border networking, have led to a social, economic, cultural and political dynamics, which challenge traditional planning. This dynamic has resulted in new geographies and initiatives, which are often ascribed to the illusive term 'region'. In this paper we want to elaborate a more meaningful idea of a region and how it would challenge spatial planning in a more up-to-date and co-evolutionary way. The concept 'region' is elaborated as an open, dynamic and relational concept. In that respect, and in the first section of this paper we will relate the idea of a 'region' to post-structuralistic geography, actor-network theories (ANT) and specifically to that of 'urban assemblages'. That kind of assemblage is not so much defined by its territorial connotations, but characterized by relations among different actors. As such, and in the second section, we will go into a specific case with regard to these dynamically assembled regional perceptions. It concerns the Eindhoven-Leuven-Aachen triangle (further on ELAt), initiated by the high-tech business sector, connecting innovative research & development activities in and around three cities. This urban assemblage is cross-bordering the realms of the Netherlands, Flanders (Belgium) and Germany, to define, present and expand the third most innovative network in Europe. We will show how initiating or focal actors changed underway, how this affected the regional assemblage, and even changed the name and status of the region. Furthermore we will show how urban assemblages can be successful and fail at the same time and how they can produce co-evolutionary durable and stable urban assemblages. Finally we will come up with some conclusions with regard to the future challenges of regions, and especially for spatial planners in this regard.

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**TRACK 3: ADAPTIVE DELTA STUDIES & GOVERNANCE:
GOVERNANCE, ROOM 135, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: HAN MEYER**

Investigating the governance of polycentric urban regions through the prism of climate change policy: the case of the Randstad (in a comparative perspective)

Marcin Dabrowski

TU Delft, Netherlands

m.m.dabrowski@tudelft.nl

The research investigates the patterns of governance of polycentric regions through the prism of climate change policy. This policy poses particularly daunting multi-level governance challenges as it requires strong vertical and horizontal coordination due to the global origins and local impacts of climate change. Cities are essential for tackling climate change as they are both its 'perpetrators', being one of the main sources of greenhouse gases emissions; and its 'victims', as it is in the urban context where the negative impacts of climate change are the most acutely felt and will generate the highest costs. While the literature on urban climate action has been developing since the mid-1990s, it is characterised by a strong bias towards mitigation policies and most studies investigate this topic from the perspective of environmental management and global environmental governance. There is, however, a shortage of studies investigating actual the actual patterns of governance of climate change policy on the ground. This paper attempts to bridge this research gap by shedding light on those mechanisms with an emphasis on how they are shaped by the wider national administrative and institutional systems and, conversely, whether and how the governance of climate change policies in urban regions restructures the state authority in its sub-national dimension. It will do so by investigating mitigation and adaptation policies in the Randstad in the Netherlands, in comparison with the developments in Hong-Kong-Pearl River Delta region in China. Both of those delta regions are characterised by high-density polycentric pattern of urban development and extreme vulnerability to climate change impacts, while being located in very different institutional settings.

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Managing urban riverscapes. About self-perceptions and cultural imprints in spatial planning

Meike Levin-Keitel

Leibniz University Hanover, Germany

levinkeitel@googlemail.com

In the last decade urban riverscapes have re-emerged as one of the main issues of urban planning and development. Due to different drivers, urban riverscapes come to the fore of diverse stakeholders, demands, functionalities, programmes and directives (BMVBS/BBSR 2010). Each of these perspectives and aims are driven by different actors, instruments, logics in multilevel governance processes. The resulting complex conditions and framing starting points for urban planning are very demanding. Especially the idea of an integrative perspective on riverscapes means in consequence not only considering aspects of the traditional water management such



as water quality or flood management. Instead, respecting and considering multiple demands such as economic interests, ecological aspects, the historical importance, sociological conditions or an infrastructural perspective lead to sustainable land use management. Beside these thematically demands on urban riverscapes, all these different foci are represented by diverse actors, which mean people, including their diverging logics and interests (Hartmann 2010). The complex and various influences of the local cooperation of the actors, their self-perception and position in decision-making, their ability to communicate with other experts or politicians – with other words their cultural imprint – also plays a crucial role in managing urban riverscapes. Especially planning theories hardly take this cultural perspective into account. Based on planning culture theory (Levin-Keitel/Sondermann 2014), my research contribution consists of the empirical analysis of two case studies in Germany and outlines the added values of a cultural perspective on planning processes. It is designed to contribute to a better understanding of planner's self-perception and the large influence of culture on spatial planning by affiliating the still recent debate in planning theory (Othengrafen 2012).

Othengrafen, Frank 2012: Uncovering the Unconscious Dimensions of Planning. Using Culture as a Tool to Analyse Spatial Planning Practices. Farnham: Ashgate. Levin-Keitel, Meike & Sondermann, Martin 2014: Räumliches Planen als kulturelles Handeln: Planungskultur als analytischer Ansatz. In: Othengrafen, Frank & Sondermann, Martin (editors): Freiheit und die Kultur der Planung. Forthcoming. Hartmann, Thomas 2010: Reframing Polyrotational Floodplains: Land Policy for Large Areas for Temporary Emergency Retention. Nature and Culture 5(1), p. 15–30. Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Bau und Stadtentwicklung (BMVBS) & Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (BBSR) 2010: Erfolgreiche Transformation industrialisierter Flussgebiete in Europa.

Comparing floodplain management culture and its implications for spatial planning: The Case of Floodplain Management in the Netherlands and Thailand

Suwanna Rongwiriyanich

TU Delft, Netherlands

suwannar@gmail.com

Previous experiences have shown that implementation of policies does not always lead to the intended territorial management practices. These unexpected consequences in planning practice have brought attention to the importance of culture on shaping of territorial management practice and determining transferability of a policy. However, development of a framework that helps understand the role of culture in planning practices in the field of spatial planning is still rather limited. This study develops an integrative conceptual framework to explain relationships between cultures, planning policies and territorial management outcomes. It is used to answer 'what are the influences of culture on territorial management and its implications on spatial planning and the analysis of public policy?' The framework suggests an approach to view and classify territorial management as ideal types. It suggests also two analytical perspectives to investigate whether culture is an important variable explaining different territorial management practices. These perspectives are the analysis that assumes a stable state of culture and the analysis that considers culture as dynamic and interrelating with other context variables. The analysis is carried out based on a comparative approach using urbanised delta regions in the Netherlands and Thailand as case studies. The empirical analysis validates arguments given by previous studies regarding the importance of 'conformity' between policy content and local cultures for enhancing achievement of policy implementation and transfer. It also adds up understandings of dynamic dimensions of culture as interrelating to other context variables. These findings imply that despite great influences of cultural preconditions in shaping territorial management planning and outcomes, planners may use spatial planning mechanisms to ensure that outcomes match initial policy objectives. This is by promoting caution and cultural sensitiveness in policy design and in selecting appropriate implementation mechanisms to match local conditions.



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The paradox of governance: the challenge of implementing a sustainable water management system in the Westflank Haarlemmermeer project, the Netherlands

Sebastian Dembski, Jochem de Vries
University of Amsterdam, Netherlands
s.dembski@uva.nl

Large-scale sustainable urban development projects are realised in a context of complex legal rules, policy constraints, conflicting interests and natural limitations. Networked governance is often portrayed as an alternative mode of collective action that is better capable of dealing with challenges associated with this complexity than traditional modes of governing (Hajer, 2009). According to much of the governance literature the ability of urban development projects to adapt through time and to local circumstances is often hampered by national and EU regulation. This is labelled the problem of contextualisation (Van Rijswick and Salet, 2012). While top-down regulations do create complicated restrictions to projects, this paper shows that also network governance itself creates conditions of inflexibility. In its ambition to integrate a wide variety of interests and to involve a range of actors, governance can, in fact, create the conditions of inflexibility for which it claims to be a solution. The paper is based on an in-depth case study of the Westflank Haarlemmermeer, which is a large-scale development project led by the Province of North-Holland in the Amsterdam Metropolitan Area. While the project clearly gained momentum due the regional urbanisation policy aiming to develop 10,000 new homes, the realisation of a sustainable water management system became a prominent feature in the plans. Further there was the need to integrate existing plans for 900 hectares green infrastructure. The area is subject to many constraints. When the national government projected a new high voltage power line across the project area, the project, with its strict quantitative ambitions and carefully negotiated balance of interests, lacked the flexibility to adapt to this new reality. Furthermore, the lack of regulation related to a sustainable water management system qualified it as a relatively weak policy objective.

Hajer, M. (2009) *Authoritative Governance: Policy Making in the Age of Mediatization*, Oxford University Press, Oxford Van Rijswick, M., and W. Salet. (2012) *Enabling the contextualization of legal rules in responsive strategies to climate change. Ecology and Society* 17(2): 18.



**TRACK 4: COMPLEXITY & PLANNING THEORY:
KEY CONCEPTUALISATIONS OF PLANNING, ROOM A, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: KATIE MCCLYMONT**

Strategic spatial planning as persuasive storytelling: the case of Loop City

Kristian Olesen

Aalborg University, Denmark

kristian@plan.aau.dk

The paper analyses how the spatial vision of the Loop City for the Øresund Region has played an important persuasive role in legitimizing and mobilizing local and national political support for a light rail project along the outer ring road in the Greater Copenhagen Area. The paper discusses the persuasive power of spatial concepts in bringing transport infrastructure projects onto the national political agenda. In conclusion, the paper calls for critical attention to the rationalities underpinning practices of persuasive storytelling in contemporary strategic spatial planning.

Healey, P., 2006. Relational complexity and the imaginative power of strategic spatial planning. European Planning Studies 14(4), pp.525-46. Jensen, A. & Richardson, T., 2007. New region, new story: imagining mobile subjects in transnational space. Space and Polity 11(2), pp. 137-150. Kingdon, J.W., 2011. Agendas, Alternatives and Public Policies, updated 2nd edition. Boston, Massachusetts: Longman. Throgmorton, J.A., 1996. Planning as Persuasive Storytelling. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

The Role of Fantasy in the Evolution of Planning Policy Formation

Michael Gunder

University of Auckland, New Zealand

m.gunder@auckland.ac.nz

The function of fantasy as a facilitator of social and political action has seldom been given adequate emphasis in planning theory (Gunder, 2013). Yet the emergence of new fantasies of 'what should be' is a core driver of planning policy formulation through creating new virtual impetus for trajectories of spatial 'becoming' (Hillier, 2007: 224). This paper will explore the role of fantasy and argue that an understanding of the role of ideological fantasy is necessary for both planning theorisation and to develop an effective theory of evolutionary governance (see: Van Assche et al, 2014). The paper will begin with a Lacanian derived elucidation of fantasy and its constituents. This will include an exploration of the psychoanalytical role of fantasy, discourse, jouissance (Lacanian enjoyment arising from the unconscious) and the subject's underlying desire for a sovereign good that will solve all problems and wants, so as to create the worldly impossibility of being free of anxiety and all other insecurities. Core to this exposé is the role of ideology, which is most powerful when subjects believe that they are free of its influence. For 'ideology exerts its hold over us by means of this very insistence that the Cause we adhere to is not "merely" ideological' (Žižek, 2008: 10). Glynos and Howarth's (2007) three logics (social, political, fantasmatic) of public policy formation will then be explored to consider the multiple dimensions that fantasy plays in the evolution of planning policy. These dimensions include: what is being promised, justification as to why this is often not being delivered, and the diverse ways that fantasy induces desire in the subject and allows a particular policy formulation to 'grip' both the subject and wider polity. The paper will conclude with a consideration of what a deeper engagement with ideological fantasy might mean for theorisations of evolutionary governance and planning.

*Glynos, J., Howarth, D. (2007) Logics of Critical Explanation in Social and Political Theory (London, Routledge).
Gunder, M. (2013) Fantasy in Planning Organisations and their Agency: The Promise of Being at Home in the*



World, Urban Policy and Research, doi:10.1080/08111146.2013.835261. Hillier, J. (2007) *Stretching Beyond the Horizon* (Aldershot, Ashgate). Van Assche, Beunen, R. Duineveld, M. (2014) *Evolutionary Governance Theory: An Introduction*, (Dordrecht, Springer). Žižek S. (2008) *The Ticklish Subject*, 2nd Edition, (London, Verso).

Democracy as an empty signifier: An advanced liberal versus radical take on planning's current crisis

Kristina Grange

KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden

grange@kth.se

There is a crisis in planning, with one of its clearest symptoms being a loss of faith in the idea of planning (Campbell, 2012). Other symptoms could be seen in the fact that many planners today struggle to shape their acting space in an increasingly politicised practice (Grange, 2013). Symptoms of a crisis could also be found in the acceptance identified among local authority planners, of a discrepancy between values planners 'espouse' and seek to identify with, and values they are 'obliged to work towards in practice', prompting many planners to act at a distance from their personal and professional values (Inch, 2009). In view of the above, and with the outspoken aim to strengthen democracy, many northern European countries have recently implemented reforms of their planning systems. However, many of these reforms draw on further attempts to situate the crisis in planning in an 'old', 'negative' and 'demoralised' planning culture. Hence, it can be argued that current reforms play a key role in strengthening an ideological commitment of planning to a liberal social order, rather than aiming at increased democracy. In view of such claims, this paper explores to what extent theories of Radical Democracy (Laclau & Mouffe, 1985), and its focus on democracy as an empty signifier, could provide planning with a useful approach to understanding its current state of crisis. In order to do so it provides a theoretical discussion in which advanced liberal democracy as well as radical democracy are analysed. The paper also provides main critiques of both approaches. In order to illustrate the theory's usefulness for planning the paper offers an analysis of present mechanisms to reform planning in some Northern European countries. The paper concludes by outlining how some of these mechanisms urgently need to be taken into account, if we want to understand the complexity of the crisis in planning, and the ideological role it currently plays.

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Grange K (2013) Shaping Acting Space: In search of a new political awareness among local authority planners. Planning Theory 12(3): 225-243.
Gunder M & Hillier J (2009) Planning in Ten Words of Less. Farnham: Ashgate.
Inch A (2009) The new planning, and the new planner: Modernisation, culture change and the regulation of professional identities in English local planning. Unpublished doctoral thesis, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford.
Laclau E and Mouffe C (1985) Hegemony and Socialist Strategy: Towards a Radical Democratic Politics. London: Verso.

Critical realism, urban planning and urban research

Petter Næss

Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway

petter.nass@nmbu.no

The paper discusses key meta-theoretical presuppositions for urban planning to be possible and meaningful, pointing at critical realism as a fruitful philosophical position for research within urban planning and urban studies. For ontological reasons, critical realism considers interdisciplinary integration necessary to arrive at valid knowledge, whereas competing positions such as positivism and poststructuralism tend to neglect important parts of reality. Critical realism acknowledges the independent causal powers of both agents and structures and



thus provides a suitable platform for investigating causal relationships between social conditions, spatial urban structures and the actions of agents (including those of planners). Moreover, a critical realist view on the possibilities of research-based predictions squares well with the qualitative impact assessments of alternative solutions and the modest, context-adapted estimates of magnitudes of effects typical within urban planning.

Archer, M. S. (2000) Being Human. The Problem of Agency. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Bhaskar, R. & Danermark, B. (2006) Metatheory, interdisciplinarity and disability research: a critical realist perspective, Scandinavian Journal of Disability Research, 8, pp. 278-297. Davoudi, S. (2012) The legacy of positivism and the emergence of interpretive tradition in spatial planning. Regional Studies 46 (4), pp. 429-441 Huxley, M. & Yiftachel, O. (2000) New Paradigm or Old Myopia? Unsettling the Communicative Turn in Planning Theory. Journal of Planning Education and Research, 19 (4), pp.333-342. Talen, E. & Ellis, C. (2000) Beyond Relativism: Reclaiming the Search for Good City Form. Journal of Planning Education and Research, 22, pp. 36-49.



**TRACK 5 I: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
RIGHTS AND PLANNING, ROOM 134, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: JOHN SHEEHAN**

Indigenous Property Rights: The Planning Dilemma

John Sheehan

University of Technology, Sydney, Australia

sarasan@ihug.com.au

Indigenous property rights such as those in Australia (aboriginal) or those in Israel (Bedouin) challenge how planning interacts with such ancient rights. Planning practice often falls short in accommodating such rights within the statutory planning regime of the country in question, and this paper canvasses the vexed issues surrounding such property rights from a regulatory control perspective..

Sheehan, J. (2012) "Applying an Australian Native Title Framework to Bedouin Property", in Amara, A., Abu-Saad, I., & Yiftachel, O., (eds.) Indigenous (In)justice (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.

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From land ownership and restitution to land use and a more comprehensive, collaborative and integrated model of land reform, rural development and spatial development planning in South Africa

Mark Oranje¹, Jeannie Van Wyk²

¹University of Pretoria, South Africa, ²University of South Africa, South Africa

mark.oranje@up.ac.za

The contentious issue of 'land' has been at the heart of the political transformation of South Africa since 1994. As important as it is, the process has been seriously hampered by the inability to ensure a rapid enough transfer of land from white to black farmers. The process has also been very costly, due to a constitutionally-enshrined 'willing buyer-willing seller' principle. In addition to this, the lack of adequate State support to beneficiaries has resulted in new farmers struggling to get on their feet (Purchase, 2013). Uncertainty about the future of farms subject to land claims has also led to an under-investment in such farms, with accompanying detrimental effects on agricultural production, employment and already fragile rural economies. In contrast to the earlier focus on ownership and an adversarial style of engagement between the State and white farm owners, the State has of late shifted its focus to the use of land and taken on a more collaborative and developmental approach (DRDLR, 2011). In terms of this new model, the State will not necessarily be pursuing the purchase of land, but be focusing on (1) the use, and specifically the sharing of land by existing (white) farmers and new (black) farmers, and (2) the coupling of land reform with agricultural production, regional rural development and municipal spatial development planning (DRDLR, 2013). In this paper, based on work undertaken for the national government, the new model is explored from a legal, administrative, planning and governance perspective, and enriched by a perception study into the model in a rural district. While the paper deals with a unique South African case, the emphasis on resource use and sharing, and less so on resource ownership, should be of interest to a far wider audience.

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**Reconstruction Planning of Urban Villages with the Idea of Fair Space --A Case Study of Xi'an, P.R. China**

Jing Zhu, S. Zhao, X. Dong, K. Liu, J. He

Northwest University, Shaanxi Province, P.R.China, China

zhu_jing_nwu@126.com

Many villages around cities have become one part of the cities with the rapid urbanization in P.R.China. And lots of these villages were demolished to give room for real estate or something else by the urban planning. As we know, urban planning is a kind of public policies. Thus, when urban planning is made, we should not only focus on the efficiency of urban construction, but also pay more attention to the space right of these villages. We are trying to find the modes on how to do a better reconstruction planning of urban villages instead of totally demolition only, at a view of fair space. This study reveals that firstly, the fast urbanization proceeding is the main reason why urban villages emerged. And the ignorance of urban villagers' space right is the key factor determining the demolition of urban villages. Secondly, based on the third way theory which advocate to social justice between people and the society, the idea of fair space is put out, which insist that fair space is a basic right for urban villagers. Thirdly, by the idea of space fair, we find the modes of the reconstruction planning of urban villages by our survey. With surveying 10 urban-villages and 6 communities moved back by demolished urban villagers in Xi'an from 2012 to 2013, our study shows that the scattered urban villages with the low rentals provided low-cost housings to low-income people, efficiently supplied the inadequate public services functions of the local government. In addition to urban villagers, low-income people are the main residents of these villages, most of whom are not willing to the demolition of villages since it pushed them to move far away from city center. The idea of space fair asks for an equal use of space to all the income-levels. We should treat these villages as an ecological wetland of a city, and keep some villages and reconstruct some villages in cities instead of demolishing at all, by which villages can be divided into three kinds of modes as follows: entirely demolition, partly demolition, and kept and reconstructed.

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ZHENG Siqi-LIAO Junping-REN Rongrong and CAO Yang(2011), *Housing Policy for Migrant Workers and Economic Growth*, *Economic Research Journal*, February, No.2, pp73-78
WANG Xin(2011), *The Conflicts among the Interest Groups in Regeneration of Village-In-City--- A Case Study of Wenzhou's Village-in-City Regeneration*, Jilin: PHD Thesis in Jilin University
ZHAO Jing, YAN Xiao-pei(2012), *Research on the Formation and Evolution Mechanism of the Informal Housing in Urban Village of Shenzhen*, *Human Geography*, Vol.27, No.1, pp60-66
DANIEL Döring(2007). *Is Third Way Social Democracy Still a Form of Social Democracy?*. Norderstedt, Germany: GRIN Verlag, pp3

What's the right thing to protect – Justice and flood risk management

Thomas Thaler¹, Thomas Hartmann²

¹Flood Hazard Research Centre, Middlesex University, United Kingdom, ²Utrecht University, Netherlands

t.thaler@mdx.ac.uk

This paper compares the inherent notions of justice in four different approaches to flood risk management in Europe. As protection against flood risks becomes increasingly difficult, dilemmas of justice emerge: some benefits from flood protection whereas others loose. Decisions on whom to protect differentiate between upstream and downstream or left and right side of a river. This raises a central but barely discussed conflict: what (or rather who) should be protected against inundations? This question deals in essence with justice. Justice concerns questions over fairness in the allocation of resources, capital and wealth across different members of society. There are different and contradicting concepts of justice, which differ in interpretations of fair resource allocation and distributions. "What's the right thing to protect" is thus a question of concepts of justice. This contribution is not an attempt to answer this fundamental question, but it offers a debate on how



different concepts of justice provide different answers. These answers will then be related to flood risk management approaches in England, the Netherlands, Germany, and Austria.

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Johnson, C. L., Penning-Rowsell, E., Parker, D. (2007): Natural and imposed injustices: the challenges in implementing 'fair' flood risk management policy in England. The Geographical Journal, 173 (4):374-390.

Paavola, J. (2008): Science and social justice in the governance of adaptation to climate change. Environmental Politics, 17 (4): 644-659.

Walker, G. (2009): Beyond Distribution and Proximity: Exploring the Multiple

Spatialities of Environmental Justice. Antipode, 41 (4): 614-636. Walker, G., Burningham, K. (2011): Flood risk, vulnerability and environmental justice: Evidence and evaluation of inequality in a UK context. *Critical Social Policy, 31 (2): 216-240.*



**TRACK 5 II: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS, ROOM 136, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: CHRISTIAN STRAUß**

Institutionalising communicative planning practices through law - Habermasian ideals and the Finnish Land use and building act

Hanna Mattil

Aalto University, Finland

hanna.mattila@aalto.fi

This paper examines the problems involved in institutionalizing the ideals of Habermasian communicative planning theory into planning practice through planning law. The paper analyses Finnish Land use and building act (132/1999) and the current discourse concerning the functionality and applicability of the act. It argues that the reported problems of the model of participation institutionalized through the act are due to the fact that the law puts a lot of faith in deliberative search of mutual understanding at the level of everyday planning practice. Habermas, however, is actually quite skeptical of the potential of public and rational deliberation in the context of administrative practices, which rely on strategic and instrumental rationality instead of communicative rationality. Hence, rather than stressing the micro level or participation, he directs his attention to the role of deliberative democracy at the macro level of society, where it grounds such activities as legislation. This being the case, the paper ends up suggesting that Finnish planning law should now be amended in a way that makes room for a profound public discourse concerning the norms and values incorporated in planning law. In this way, there would be less pressure to find mutual understanding of fundamental normative choices in the context of everyday planning practices, where the search of consensus is not likely to be successful.

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Transformation of urban fabric, conflicting individual right and public interest under modern day property right and planning in Tehran, Iran

Reyhanehsadat Shojaei

University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

r.shojaei@Sheffield.ac.uk

While Tehran previously was described by western visitors as a city of plane trees, stepping into 20th century transformed it into one of the largest and most crowded metropolitan areas in the world; thus, the majority of its gardens and house courtyard have lost. In the face of rapid urbanisation and population growth, in particular after the Land Reform Act of 1962, the structure and fabric of city, the pattern of properties and ownership all witnessed dramatic change. The bulldozing house courtyards usually with large scale which lacked architectural importance continues, as multi-storey apartments continue to be constructed in this way at an alarming rate. In addition, due to the economic and political crisis one of the most assured forms of investment is housing and therefore, the fever of construction activities spread among house builders and development agencies. On the other hand, dramatic and incredible growth in land price over last twenty years has been caused that private landowner decide to demolish their courtyard house and garden to build high-rise apartment. Unlike most of western country, planning laws were not very controlling along with many flexibility and place for third parties



and interest groups negotiation. Consequently, Tehran has been faced to physical and cultural transformation, environmentally issues, and disability of public authority to solve the conflict between individual right and public interest. This paper details the dilemma confronting property rights and elaborate the impact of land ownership and planning permission on urban texture through selection of one case study; Jamal Abad Neighbourhood in Tehran.

1..Adair, A. S., et al. (1991). "Land availability, housing demand and the property market." *Journal of Property Research* 8(1): 59-69. 2. M. J. Ball and R. M. Kirwan, *Accessibility and Supply Constraints in the Urban Housing Market, 1977, Urban Studies*, 14, 1 1-3 3. Shipton, P., et al. (1988). *The Kenyan land tenure reform: misunderstandings in the public creation of private property*, University Press of New England. 4. White, P. (1986). "Land availability, land banking and the price of land for housing: A review of recent debates." *Land Development Studies* 3(2): 101-111.

One fits all? Institutional analysis of integrative urban development concepts responding to demographic change in East Germany

Christian Strauß

Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF), Germany

christian.strauss@zalf.de

In East Germany the integrative urban development concept has been developed to respond to demographic change and urban shrinkage. Main objective of the paper is to discuss the institutional character of this instrument. This is a part of my doctoral thesis I have defended in October 2013. On the one hand the concept follows the principles of a collaborative shaping of territory as it contributes to a cooperative, integrative and flexible planning approach (Healey 1995, Leipzig Charter 2007). On the other hand, as the instrument is the base for applying for funding, the municipal goals have to comply with the objectives of the funding body. In spite of the uncertain future effects of demographic change on space the described institutional interrelation between the municipal and the federal state level leads to an objective orientation of local activities and not to a risk orientation. Following both aspects, the combination of planning and urban development funding has emerged an indirectly binding character of the instrument. Thus the former dichotomy of binding and non-binding instruments has been given up. That is because the application of the instrument leads to new rights and obligations of the land owners. Therefore the responsible ministries in the East German federal states consider the integrative urban development concept as the core instrument coping with demographic change and urban shrinkage. This shows the remaining importance of "plans" for urban development from their perspective. The empirical part of the paper, based on a content analysis of instruments in Saxony, reflects the findings on the institutional context of urban development funding principles. This allows conclusions regarding the actor-centred institutionalism (Mayntz, Scharpf 1995; Scharpf 1997). As a main result, the instrument partly contributes to the understanding of co-evolution. "From coordination to co-evolution" therefore does not necessarily lead to an abandonment from plans.

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**Urban regeneration tasks and failures in Greek cities: Seeking for a resilient and versatile planning system**Athena Yiannakou¹, Erifyli Vlachvei²¹Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece, ²Delft University of Technology, Netherlandsadgianna@plandevol.auth.gr

Urban regeneration is a multidimensional policy, which has been in the forefront of urban planning and development in most European cities for almost thirty years. Although not implemented in the same way in all cases, in many respects urban regeneration was the other side of the coin of property-led development often based on large scale projects with the involvement of various actors and partners, expressed by a complex set of governance practices. In Greek cities urban regeneration, largely lying within the tradition of urban renewal and urban design, was not a particularly successful policy. The Greek planning system and its provisions regarding urban renewal, characterized as complicated and rigid, were considered as the major obstacle towards the implementation of larger scale property development projects in the inner parts of the Greek cities. In 2011 and as part of the country's Medium-Term Fiscal Strategy 2012-15, new provisions were made to ease the development of large publicly owned property in order to attract private investments whereas for the past three years a wider revision of the planning system has been under discussion, seeking for a more flexible framework for property development. Using the experience of two major regeneration proposals in the city of Thessaloniki, the redevelopment of the site of Thessaloniki's International Fair in the city center and the Urban Renewal Plan of an area in the eastern entrance of the city, this paper investigates the factors enmeshed in the failures of their implementation, while attempting to provide an understanding of the role of various stakeholders. The major question addressed is whether the critique for planning ineffectiveness and the proposals for a new planning system should not be for less planning but for a planning system within a more resilient and versatile institutional setting which will provide multi-actor, reciprocal, decision making processes and flexible, updated, strategic policies and initiatives, activating the tools and mechanisms for their implementation.

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**TRACK 6: HOUSING, COHOUSING & NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING:
NEIGHBOURHOODS & COCREATION, ROOM 102, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: ANN PISMAN**

Housing and Neighbourhood Plans: New Opportunities for Localism or more Centralisation?

Nick Bailey

University of Westminster, United Kingdom

baileyn@westminster.ac.uk

The Localism Act 2011 in England created an opportunity for local communities to form Neighbourhood Forums and to prepare their own Neighbourhood Plans in urban and rural areas. Initial reactions suggested that, rather than leading to the development of more housing, these initiatives would confirm all the stereotypes of local residents blocking unwanted development in their defined neighbourhoods. However, neighbourhood plans need to be in conformity with higher-tier plans and need to undergo an examination by an independent person appointed by government. This paper will review progress over the past three years in defining neighbourhoods, forming properly elected forums and preparing neighbourhood plans which incorporate locally generated housing policies. Do local communities feel empowered to participate fully in the planning system? What have been the barriers and points of conflict to be overcome? What has been the experience to date in refining and incorporating locally acceptable housing policies for conversion of the existing stock as well as new development? Do neighbourhood plans represent a positive way forward to meet local (and national) housing need and do they represent genuine empowerment at the local level?

Bailey, N, 2010, "Understanding community empowerment in urban regeneration and planning in England: Putting policy and practice in context" Planning Practice and Research 25 317-332 Bailey, N, 2012, "The role, organization and contribution of community enterprise to urban regeneration policy in the UK" *Progress in Planning, 77* (Elsevier, London) Bailey, N, Pill, M 2011, "The continuing popularity of the neighbourhood and neighbourhood governance in the transition from the 'Big State' to 'Big Society' paradigm" *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy 29 927-942* CLG, 2011, *A Plain English Guide to the Localism Act Communities and Local Government, London* Dias, I, 2013, "Towards post-political consensus in urban policy? Localism and the emerging agenda for regeneration under the Cameron Government" *Planning Practice and Research, 28 65-82.*

Strategies towards mixed neighborhoods – Zeilenbau apartment buildings of the 1950/60s in Germany

Mei-Ing Ruprecht

Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development, Germany

mei-ing.ruprecht@web.de

German cities are facing large challenges as the share of socially disadvantaged is rising and the amount of social housing is decreasing. Zeilenbau apartment buildings of the 1950/60s play a central role in social housing. This stock was built as a social housing standard type after World War II. It offers small flats, good accessibility and comparably low rents. Over time, large 1950/60s districts with Zeilenbau have become problematic neighborhoods. A case study has been undertaken in the city of Hannover, Germany. First, cartographic analysis was used to identify Zeilenbau of the 1950/60s and typify their urban context. Second, a small scale demographic cluster analysis within 1985 to 2011 was undertaken. The development of the number of inhabitants, age structure and share of people with a migration background was observed on the basis of homogeneous Zeilenbau city blocks. Third, a comparative case study of five cases was done using expert interviews with CEOs of housing companies and with members of the municipal planning office. The analyses showed segregation processes in Zeilenbau strongly related to ownership strategies. The stock houses socially disadvantaged families with a rising share of people with a migration background, small young and small aged households. Social



housing is concentrated on the municipal housing stock and is leading to problematic neighborhoods with a high inhabitant turnover. But social housing in Zeilenbau is also distributed in small blocks across the city leading to mixed neighborhoods. Additionally, new co-housing services are allowing aged poor to age in place. In conclusion, Zeilenbau of the 1950/60s have a good potential for mixed neighborhoods if distributed across the city and if co-housing services are integrated. For future development, it is necessary to involve private housing companies more strongly in social housing. The contribution addresses collectivity and co-housing on the city and housing level.

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American principles of smart growth and Finnish local urban regeneration

Markku Norvasuo

Aalto University, Finland

markku.norvasuo@aalto.fi

The goals and methods of suburban intensification and neighbourhood development in Finland are compared to the principles of smart growth, which have been adopted for many American cities. In Finland post-war neighbourhoods resulted from the relatively late phase of urbanisation. Whole areas comprising apartment buildings were built by using industrial methods. Homogeneous communities are typical of Finnish suburban landscape, and their disperse location tends to generate urban sprawl. Several development programmes for Finnish neighbourhood communities have been organised during past decades. Beside physical renovation, another key target has been social improvement. Hence, the social and physical have been regarded as mutually entangled. Intensification of neighbourhoods has been presented as a key target of suburban planning but is a difficult task due to their physical structure. Also smart growth intends to unite environmental, economic, and social sustainability by creating new solid residential communities or by developing existing ones. In doing this, it has often relied on neo-traditional approaches. Smart growth is not readily applicable under Finnish circumstances but it offers a clear programmatic approach for the sprawl issue. Therefore, smart growth and Finnish neighbourhood development principles are compared in order to get new insight into both the intensification problem and social development. Both approaches favour individual small communities. Four Finnish neighbourhoods of Helsinki region are used in the analysis. They represent different decades, housing qualities and suburban structures. The city of San Diego is used as a reference. Smart growth has been adopted for general and regional planning of San Diego region. The paper has been made possible by an academic visit to San Diego, California in spring 2013.

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**Co-creation of infrastructures of everyday life in rural areas The potential of gender planning approaches**

Heidrun Wankiewicz

Planwind.at - *planning.management.research, Austria*wankiewicz@planwind.at

German and Austrian spatial planning is building strongly on the planning principle from the sixties, the central-place system, e.g. the maximal growth rates for new houses, the location of schools, shopping centres, quality of mobility offers and further services depend on the ranking. Since the last 3 decades social and economic change and spatial living conditions have been changing fast. And the above mentioned planning strategies have not been successful to provide and maintain basic infrastructures for everyday life - like affordable housing, care and educational infrastructure, public transportation offers – especially in rural communities where post offices, schools and shops have been closed and public transport offers have been reduced. To deal with this challenge, ‘gender planning’ approaches provide useful theories and practices e.g. the integration of care economy into planning, the co-creation of infrastructures of everyday life, the lifecycle orientation for housing offer e.g. co-housing for elder women, finally inclusive and participatory planning. The paper argues, that cohousing projects and activists have developed practices focused on on taylor made housing and infrastructure solutions for special interest groups which are not on the market. By this, cohousing can be considered as a gender planning approach: sharing tasks like child-care and cooking have been one of the key elements of the first cohousing projects and are still essential for new projects; although the care need has shifted from child-care to care for elderly . Further, we argue, that gender planning and cohousing could be a chance for shrinking rural regions and smaller towns with strong demographic change dynamics: A cohousing friendly local and regional planning culture could enhance the transfer of this form of living to rural areas and could revolve the reorganisation of local infrastructures of daily life. This could help to reduce the ongoing ‘Female brain drain’ in Eastern German states, but also in alpine shrinking regions. Finally, we explore the potential of the proposed change of paradigm for local infrastructure planning in rural areas with strong population loss of Faber and Oswalt: ‘the Cloud’ as model for communities which shall organize their services in network organization across community boundaries. In this network, not only public authorities, but everybody can be service provider and service consumer e.g. for housing, transport etc.

Faber K., Oswalt P (ed 2013), Raumpioniere in ländlichen Regionen. Neue Weg der Daseinsvorsorge. Edition Bauhaus. 35 Dessau. Horelli L, Vestrbo (2013), Design for Gender Equality: The History of Co-Housing Ideas and Realities In. Special Issue Built Environment. Volume 38, Number 3, July 2012 , pp. 315-335 Land Salzburg (2013), Der demographische Wandel. Herausforderung für Raumplanung und Regionalentwicklung. Wir werden weniger, älter und vielfältiger. Ergebnisse des Alpenraumprojekts DEMOCHANGE für die Modellregion Pinzgau-Pongau-Lungau im Land Salzburg. Tummers L. (2011), Self-managed co-housing: Assessing Urban Qualities and Bottlenecks in the Planning System. IN: Making Room for People. Choice, Voice and Liveability in Residential Places. 153 - 177 Wankiewicz H. (forthcoming), What can gender planning contribute to tackle the challenge of demographic change. In: European Countryside – Special Issue – DEMOCHANGE-Demographic Change in the Alps. Brno.



**TRACK 7: ANALYTICAL TOOLS & SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR PLANNING:
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN PLANNING, ROOM 029, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: STAN GEERTMAN**

Knowledge Management for Planning Sustainability – A transdisciplinary approach for collaborative multi-stakeholder learning and exchange processes

David Brian Kaiser, Thomas Weith, Nadin Gaasch, Jana Zscheischler
Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF), Germany
dbkaiser@zalf.de

This paper offers an approach how to organize knowledge management and co-production of knowledge in the context of complex land use decisions. A concept for the further development of Planning Support Systems (PPS) from an informational to a communicating character will be introduced and discussed against the background of a transdisciplinary perspective and spatial development. The concept presented for an innovative landscape conflict management system is based on a review and theoretical reflection of concepts for integrated information and knowledge management as well as on qualitative interviews with experts and stakeholders. Thus, the paper contributes to a co-evolutionary understanding of planning methods.

Pohl, C., 2011. What is progress in transdisciplinary research? Futures, 43 (6, SI), pp. 618–626. Scholz, R.W., Mieg, H.A., Oswald, J.E., 2000. Transdisciplinarity ingroundwater management - Towards mutual learning of science and society. Water, Air, & Soil Pollution, 123 (1-4), pp. 477–487. S Hickey, G.M., Forest, P., Sandall, J.L., Lalor, B.M., Keenan, R.J., 2013. Managing the environmental science-policy nexus in government: Perspectives from public servants in Canada and Australia. Science and Public Policy, 40(4), pp. 529–543.

The benefits of cross-scale knowledge in risk management

Elena Pedè
Politecnico di Torino, Italy
elena.pede@polito.it

Due to the widespread proneness of Italy to risks and disasters, various actors are in charge of risk management caused by natural hazards, from the Ministries to the local authorities and the civil society. Management of risk has always been a multi-discipline and multi-sector policy field. Several actors are involved in the prevention-response-recovery (PPRR) chain without coordination and mutual interactions but with duplicated measures and funding (Sapountzaki, 2011). The present work aims to explore the potential of sharing data, information and knowledge among different stakeholders and with citizens in order to create a more efficient governance and flexibility in risk prevention and response actions. The Regione Umbria has adopted database system called AZIMUT. The Region, the Provinces and the municipalities cooperate and share geographic information data both during the emergency, as in ordinary time. This case shows the benefits of an integrated response strategy to disasters, covering the whole PPRR-chain, in order to create resilient communities capable to face risks with growing flexibility. Coordination between civil protection, sectorial, and spatial planning for risk management will not improve only the final and ultimately integrated result; it will also benefit each of the above policy fields in terms of their capability to mitigate risks.

Sapountzaki, K., Wanczura, S., Casertano, G., Greiving, S., Xanthopoulos, G., & Ferrara, F. F. (2011). Disconnected policies and actors and the missing role of spatial planning throughout the risk management cycle. Natural hazards, 59(3), 1445–1474.



CBR-based Urban Planning Support System & its Key Techniques

Zhao Zhang, Jun Wang, Li Zhang

Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute, China

tjup99@126.com

Case-Based Reasoning (CBR) refers to a reasoning technique to find out a solution for current issue through access to case base for the solutions of similar cases. Compared with Rule-Based Reasoning (RBR) and Model-Based Reasoning (MBR), CBR enjoys its unique advantages in urban planning field. This paper presents discussion and study on how to apply CBR in urban planning and set up a CBR Urban Planning Support System (hereinafter referred to as CBRUP). Since more than a decade ago, scholars had proposed to apply CBR in urban planning; however, the progress in actual cases had been very slow. This paper provides detailed description of key technical difficulties of and corresponding solutions for CBRUP based on the actual situations in China from the aspects of case presentation, collection, assessment, search, learning and application, including: 1) establishment of an integral framework system comprising different levels and elements covering city, new district, community, street, and building, etc.; 2) typical standard for case content, including photos showing current status, aerial photos, tag database, and planning information, etc. 3) providing positioning and search for specific cases through such tag systems as location, type, scale, shape, and design feature, etc. 4) typical CBRUP application mode and scenario, including abstract of typical modes of similar cases, and comparison of serial cases in the same proportion, etc. This paper also specifically demonstrates how to solve issues which could not be solved a decade ago by means of internet and cloud technologies. For instance: 1) to collect case data via Google earth and other internet tools; 2) the decentralized case collection and assessment system helps to allocate enormous case collection work to a great number of students in urban planning schools around China based on a standard platform as well as a mass assessment system for the cases; 3) cloud storage, cloud calculation and other technologies allow an open network platform for the public instead of a stand-alone software for a few users.

Yeh A G O, Shi X, 1999, "Applying case-based reasoning to urban planning: a new planning-support system tool" Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design 26(1) 101 – 115

A method for microclimate assessment in cities with cold climate

M Saeed Ebrahimabadi

Luleå University of Technology, Sweden

saeabr@ltu.se

Interest in climate sensitive urban planning has grown in the recent decades. Nevertheless, application of climate knowledge in urban planning practice involves various difficulties. One of these difficulties is the lack of a method for comfort assessment which can be easily employed in planning practice. This paper presents a method for comfort assessment for applying in early stages of urban design projects. The basis of comfort assessment is combination of solar access and wind speed. The study includes analysis of a proposed urban project situated in Kiruna, a Swedish town located in the subarctic region of the country. In this geographical context, best outdoor comfort is experienced in places that are exposed to the sun and protected from the wind (lee). Wind speed and solar access are simulated using computer simulation programs. The results from the simulations were then overlaid to produce combined microclimate maps for three specific dates: winter solstice, spring equinox and summer solstice. The maps illustrated relative microclimate differences between areas in the proposed project based on combination of wind/lee and sun/shadow conditions. The outcomes showed that areal ratios of spaces with favourable microclimate conditions were very little on winter solstice and equinox and increased to nearly 50 % on summer solstice. The proposal showed to offer good wind environment but low degree of solar access in March. The low sun elevation in this geographical location is a challenge for comfort planning. The presented method is aimed to support planners in evaluating quality of public spaces with regard



to the microclimate factors which affect comfort. It can also be used for deciding on the placement of outdoor functions such as sitting areas, play grounds or gathering places in a proposed or existing urban space.

1. *Brown G Z & DeKay M (2000) Sun, Wind & Light - Architecture Design Strategies. 2 ed. USA: John Wiley & SONS.* 2. *Erell E, Pealmitter D & Williamson T (2011) Urban Microclimate-Designing the Space Between Buildings. London: Earthscan.* 3. *Potvin A, Demers C & Paré M (2009) "Microclimatic performance of urban developments: A simplified analysis and representation technique", in 26th International Conference on Passive and Low Energy Architecture: Architecture Energy and the Occupant's Perspective, PLEA 2009.* 4. *Reiter S (2010) "Assessing wind comfort in urban planning", Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design, vol. 37, no. 5, pp. 857-873.* 5. *Eliasson I, Knez I, Westerberg U, Thorsson S & Lindberg F (2007) "Climate and behaviour in a Nordic city", Landscape and Urban Planning, vol. 82, no. 1-2, pp. 72-84.*



**TRACK 8: TRANSPORT PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY:
MODE CHOICE AND URBAN SPACE, ROOM 116, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: KOBE BOUSSAUW**

Car availability - a function of residential location choices, lifestyles and attitudes

Veronique Van Acker

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

v.vanacker@uva.nl

The greater part of studies in land use-travel behaviour interaction research only considers the influence of (mainly residential) land use characteristics on daily travel behaviour. However, this framework should be expanded. A first step is to explore the complex interdependencies among long-term lifestyle decisions, medium-term decisions on residential location and car ownership, and the underlying residential and travel attitudes. Doing so, travel behaviour can be placed within a hierarchy of decisions while considering the motivational background of these decisions. Using data from an Internet survey completed by +1,800 respondents in Flanders, Belgium, car ownership is in this paper defined somewhat more broadly as car availability. The results of a structural equation model show that the residential neighbourhood has a significant direct effect on car availability. However, effects are small compared to the influence of other variables, especially stage of life and travel (mode) attitude, the latter influence referring to travel-related self-selection. Moreover, one should keep in mind that residential attitudes remain important in selecting the residential neighbourhood and its land use characteristics in the first place, indicating the need to control for residential self-selection.

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The relationship between commuting by bicycle and cycling habits

Junyi Shen, Wanxin Ji

Tongji University, China

sjymumu@gmail.com

In order to encourage the use of bicycle for daily trips, the governments have made much effort on cycling polices, such as building bicycle lanes, bicycle parking facilities, etc. However, shifting from one mode to another for travelers is a complicated and long-time process, influenced by many factors. It may occur that the proposed cycling polices do not result in the effect as expected, which might be caused that the habits on the mode choices are not taken into account in the policy making. Habits have been identified as a key factor that is particularly influential in the decision making on the commuting mode choices. Therefore, this paper mainly examines the role of cycling habits to play in the bicycle mode choices. Survey data for commuters in the center of Victoria-Gasteiz is used for the analyses. Statistical differences in the variables between commuter cyclist, non-obliged cyclist, sports cyclist, non-cyclist with experience and non-cyclist without experience are established according to cycling habits, which enable us to analyze the main barriers for different type of residents to commute by bicycle. The findings suggest that increasing the cycling experience (including sports/leisure) increases the



valuation of attitudinal beliefs, and decreases the barriers to commuting by bicycle. The barriers could be resolved through certain policies. In addition to encouraging policies on cycling, other negative policies on car using is important to change people's travel habits. Different strategies for people with different cycling habits are necessary to make them change their modes to bicycles. Some people with no cycling experiences would like to use bicycles for sport/leisure.

1. *Ralph B., Determinants of bicycle commuting in the Washington, DC region: The role of bicycle parking, cyclist showers, and free car parking at work. Transportation Research Part D 17 (2012) 525–531* 2. *Piet R., Vanessa D., Determinants of bicycle use: do municipal policies matter? Transportation Research Part A 38 (2004) 531–550* 3. *BAS V., HENK A., AD V. K., Habit, information acquisition, and the process of making travel mode choices. European Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 27, 539±560 (1997)* 4. *JOHN Z., Bicycle in Shanghai: movement patterns, cyclist attitudes and the impact of traffic separation. TRANSPORT REVIEWS, 2002, VOL. 22, NO. 3, 309±322*

An alternative bicycle transportation system based on private bicycles

Xueyuan He, Jianbin Chen

Tongji University, China

2013hema_TJU@tongji.edu.cn

Due to high density and mixed land use in Chinese urban district, bicycle was a viable and efficient mode of transportation in the 1980s. However, since 1990s, restrictive policies to bicycles have been adopted in many cities of China, resulting into sharp decline of their usage. However, in recent years, many city governments have realized the superiority of bicycles and promoted using them as one kind of public transport. Therefore, public bicycle-sharing (PBS) system has been introduced by many cities. This paper evaluates satisfaction and effectiveness of the current Public Bicycle-Sharing system in Shanghai and finds its weaknesses. The research has found that cyclists are concerned with two main issues, these relates to the safety of themselves and that of bicycles from theft. But, the Public Bicycle-Sharing system doesn't match these issues perfectly. Then it is introduced that an alternative model based on private bikes and prescribe policies which are geared at promoting bicycle using and infrastructure construction. In the private bicycle system (new PBS), governments should transform investments from building the PBS system to creating an efficient network; and from purchasing public bicycles to managing private bicycles. This research has analyzed Chinese cities' peculiarities and proposed an alternative solution to promoting bicycle using in China. It is hoped that this research will create a different perspective while promoting smart growth mix use development.

[1] *China Urban Studies Society.(2011) China urban transport planning report (2010).* [2] *XU Xunchu.(2003) On Confirming the Urban Traffic Mode Structure, Urban Planning Forum, pp.13 –15.* [3] *CHRISTAN G.(1997) Transport in Europe, Artech House INC.* [4] *PAN Haixiao. Jean-Francois Doulet.(2003) Urban Transport Modes and Intermodality. Shanghai: Tongji University Press,.* [5] *Rolf Monheim. Policy issues in promoting the green modes in Germany. In: Rodney Tolley. The greening of urban transport.*



**TRACK 9: FOOD, ENERGY AND URBAN METABOLISM:
FOOD/URBAN AGRICULTURE, ROOM 033, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: ARNOLD VAN DER VALK**

Almere Oosterwold: developing urban agriculture, a challenge to spatial planning

Arnold van der Valk, Jan Eelco Jansma, Esther J. Veen, Andries J. Visser

Wageningen University, Netherlands, ²Applied Plant Research, Netherlands

a.vdvalk@chello.nl

Sustainable urban food provisioning is an issue of growing concern in spatial planning worldwide. Food production in the city and in the peri-urban belt, i.e. urban agriculture, is one aspect of a multi-faceted challenge. The bulk of the research conducted in this domain consists of pure and simple case studies, lacking a sophisticated theoretical perspective. This paper builds on a novel theoretical perspective for planning i.e. a multi-level perspective on transition theory. Zooming in on strategic niche management in transition theory a new conception of spatial planning appears on the horizon. Almere-Oosterwold is a projected extension of the new town Almere in the Netherlands. In the Oosterwold land use plan 50% of the territory is allocated for urban and peri-urban agriculture and (only) 30% for housing. The city government opts for new roads in planning and design i.e. organic growth. This approach contradicts conventional practice in Dutch spatial planning which focuses on pre-established land use zoning, detailed physical design and strict regulations. The new approach builds on the concept of 'strategic niche management'. Strategic niche management literature offers clues for novel process architecture in spatial planning. In the Almere case four episodes are discerned i.e. 1. visioning, 2. creating a protected space, 3. social learning and networking, 4. embedment in everyday practices. In the first and second episode the researchers have conceived and developed systematically twelve ideal-types of urban agriculture. These ideal-types are connected to best practices selected from all over the Netherlands. In Oosterwold a protected space is created for experiments with urban and peri-urban agriculture, in such a way that a management unit established by the municipality and the land-owners, can learn and apply lessons 'on the run', without compromising basic regulations. Strategic niche management generates an iterative development process leaving ample space for bottom up initiatives.

Almere, 2012. Almere Oosterwold; Land-goed voor initiatieven (Development Strategy of Almere Oosterwold), March 2012. Rijks-regioprogramma, Amsterdam-Almere-Markermeer (RRAAM), Almere 2.0, IAK gebied Almere Oosterwold, Gemeente Almere. 280 pp. (In Dutch) Almere, 2008. In Feddes, F. (ed). The Almere principles; for an ecologically, socially and economically sustainable future of Almere 2030. Thoth Publishers, Bussum, NL. 79 pp. Grin, J., J. Rotmans and J. Schot, 2010. Transitions to sustainable development; new directions in the study of long term transformative change. Routledge Studies in sustainable transitions, Taylor and Francis group, London UK. 397 pp. Morgan, K., 2009. Feeding the city: The Challenge of Urban Food Planning. International Planning Studies: 14:4 (2009): 341-348. Raven, R., S. van den Bosch and R. Weterings, 2010. Transitions and strategic niche management: towards a competence kit for practioners. Int. J. Technology Management, vol. 51, No. 1 (2010): 57-74.

Sustainability and Decline in Detroit: Sustainable Entrepreneurship in the Context of Economic Development of Declining Urban Centers

Laurie Kaye Nijaki

University of Michigan, United States

ljkiye@umich.edu

Detroit faces many urban challenges—most epitomized by a massive outmigration of the population and the corollary broad swath of abandoned properties throughout the urban core. At the same time, the other side of



Detroit appears to be an incipient dialog around entrepreneurialism inclusive of both a real public relations effort, and a grassroots push towards reclaiming and reviving Detroit. Going beyond the poverty and postindustrial ruins, how can the "progress" or "success" many are after in Detroit be evaluated and be understood? This paper focuses on Detroit by employing qualitative methods including interviewing key participants through a stakeholder analysis, and a detailed content analysis of publically available information. Detroit is uniquely illustrative of tensions and dynamics around sustainability and economic development in the context of urban decline, and in the context of new tensions around the urban and the rural. In particular, sustainability and social enterprise appear to be a driving force in Detroit. Research on emerging nonprofits and social entrepreneurs indicates that the sustainability niche is emerging drawing on the unique characteristics of the type of entrepreneurs, often identifying with sustainability, that seem to be drawn to the City in order to be a change agent. And, most illustrative of this, the emergent urban farming movement in Detroit offers a new approach towards envisioning sustainability and land use in a rapidly contracting urban context. Sustainable enterprise in the case of Detroit is not resulting from rapid, victorious growth. Instead, it is arguably coming from a locally-driven business community inspired by decline and by the desire to reverse it. Detroit may point out the need for research to understand how economic development in Detroit and Detroit-like cities can realign the incentives to move from growth to development incorporative of sustainability values--likely through a locally driven, socially responsive approach to entrepreneurialism.

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Risks and Opportunities for Reuse of Treated Waste Water in Urban Agriculture in Arusha Tanzania

Joseph Paulo Layson

Tongji University, China

chucujose.paul@gmail.com

Due to the increasing water shortage and the threat to food security especially among the urban poor, wastewater reuse in agriculture is becoming more common and widespread practice. Increasing water scarcity, and a clear willingness by farmers to use treated wastewater have led to an uncontrolled expansion of wastewater use in Arusha City. This study aimed to establish the potential of treated wastewater use to enhance food security and livelihoods among the urban communities and how can be integrated in spatial planning. The study looked at health, environment and socioeconomic aspects of irrigation with treated urban waste water. A multi-stage random sampling procedure was used to select number of respondents from the study areas. Data generated were analyzed using descriptive statistics. For health quality, sample of agricultural products were tested for contamination and the results were compared with crops irrigated with fresh water. It was found out that the reuse of wastewater in urban farming in Arusha is an occupation that is not only practiced as a fulltime and sole income earner for many households, but an activity that the City cannot do without. Unfortunately urban planning process has not officially recognized and given attention to this important activity in the towns.

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**TRACK 10: PLANNING IN STRESSFUL PLACES:
EMERGENCY AND URBAN STRESS, ROOM 119, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: JOHAN WOLTJER**

Planning for urban stress: the role of resilient design in emergency response and recovery

Jon Coaffee, Jonathan Clarke

University of Warwick, United Kingdom, ¹University of Warwick, United Kingdom

j.coaffee@warwick.ac.uk

Resilience is a concept incorporating a vast range of contemporary risks and stresses and has become increasingly important to our understanding of contemporary planning policy and practice. Within the urban context, recent years have witnessed a shift to a more transdisciplinary concept of resilience that integrates the physical and socio-political aspects of resilience and emphasizes 'joined-up' approaches to decision-making. Whereas traditional approaches to urban risk have relied upon a narrow range of stakeholders, contemporary and future schemas hope to draw a full range of professional and community groups into decision-making at a range of spatial scales, from locally coordinated systems to centralized and sub-national organizations. However, tensions exist regarding the extent to which principles underpinning resilience can become enmeshed within the formal planning processes of vulnerable urban areas. This paper draws from data collected as part of an ongoing European Union-funded project (DESURBS) which examined the design and planning of safer urban spaces to develop lessons and recommendations for the practice community. Specifically we develop and utilise a global incident database highlighting weaknesses in current planning and urban design practice across a range of spatial and risk contexts. Here we seek to identify key stakeholders, understand their roles and requirements and investigate how existing risk assessment processes can be utilised or amended to increase the resilience of urban areas through planning practice. Emerging lessons are then deployed to highlight how a new generation of locally-focused resilience is now emerging with planning as a core element. The paper concludes by reflecting upon the wider implications and use of resilience in planning practice and education more generally and calls for the implementation of resilience to be prioritised.

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The New Localism and the Privatisation of Local Governance: Lessons from London's South Bank

Mike Raco¹, Emma Street², Sonia Freire Trigo¹

¹University College London, United Kingdom, ²University of Reading, United Kingdom

m.raco@ucl.ac.uk

This paper draws on the example of development politics and practices in London's South Bank to examine some of the wider trends taking place in the governance and management of urban development projects in contemporary cities. It assesses the impacts and outcomes of the so-called new localism that is emerging and argues that we are witnessing three principal changes. First there has been a growing emphasis on the privatisation of governance and the expansion of an under-researched consultancy sector. Private companies no longer simply operate state services under contract, but have also taken on new governance responsibilities, such as the management of community engagement in local planning, particularly in relation to major projects.



Second this growing shift reflects and reproduces wider changes in contemporary capitalism and state organisation. There is a greater emphasis on a pragmatic, 'realistic' politics that calls for greater involvement and influence from non-political, private sector experts. Planning and governance arrangements have become increasingly compartmentalised and characterised by new forms of regulatory complexity. This, paradoxically, creates new market opportunities for private sector consultants and enables major multi-nationals to consolidate their market strength. It does not lead to an expansion of state power but creates new interdependencies between state structures, governance arrangements, and private sector practices. And third, the implications of these changes for processes of local democracy have been under-discussed by researchers. Much contemporary writing still focuses on state strategies and plans. The discussion explores, empirically, the nature of these new governance arrangements and how they operate.

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Toward a critical understanding of urban security within institutional urban planning: The case of the Lisbon Metropolitan area

Simone Tulumello

Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

simone.tulumello@gmail.com

The paper explores the ways institutional practices of urban planning engage with urban security. A review of institutional and scholarly understandings, with emphasis on debates about environmental means for crime prevention, is given with the aim to show some missing links between planning research and critical urban studies. Then, an analysis of the presence within, and role of, urban security in institutional planning policies in three municipalities (Lisbon, Cascais, Barreiro) of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area is given. Building on empirical data, three arguments and layers for debate are put forward: urban security as a background/foreground thematic in institutional urban planning; urban security and multi-scalar levels of spatial governance/government; the need for critical approaches and the risks of a-critical perspectives. In conclusion, the paper suggest that urban planning is a proper scale for critically tackling urban security, deconstructing insecurity rhetoric and, thus, promoting security together with feelings of it.

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Lisbon in the Face of Scarcity: Strategies for New Metropolitan Challenges

Sofia Morgado, Inês L Moreira¹, José Vargas

Faculty of Architecture, University of Lisbon, Portugal

smorgado@fa.ulisboa.pt

Keeping pace with several European cities, recent events contributed to the emergence of two relevant trends with direct impact in the territorial organization of the metropolitan area of Lisbon. This reality extends over the



functional dimension and consists in the rise of disparity between peripheral areas and former central ones (e.g. in terms of growth, occupation or location of functions related to a knowledge based economy), however without noticeable commuting or monofunctional developments. The research follows a two-tiered focus, due to the current economic reality: (1) current transformations on agglomerations with economic interest, which reflect international dependence and the impact of prior sectorial policies, especially when facing a sudden interruption, in the urban development with consequences to the metropolitan quality of life; (2) An opposing dynamic functional and population related - between centres that are been emptied and periurban areas, usually rural, that start to show a significant growth, driven by still recent road accessibilities and the emergence of business centres related to the tertiary sector and to industrial-logistical activities, which are often becoming besieged by the growing lack of infrastructures, access to goods and data. The paper seeks to design an approach to the impact of the dynamics associated with the period that several authors currently refer to as the Age of Scarcity, which has been installing in the contemporaneity since the mid-80s, with the fall of the Berlin Wall, the post-secularization' social transformations and, naturally, the economic and financial crisis originated in the U.S.A., started in 2001 and afterwards extended to the Eurozone. Exploratory, still, the approach explores preliminary results from an on-going research – Minimal Resources -, with contributes from PhD researches, at CIAUD/Murbs, Faculty of Architecture of the University of Lisbon, as well as open debates on the subject promoted by institutions that range from Brazil to Germany and, of course, Southern Europe.

AGNOLETTI, M.; GUERZONI, M. (ed)- La campagna necessaria. Un'agenda di intervento dopo l'esplosione urbana Macerata Quodlibet, 2012. DÜHR, S., COLOMB, C. & NADIN, V. European spatial planning and territorial cooperation, UK, Routledge, 2010. MOREIRA, I.; VARGAS, J., MORGADO, S., Lisboa interrompida: transformações ou desafios?, Boletim regional, urbano e ambiental / Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada. Diretoria de Estudos e Políticas Regionais, Urbanas e Ambientais, nr. 8 (July-December), Brasília: Ipea. Dirur, 2013. (Accepted manuscript) MORGADO, S.; DIAS, L., Chapter 6: Systems, cultures, styles: spatial planning in Portugal, Sweden, the Netherlands and Turkey. In Resilient Thinking in Urban Planning, ERAYDIN & TASAN KOK (ed), Series: GeoJournal Library, Vol. 106, New York: Springer, 2013. OSWALT, P.,: Shrinking cities volume 2 – Interventions, Ostfildern-Ruit: Hatje Cantz Verlag, 2006.

**TRACK 11: INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE PLANNING:****COMPARATIVE PLANNING: APPROACHES AND THEORIES, ROOM 103, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00****SESSION CHAIR: DOMINIC STEAD****Switzerland and Finland as platforms for applying planning theory: exploration on the role of communication and the sources of planning's legitimacy**Jonne Hytönen¹, Anna M. Hersperger², Silvia Tobias²¹Aalto University, Finland, ²Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research WSL, Switzerland
jonne.hytonen@aalto.fi

This paper explores the institutional pre-conditions of applying communicative planning theory in two European countries with different legal and societal contexts – Finland and Switzerland. In Finland, the pressure for collaboration, understood as a demand for interaction between the administration and citizens, eases through strong local democracy and through the proactive role of the legislator. A planner seeks justification for her work especially from the local political steering, while in Switzerland the aims of coordinating planning through codified rules are the key features of the planning system of the country. Planning is strongly coordinated through the federal, cantonal and communal steering, as well as through the direct democracy. It is argued in the paper that planning and its legitimacy should be discussed with high empiric context-sensitivity. It is not obvious to what extent the communicative theoretical perspective in planning can be considered as an inclusive and descriptive theoretical approach, when applied outside of its original and to large extent Anglo-American context. The legitimation base of planning is not conceivable in different countries with similar terms. This is the case not only between the “western” world, and the developing countries, but also between different western developed countries.

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An analysis of European terms and definitions on local land-use planning – A linguistic approach to discerning equifunctional mechanisms in European spatial planning

Sara Reimann

Academy for Spatial Research and Planning (ARL), Germany

reimann@arl-net.de

A challenge described in comparative spatial planning research is dealing with problems of language and meaning (Booth 2011; Dühr et al. 2010; Williams 1996). International comparison has to be aware of the misunderstandings that can arise through translations and interpretation issues. Terms used to describe planning systems are imbedded in their national cultural, legal and socioeconomic context that determines their particular focus and connotations. This can create confusion but can also be a source of understanding differences by analysing the use of equivalent terms from different countries. Thus it is possible to become aware of the different mind-sets and the variations in the focus of a concept like local-land use planning or – as



you might call it in English depending on the context - urban, municipal, city or town and country planning. The paper's analysis shows how comparing definitions helps to get an idea of equifunctional mechanisms in planning systems (Fürst 2009). This relates to the following: A comparative analysis that is too narrow will overlook important elements of a local system. A broad one will include too many areas of local development (not just spatial development but all spheres of social and economic development) and become too complex and less focused. The question is how to determine what actors, processes, policy areas etc. are to be included without being too influenced by one's particular national perspective. The paper gives a structured overview of definitions from several European countries derived from a diverse number of glossaries of spatial planning (printed and online). It concludes with ideas that can help to grasp and analyse the concept of equifunctional mechanisms. It is part of a PhD research project on "Comparing systems of local land-use planning in Europe – Analysing potentials and limits of research methodologies".

Booth, P. (2011): Culture, planning and path dependence: some reflections on the problems of comparison. In: Town Planning Review 82 (1), 13–28. Dühr, S.; Colomb, C.; Nadin, V. (2010): European spatial planning and territorial cooperation. London. Williams, R. H. (1996): European Union spatial policy and planning. London. Fürst, D. (2009): Planning Cultures en Route to a Better Comprehension of 'Planning Processes'? In: Knieling, J.; Othengrafen, F. (Ed.): Planning cultures in Europe. Decoding cultural phenomena in urban and regional planning. Farnham, Burlington, 23–38. Reimann, Sara (2013): Revisiting COMMIN. The online-database on European spatial planning systems as an example for the long-term development of process-oriented innovations. In: Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia (2013). 2nd international scientific conference; Regional development, spatial planning and strategic governance -RESPAG 2013. Conference Proceedings, Belgrade, May 22 - 25, 2013, 188–203

Cultures of Expertise– a comparative view on the Dutch and German Planning System

Karsten Zimmermann¹

Tu Dortmund Faculty of Spatial Planning, Germany,

karsten.zimmermann@tu-dortmund.de

The comparative analysis of national spatial planning systems concentrates mostly on institutional aspects such as the allocation of competences in multi-level systems of governance, local government typologies, or instruments of spatial planning. In this paper we want to describe and compare national knowledge infrastructures, i.e. infrastructures for the production of policy-relevant knowledge in spatial planning. These infrastructures differ in Germany and the Netherlands to a large degree in the way expertise is mobilized and accepted. As a comparative framework we use the concept of knowledge orders (or civic epistemologies, see Jasanoff 2005) that describes procedural arrangements for the coordination and interaction between politics, administration, and science. Besides institutional frameworks and actors such as the German Academy for Spatial Research and Spatial Planning (ARL), the German Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) and some other Institutes of national relevance (including universities) and their Dutch counter parts (i.e. RPB, Ruimtelijk Planbureau/ Netherlands Institute for Spatial Research) we describe practices of demonstrating knowledge claims and procedures for creating evidence. This will be done by using examples of national relevance: the creation of the German Leitbilder und Handlungsstrategien für die Raumentwicklung in Deutschland (2006) that was the result of a consultation procedure and a comparable process in the Netherlands (i.e. the national spatial strategy). The presentation will focus on the following questions: Do the two planning systems display different cultures of expertise and different knowledge orders? Can the existing typologies for the interaction of science and public policy of Renn (1995) or Jasanoff (2005) be applied to spatial planning systems? Do the results of comparisons of the two countries in other policy areas (see Strassheim 2008; Halffmann 2009; Halffmann/Hoppe 2005) also apply for the spatial planning systems?



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**TRACK 12: PLANNING EDUCATION:
EDUCATING FOR THE PLANNING PROFESSION, ROOM 114, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: REMON ROOIJ**

Reflexive planning pedagogy in an ethno-nationally contested city

Rachel Kallus

Technion, Israel

arkalus@tx.technion.ac.il

Ethno-nationally contested cities can become platforms for engaged professional education. They embody political projects in which aspects of citizenship evolve beyond national policies and the ethnic locality - the place of the community - is a surviving entity of multiple histories. The paper explores the challenge of reflexive planning pedagogy in an ethno-nationally contested city. It analyzes the course Planning with the Community, a community-based course focusing on theories and practices that link spatial planning with activism, social commitment and participation. The course, taking place in Haifa, acquaints students with the city and its social, political and cultural environs while using it as a laboratory in which to experience engaged professional practice. The analysis of the course considers the potential for engaged professional education in ethno-nationally contested cities, and the effects of a reflective approach on the students' perception of the profession and their future career.

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The nature of planning professionalism through the eyes of students on work experience

Johannes Pieters¹, Jon Kellett²

¹University of South Australia, Australia, ²School of Natural and Built Environments, University of South Australia, Australia

johannes.pieters@unisa.edu.au

Work experience is central to the pedagogical framework for many regional and urban planning courses. Traditionally work experience is seen to provide opportunities for students to test theory and concepts; apply development assessment and other practice based skills and to experience the day to day interpersonal and professional environments of planners in the context of multidisciplinary ways of working. Planners may well be getting their first real taste of the dynamics of a shift from control to co-evolution in the planning world during their planning degree work experience. This paper reports findings from a textual analysis of the journals and class room presentations submitted by students who undertook the 2013 Planning Field Placement Course We discuss the extent to which the reflective narratives contained in journal assignments demonstrate student perceptions about and co-production of professional identities and practices which enable them to deal with complexity and uncertainty.



The influence of experiential learning in preparing future planners to be flexible, responsive and innovative

Johanna Rosier

University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia

Jrosier@usc.edu.au

The researchers have envisioned a future planning world in which all kinds of people are involved in planning and a wide range of tools including plans are needed to develop more participatory approaches to planning issues. The education of planners becomes important in delivering this change, with student planners being trained to be flexible, responsive and innovative in choosing tools to deal with urban issues. In this paper, the authors advocate an experiential learning approach to planning education and present the findings of a nationally funded Australian research project which enabled planning academics across five university planning programs to develop a range of planning education experiences that meet theoretical principles of best practice in experiential learning. The research project culminated in the development of an experiential planning website, which provides resources and examples for use by other planning academics when involving the wider community and other specialists in education of planners. It is hoped that other planning academics will contribute to this website over time. Currently, the types of professional knowledge sought by practitioners in employing planning graduates, are moderated by the academic control of curriculum (e.g. research based teaching), and institutional tertiary education requirements. The knowledge gained through experiential and work-based learning and other variations, and its input to academic knowledge and curriculum may be blurred and under-valued. It is argued in this paper that the boundaries between academic and professional knowledge and skills should be further blurred. We argue that a more systematic approach to integrating experiential learning to teaching and learning in planning academic programs would strengthen curriculum and provide a vehicle for further partnerships and dialogues with local practitioners and other specialists involved in planning with communities.

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“I think that sometimes reading is overrated” –tactical, strategic and epistemological reflections on planning education

John Sturzaker

University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

jsturz@liv.ac.uk

The quote in the title of this paper comes from a response to a questionnaire directed at students on planning courses at the University of Liverpool, which aimed to find out how much reading such students were doing to support their learning. The paper takes this quote, and other data from that questionnaire, as a starting point to consider teaching and learning practices in planning education. Using the analogy of tactical and strategic planning, it advocates reflection at both those levels, but also at a third level – epistemology. The paper argues that, in contrast to the research activities of mainstream planning scholarship, many of the teaching practices used in planning education still reflect a positivist epistemology, with a tendency towards didactic styles of teaching still common. One result of this can be students failing to take “ownership” of their own learning and, as a consequence, not engaging in the type of critical thinking that many planning educators consider to be essential. This in turn may be limiting our ability to help shape the type of planning professionals needed now and in the future.



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**TRACK 14: EVOLUTIONARY URBAN ECONOMY:
INNOVATIVE PERSPECTIVES OF URBAN AND REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS AND INNOVATION,
ROOM 031, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: SHARON WOHL**

Planning for competitiveness: 'the path to economic nirvana' or 'dangerous obsession'?

Philip Boland

Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom

p.boland@qub.ac.uk

This paper offers a contribution to contemporary studies of spatial planning. In particular it problematises the relationship between neoliberal competitiveness and spatial planning. Neoliberal competitiveness is a hegemonic discourse in public policy as it (allegedly) provides the 'path to economic nirvana'. However, commentators have critiqued its theoretical underpinnings and labelled it a 'dangerous obsession' for policy makers. Another set of literatures argues that spatial planning can be understood as a form of 'neoliberal spatial governance' and read in a 'post-political' framework that 'privileges competitiveness'. Synthesising these debates this paper critically analyses the application and operationalisation of neoliberal competitiveness in Northern Ireland and Belfast. In focusing on this unique case study - a deeply divided society with a turbulent history - the paper takes the debate forward in arguing that rather than offering the 'path to economic nirvana' neoliberal competitiveness is a 'post-political strategy' and represents a 'dangerous obsession' for spatial planning.

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Developing China's Intermediate Cities. A suitable model for other fast-growing Asian countries?

Giulio Verdini¹, Giovanni Capannelli²

¹Xi'an Jiaotong - Liverpool University, China, ²Asian Development Bank Institute, Japan

Giulio.verdini@xjtlu.edu.cn

Are megacities a sustainable development solution for China? Recent studies suggest that while megacities are expected to grow fast in the years to come, excessive concentration of economic activities and population density may create undesirable outcomes in terms of social variables, competitiveness, and quality of life. Recently, the attention of Chinese policymakers has started to shift from developing megacities to strengthening emerging networks of cities located at the margin of already developed coastal areas (European Commission 2013). The purpose of this paper is to study the development of these intermediate networks, and in particular to define the concept of "intermediate cities", based on qualitative and quantitative indicators, as a suitable analytical tool to address emerging urban formations in China, with the potential to serve as a model to other fast-growing Asian countries. Drawing on long-lasting debates regarding the role of cities in supporting regional economic growth, this paper critically revises the international literature on spatial economics and intermediate cities (Hardoy and Satterthwaite, 1989; Bolay and Rabinovich, 2004). Later the paper focuses on China



suggesting that a number of factors, in addition to spatial variables, affect economic development paths. These include, for example, ambitious policy goals set by local government officials to increase city economic performances, often resulting in stiff competition among cities and producing inefficient location choices and governance conflicts (Sturzaker and Verdini, forthcoming). The paper argues that current institutional settings fail to properly acknowledge the importance of intermediate cities and their nature. Considering the increasing interdependence among Asian economies and the primary role China is assuming in promoting regional economic development (Capannelli & Kawai, 2014), we discuss under which conditions the concept of intermediate cities can be applied to other fast-growing Asian countries.

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Creating innovative production environments – A spatial design-testing strategy for Delft and Leiden

Anke Wetzel

Deltametropolis Association, Netherlands

anke.wetzel@deltametropool.nl

With the rise of the knowledge economy we experience a shift in regional production systems (Storper, 2010). This sets new challenges for the spatial formation of regions where innovative environments play an important role in the development of corporate competitiveness (Sarris&Modder, 2005). The province of South Holland has the potential to form the regional economic motor for the Netherlands, but experiences limitations in the growth of innovative economical sectors (Weerbare Regio, 2013). The dispersed field of knowledge and production clusters does not allow for the integrated, synergetic environments needed to compete in global markets. To understand the weakness and potential of certain sectors and clusters, our research focuses on a spatial analysis of innovative clusters in order to strengthen the area. This approach should take into account the potential economic transformation and its inherent regional shift, including specific policies and instruments that would accommodate rapid spatial changes. A way to deal with this economic-spatial complexity is the implementation of a spatial vision. Defined by a 'strategic navigation towards a speculative future' (Boelens, 2009), systematically tracking reveals the positioning of an area, and new transformation opportunities could be mapped in relation to the requirements for a knowledge economy. In our research project, we propose a spatial design-testing strategy as a method to elaborate existing Dutch cluster conditions and transformation possibilities. Taking Delft and Leiden as case studies, a specific company type of fast growing entrepreneurs ('Gazelles') is chosen as they show greatest opportunity for developing economic strength. Seen as the most innovative and flexible companies, Gazelles form strong, new cross- over relationships between the university and local industry (Stam, 2005). Therefore, this study will provide deeper insight in how to form innovative clusters and milieus for production activities, the networks surrounding them, and the impact of the policy and planning on different scales. Steps taken: First, we evaluated Dutch data (LISA) to measure the contribution of the innovative sectors to economic growth. Based on the study 'Weerbare Regio', we first visualised selected innovative economic sectors and their development over 15 years. The filtering of company types showed the potentials and weaknesses of each region. Within our research we experienced difficulties in data selection through the complexity and crossover activities of companies, whereby additional investigations on furthers sectors are needed. Concerning the spatial dispersion of Gazelles, the question arose how to form stronger



specialized nodes in the area through the upgrading of existing clusters. Secondly, we categorized clusters by means of a 'hot spot' map of Gazelles. These selected clusters were analysed in terms of their spatial settings and company characteristics to understand spatial requirements and cluster qualities. Even though we could find cross-over activities within several clusters distributed in different urban milieus, the innovative companies are dispersed within the region and the mono-functional cluster lack qualitative public space and buildings. Using spatial reasoning as an analytical tool, we could argue that the spatial dispersion as well as quality of clusters is of main concern as it does not contribute to an entrepreneurial environment. To form better connected and synergetic environments we need to understand the change in activities we are facing in the innovative sectors. What used to be a simple alignment along motorways for efficient distribution of goods, has become a far more interrelated system of railway, motorway, R&D facilities and University clusters. Including different spatial setting and building types, new urban development strategies for cluster locations are needed to offer more synergetic work environments design. Thirdly, within our research we analysed several research- and industry-related clusters in Asia and Europe to understand the shift of urban systems in the past and future and, how this transformation affects the shape of clusters, cities and regions. Through comparison to our case studies Delft and Leiden, it resulted in several upgrading possibilities that could be of use in Dutch context. Intensification and cooperation of housing are just a few examples but all aiming in the same direction: the urbanisation of industry-related clusters. Finally, we questioned how a qualitative approach of functional integration can be applied and translated into innovative planning concepts. In form of a bigger scale project we want to speculate the formation of more successful clusters, communities and corridors in order to meet the challenges of the global shift towards a knowledge economy. Within the wider research we will adapt a method to trace out potentials of certain sectors, identify potential areas for urban development and how speculative testing of possible conditions can unfold the potentials of whole regions and lead towards urban strategies (Boelens, 2009). This method aims to form a spatial vision for the knowledge axis Delft-Leiden and Delft-Rotterdam. Key words: innovative industries, urban economics, actor-relational approach to planning Link online publication: http://issuu.com/deltametropool/docs/20131212_creating-innovative-product?e=3431530/6338512

(1)Storper, M., 2010, Global City-Regions: An overview (2)Saris, J., Modder, J., 2005, Creating spaces in the Netherlands, 41st IsoCarp congress 2005 (3)Provincie Zuid Holland, 2012, Weerbare Regio: Ruimtelijk-economisch beleid in de Zuid-Hollandse kenniseconomie (4)Boelens, L., 2009, The urban connection: An actor-related approach to urban planning, 010 Publisher

Considering how morphological traits of urban fabric create affordance for Complex Adaption and Emergence

Sharon Wohl

Tu Delft, Canada

sharonackerqreen@hotmail.com

Evolutionary Economic Geography (EEG) examines how coherent economic regions and territories appear as the resultant nexus of complex, historical and evolutionary forces. Complexity Sciences (Heylighen, 1997; Kauffman, 1993), is ideally situated to inform this research, as it looks to describe the dynamics of non-linear, relational and emergent flows and how these forces are able to self-organize. Complementary research in relational geography seeks to unpack the nature of these forces, generally characterized as social, political or economic in nature. EEG recognizes that locations with particular situated qualities help enable, direct, channel and ground relational flows. That said, to date there is little work in either Relational Geography or EEG that looks specifically at how the nature of situated physical infrastructure - the urban fabric - may create environments that offer particular affordances to channel complex dynamics. This paper therefore aims to further our understanding of how specific physical territorial features may act to support the complex unfolding of distinct spaces and territories. I am interested in examining how traits of urban fabric – scale, grain, density, connectivity (in terms



of street networks), the existence of particular kinds of nodes (global landmarks and local hubs), as well physical mechanisms those that support legibility of specific use patterns (in terms of the nature of occupancy) – can enable the manifestation of emergent dynamics. In the paper I develop a means of translating CAS dynamics into spatial dynamics, observing how certain kinds of physical places offer more plasticity to evolve in response to relational forces. I demonstrate how particular morphological traits of urban fabric either support or undermine the processes of self-organization that lead to emergent clusters. The appearance of spatial differentiation of districts within the Grand Bazaar in Istanbul is developed as an illustrative example to support this research.

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**TRACK 15: PLANNING HISTORY & CULTURAL HERITAGE:
VALUING CULTURAL HERITAGE, ROOM 104, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: JOKS JANSSEN**

Value capture and value creation in urban redevelopment: The case of built industrial heritage

Marnix Smit, Marlijn Baarveld, Geert Dewulf

University of Twente, Netherlands

m.smit@utwente.nl

Over the last decades, industrial heritage has gained popularity as a subject of urban regeneration. Adaptive reuse has transformed many former industrial complexes into new vibrant places. Two of the many examples all over the world are the Distillery District in Toronto and the Westergasfabriek in Amsterdam. These and other complexes have proven that heritage transformation can be a starting point in gentrification projects, attracting a new public. Despite the current consensus that reuse of built heritage within urban redevelopment projects generates major benefits, a widespread problem is finding money for plan implementation when traditional government funding is unavailable or inadequate. The suggested response to this problem is called value capture. Value capture premises that public investments in heritage preservation generate indirect benefits that can be reclaimed from the beneficiaries to contribute towards financing project realization. Implementing value capture is often considered a problem of institutional design. In this paper we argue that value capture also depends on stakeholders' strategies in planning as value capture and value creation go hand in hand. We start our paper with an introduction on the increasing attention for and the challenges in defining the value of industrial heritage. Subsequently, we discuss the institutional design forms for value capture in the Netherlands. Based on the position that for heritage projects value capture is dependent of processes of coalition building among beneficiaries we develop the building blocks for an analysis of these processes and stakeholders' strategies within these processes. To illustrate the practical use of and tension between value creation and value capturing strategies in planning for adaptive re-use of industrial heritage we will show a case studie of the redevelopment of the railway zone in Tilburg.

Lax, D. A. & Sebenius, J. K. (1986). The manager as negotiator: Bargaining for cooperation and competitive gain, The Free Press, New York.

Frames in the cultural heritage trading zone: The case of the new Dutch waterline

Koen Raats, Jochem de Vries

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

k.a.raats@uva.nl

The shift from government to governance has changed the relationship between the public and private sector in many policy fields in western Europe. Providing collective services and goods is traditionally a sole task for government but is recently more and more provided in close cooperation with private actor stakeholders. The protection of collective values happens in dynamic policy arenas where there is continuous tension between the public and private interest. Negotiation between the public and the private interest occurs in so called "trading zones" (Gallinson 1997). The protection (content) and delivery (process) of public services becomes something to negotiate about. The concept of trading zones has minor attention for underlying beliefs, motives and interest since it claims that it is not necessary to reach truly shared understanding amongst the involved actors to come to an agreement (Balducci and Mantysalo 2013). This paper claims however that these deeper understandings, values and motives shape the trading zones and are an important explanatory factor to



comprehend trade outcomes. This paper reveals on which specific points deeper understandings, values and motives either diverge or converge in the policy field of cultural heritage in the Netherlands. The cultural heritage sector is a perfect example of a sector that has changed from a public centered policy field to a trading zone. This research shows that the pattern of underlying values and understandings shaped a trading zone in which it is very difficult for private actors to join forces to contribute to cultural heritage policy objectives.

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Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press Janssen, J., E. Luiten, H. Renes & J. Rouwendal (2012) Heritage

planning and spatial development in the Netherlands, International Journal of Heritage Studies 2012(1): 1-21.

Rein, M. & Schön, D. (1994) Frame Reflection. New York: Basic Books.

What is happening under the Church Tower?

Sarah Martens, Karen Lens, Oswald Devisch, Koenraad van Cleempoel

University of Hasselt, Belgium

sarah.martens@uhasselt.be

Heritage sites are not uncommonly beacons in the social and spatial fabric of a village. They mark their view and structure, and often were at the origin of the village. Inhabitants have strong memories towards these sites because of their connection to both everyday and important moments in life. All over Western Europe, these villages are transforming from autonomous, autarkic centres into sleeping villages. Driven by this transformation, the spatial and scenic quality as well as the social quality is often perceived in terms of loss. In an attempt to address this loss, regional actors are involved and the heritage site becomes a lever for economic, touristic regeneration for the region. However, the local agency, actors, villagers as well as their ambitions and the intangible values of the heritage are hard to integrate in this process. Therefore, this heritage should regain its position as a lever in the social and spatial fabric of the village. How can the focus on economic regeneration be complemented with an attention for the more intangible values and the role this heritage plays on a local level? We claim that answering this question requires looking beyond the heritage object itself, to first and foremost come to a shared understanding of the processes of transformation in the village as a place and local society. This is not only a question for regional actors, but is a challenge for everybody. In this paper we will present a conservation practice for one specific heritage site, a church in Guigoven, Haspengouw (Belgium). We attempt to integrate aspects of research by design and participatory action research as parallel tracks. In order to continue a process of collective placemaking that deals with current (ecological, societal, economic, etc.) issues, we go from the issues or values that are raised by (1) the network of regional and local actors, (2) the village and (3) the heritage site as a valid starting point in the search for adaptive reuse of its heritage.

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**Planning in complex settings - Regional development through cultural heritage in old industrial regions?**

Jörn Harfst

University Graz, Austria

joern.harfst@uni-graz.at

In recent decades, many traditional European centres of industry have been rendered unprofitable, triggering difficult processes of de-industrialisation, high unemployment and out-migration. Especially regions with predominantly small and medium-sized towns struggle with negative inward and outward perceptions, as well as an often narrow and nostalgic self-perception. In addition to the unfavourable framework conditions, such places are not being perceived as areas for new development and investment (Birch et al. 2010). Nevertheless this contribution argues that particularly in these regions a positive reference to the industrial past can have important impact on regional development opportunities. Based on preliminary results from the EU funded project 'SHIFT-X', this text lays out ways to improve internal as well as external image of former industrial towns. It addresses the industrial past in a forward looking way, instead of denying it outright (Benneworth and Hospers 2010). This approach of an 'authentic' place-making includes preservation of buildings, as well as the improvement of regional "story-telling" through and towards locals and visitors alike (Benneworth et al. 2009). It thereby tries to interrelate more systematically different views on the industrial past, raising the overall region's capacities (Harfst and Marot 2013). This paper addresses the challenges and opportunities arising from this field of action, where different aspects of regional development and planning meet a complex set of interests with heritage preservation, museum concepts, participation and marketing aspects. It highlights thereby the new challenges to planning at the beginning of the 21st century in Europe, which now revolves around the combination and integration of different aspects and interests in regional contexts. Background for this abstract is the research carried out in the ReSource and SHIFT-X projects, objective 3 'Territorial cooperation' projects both ERDF co-funded via the EU's Central Europe programme.

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Birch, Kean, Danny MacKinnon, Andrew Cumbers, and Danny MacKinnon and Andrew Cumbers Kean Birch. 2010. "Old Industrial Regions in Europe: A Comparative Assessment of Economic Performance". Text. http://econpapers.repec.org/article/tafregstd/v_3a44_3ay_3a2010_3ai_3a1_3ap_3a35-53.htm.
Harfst, Jörn, and Naja Marot. 2013. "Capacity-Building in Old Industrialised Regions: A Success Factor in Regional Development?" In Capacity Building and Development: Perspectives, Opportunities and Challenges, 117–134. Urban Development and Infrastructure - Education in a Competitive and Globalizing World. Nova Publishers.

**TRACK 16: PLANNING METHODOLOGY & PLANNING PROCESS:****STAKEHOLDERS: FROM SIDE LINE TO CENTRE IN PLANNING, ROOM 109, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00****SESSION CHAIR: REINDER RUTGERS****Comparing two case studies on real-time visualisation during workshops for landscape visions**

Silvia Tobias

Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL, Switzerland

silvia.tobias@wsl.ch

As a consequence of the increased involvement of local stakeholders in the landscape planning process, visualization techniques have experienced a strong development and are increasingly implemented in participatory planning processes. There is a great body of literature about the effects of real-time visualization during landscape planning workshop with local stakeholders. However, it remains unclear, if real-time visualization supports the actual decision-making process in the sense of inspiring the participants and helping them to commonly develop new ideas. Research on real-time visualization is in general case study research at workshops in real-world situations. As a consequence, the researchers have only very few opportunities to repeat their experiments under similar conditions. There is a particular lack in comparative research with and without real-time visualization. In our experiment we conducted four participatory workshops with local stakeholders about their visions of the future landscape development within their home region. The stakeholder groups as well as the workshop set-ups were basically similar. Three workshops were supported with real-time visualization; one workshop was carried out without visualization. At the end of each workshop, the participants filled in a questionnaire to evaluate the workshop procedures. The participants' evaluations revealed that real-time visualization supported problem understanding in the sense of better substantiating the planning question than without visualization. It further provided a common basis of communication, but partly influenced the discussion too strongly. However, considering decision-making and the creation of new ideas, the results showed no difference between the workshops with and without real-time visualization. The participants finally stated differences in the perception of the different visualization techniques. Hand drawings seemed to be understood more easily than computer-aided visualizations. _x000D_

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"If these walls could talk" Grounded Theory Method in emotional mapping

Jennifer O'Neill

University of Ulster, United Kingdom

ONeill-J39@email.ulster.ac.uk

This paper discusses the use of Grounded Theory (GT) in emotional mapping. In this research, emotional mapping refers to 'emplaced feelings', those feelings generated, maintained and ultimately acting on places, spaces and structures in the urban environment. The impact that physical barriers, for example 'peace walls' in Belfast, have on 'emplaced feelings' is of interest to planning, as these spatial manifestations act as boundaries within contested spaces, dividing communities along lines of religion and political belief, as well as generating emotions, such as, fear and identity. This research seeks to explore and map the emotions associated with these



interface barriers and the spaces they form. While the NI government is committed to the removal of these barriers by 2023, the social and spatial dynamics associated with this is underexplored. GT is commonly aligned to the social sciences. This research however straddles planning, geography, social policy and psychology disciplines and draws on interdisciplinary literature and research methods. The two datasets of an emotional mapping process will be emotions and location. The latter will be addressed through GIS methods. The former is a more complex matter as there are myriad emotions and ways of capturing them. Rather than impose an a priori understanding of emotionality in contested spaces, a more inductive method is sought. Given the rigorous design of GT method, and its prolific application in the field of psychology and sociology, it provides the appropriate approach to unearth, code and reflect on the specific spatial-emotional language, expression and interaction in this particular study. Based on a preliminary study, this paper will discuss how GT is used to gather data from residents living adjacent to either side of a 'peace wall' in North Belfast and present recommendations for further research directions in the field.

GLASER, B. and STRAUSS, A.L., 1967. , 'The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research', Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company.

Using classic methods in a networked manner: Seeing volunteered spatial information in a bottom-up fashion

Linda Carton, Peter Ache

Radboud University Nijmegen, Institute for Management Research, Netherlands

l.carton@fm.ru.nl

Using new social media and ICT infrastructures for self-organization, more and more citizen networks and business sectors organize themselves voluntarily around sustainability themes. The paper traces and evaluates one emerging innovation in such bottom-up, networked form of sustainable governance: The use of sensor data by citizen communities. In such 'bottom-up community initiatives', the sensed data is published on Internet presenting real-time, web-based GIS maps about issues like noise, air quality or earthquakes. In the study, two particular cases are analyzed to trace the emergence and network operation of such a 'networked' geo-information tool in practice: (1) The Airplane Monitor Schiphol and (2) The Groningen earthquake monitor. The paper discusses how in these cases, citizen sensor networks are combining classical methodological approaches with enabling infrastructures and data sources. We find the makers creatively blend classic methods with newly available open data & information technologies. The tools are working as "social boundary objects," as information hubs, which co-evolve with and reinforce the power of the citizen initiative as a network. The paper concludes with a discussion of two propositions: (1) Computer and Internet technology co-evolve with method advancement in planning, and (2) Citizen sensor networks work as embodied method for hypothesis falsification.

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Creativity and co-production of knowledge – a hands-on approach to participatory planning

Joanne Tippett

The University of Manchester, United Kingdom

joanne.tippett@manchester.ac.uk

The last few decades have seen a plethora of initiatives to increase participation in planning. Questions remain, however, as to what extent this has facilitated a genuine process of co-evolution, in which stake- and shareholders learn from each other and are able to explore new and innovative ways of working together (Boonstra and Boelens 2011). This paper explores the role of hands-on epistemic objects in enabling learning amongst stakeholders, discussing a method for engagement, Ketso. This hands-on kit for creative engagement emerged from the author's community planning work in Southern Africa and ESRC funded research into ecological planning (UK) (Tippett et al 2007). Miettinen and Virkkunen (2005) discuss the importance of surfacing ideas and assumptions into objects that can be represented. Epistemic objects provide a framework for communication "stable enough to enable coordination across communities of practice" (Ewenstein and Whyte 2009, 10), but which have sufficient flexibility to be moulded into new understandings. Ketso is designed to blend technical and lay understandings: allowing voices which are often 'unheard' to be built into engagement outcomes. It builds on the insights of Chambers (1994), to create a moveable image of groups' thinking that can be built up by all participants simultaneously. Since 2009 the toolkit has been used with over 15,000 participants in 34 countries. It was the key engagement tool in Renfrewshire Council's Community Planning Conference in 2011, in which 458 community members developed over 2000 ideas for the future plan. Ketso was awarded a commendation for 'contribution to positive community engagement' by the Royal Town Planning Institute North West (UK) in 2013. This paper will discuss the key factors in the success of Ketso so far, and set out a challenge for the future: how to learn from participatory processes over time and space, building a dynamic repository of knowledge.

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**TRACK 17: RURAL & REGIONAL PLANNING:
NARRATING THE REGION, ROOM C, JULY 9 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: PABLO ELINBAUM**

Regional design: Discretionary approaches to regional planning in the Netherlands.

Verena Balz

Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

v.e.balz@tudelft.nl

Over the recent decade, the Dutch national government has opened a variety of planning processes to the involvement of sub-national governments and private agencies. For the purpose of decentralisation and through the frequent revision of policy frameworks it made their responsibilities issues in debates. That what, who and how to plan became open to interpretations by a broad range of actors has spurred the emergence of distinct decision-making practices, among them a range that was labelled 'regional design' and that employed spatial representations of regions in argumentations about territorial change and spatial transformation. These regional design practices and the way how they have shifted under the influence of decentralisation, form the main focus of this paper. Little has been written on this subject to date. The main aim of this paper is to improve understanding of 'regional design' and its contribution to planning processes. The paper is divided into three main parts. It begins by reviewing theoretical notions on the role of spatial representations and regional design in regional planning and governance processes. From this review a distinction of regional design approaches is deduced, largely resting on references to political guiding principles, territorialities and analytical evidence incorporated in geographic representations. Chapter 2 applies this framework in an exemplary way. Shifts in regional design practices that have evolved in The Netherlands over the recent decade are broadly assessed through examining their changing references to policy frameworks set out by the national government for the purpose of decentralisation. The final chapter summarizes findings and reflects on the implications of these for an improved understanding of the performance of regional design practices in planning processes.

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Strategic storytelling: a transition catalyst for 'leisuring' regions?

Stefan Hartman

Stenden University, Netherlands

stefan.hartman@stenden.com

The potential of using storytelling in the field of spatial planning and development gains increasing attention. However, there is only sporadic academic literature on the application of storytelling as a deliberate, strategic planning instrument for regional development. This paper analyses strategic storytelling (STT) practices in the Netherlands to discuss whether storytelling serves as a transition catalyst for regions that are 'leisuring'. The gerund 'leisuring' is used to refer to the on-going transformative processes that accompany the influx of activities and developments related to tourism, recreation, and leisure. Many stakeholders are involved in these processes of leisuring and therefore also many different perspectives, ambitions, and interests. The development process of leisuring may be inhibited when perspectives on future development trajectories diverge and when actors do not interact or work together. In the Netherlands, storytelling is introduced to overcome such fragmentation and bring together actors, unite their perspectives and mobilise their resources. The purpose of this paper is to critically discuss whether storytelling serves as a development catalyst. We interlink theories on transitions and storytelling to argue that this catalyst function relates to whether stories



effectively mobilise and unite actors, pool resources, and foster spatial development. The case studies show that the capacity to mobilise depends on captivating stories but also on continuous processes of (re)establishing commitment of actors. The cases also reveal that stories serve a twofold purpose, which we refer to as the bridging and the bonding function of storytelling. We conclude that storytelling can serve as a transition catalyst. Using it for regions that are leisuring implies engaging in a potentially long term transition process and therefore requires an adaptive approach to storytelling. The insights presented in this paper may help storytelling to acquire a more lasting effect instead of serving merely as a temporary boost.

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Fostering Collective Imagination: Image, Scenario, Design

Jan Schreurs, Annette Kuhk

University of Leuven, Belgium

jan.schreurs@asro.kuleuven.be

Future explorations are a quintessential component of spatial planning. So far, scenario analysis and research-by-design – which both can be considered as approaches to explore the future - are mostly developed by distinct research/professional groups, with different cognitive frameworks. This paper is developed from a double hypothesis. Integrating – or at least interrelating - concept-driven and design-driven future explorations is assumed to contribute to imagining complex man-environment relations. In this, 'boundary objects' and 'images' are expected to help integrating these approaches in planning practices (Vandenbroeck, 2011). A particular challenge in this is to develop future explorations for spatial transformations in co-evolutionary and/or cyclical planning approaches. The study of methods for future explorations is developed for the government-funded Policy Research Centre for Spatial Planning in Flanders. In 2014 and 2015, we intend to bring in the knowledge on future explorations in several experimental Living Labs, as a test bed for innovative tools and implementation strategies. The paper discusses the preliminary outcomes and relevance of a collaborative research project that is intended to be continued until December 2015.

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**Scenarios of re-territorialization within the metropolitan regions of Paris, Brussels, Bordeaux and Antwerp***Michiel Dehaene, Tom Broes, Dieter Bruggeman**Ghent University, Belgium*michiel.dehaene@ugent.be

During the past five years several international design consultations have been organized by metropolitan areas throughout Europe, inviting multidisciplinary teams to present long-term perspectives for future development: Grand Paris (2008), 50.000 Logements Bordeaux (2010), Brussels 2040 (2012), Metro Moscow (2012), Labo XX Antwerp (2013-14), etc. These design consultations not only produced new concepts, they are also expressions of a changing planning culture. Moreover, these consultations have helped in constructing the contours of a new metropolitan debate. This paper uses this body of material to illustrate and substantiate a collective quest for what can be described as scenarios of re-territorialization in the face of the historical legacy of metropolitan sprawl. Many of the design exercises presented in these design consultations confront the respective metropolitan areas at a precise point in their path-dependent development as they try to rebalance the historical, externalized (social, cultural, ecological) cost of a network-driven, deterritorializing development logic. They share a concern for managing effects of the rescaling of local-global governance within the contours of the extended metropolitan area by means of development strategies that seek to overcome the old oppositions between center and periphery. These general aims are reinforced, however, by contemporary narratives of re-territorialization. These may be rooted in the identity politics of a renewed regionalism, but may just as well reflect the quest for reduced ecological footprints and more climate robust regional development patterns. While many of these strategies may be easily misread as the expression of an attachment to old forms of territoriality, this paper will argue that the territorial references at work in these arguments are diverse, and may be understood not as static geographical spatial points of reference,

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**PITCH 1.2: URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC REALM:
INTRODUCING URBAN DESIGN IN PLANNING II, ROOM 111, JULY 9 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: COR WAGENAAR & ALAN REEVE**

The theory of the natural urban transformation process. The relationship between street network configuration, density and degree of function mixture of built environments

Akkelies van Nes

TU Delft, Faculty of Architecture, Netherlands

a.vannes@tudelft.nl

During the last decade, advances in software, spatial analyses methods, and improved capacity of computers have made it possible to quantitatively analyse morphological features of whole cities. This emerging trend of combining geographic information system (GIS) with traditional urban morphology brings some insights into the evolving logic of spatial urban form and related functions. In this respect, this paper aims to propose a draft of a theory on the natural urban transformation process. This theory is built upon quantitatively analysis of various morphological elements in a series of towns and cities. Empirical studies are fulfilled through GIS to combine various spatial analyses tools into one framework. Applying this model on Dutch cases indicate how the essential morphological elements such as street network integration, building density and typology, and degree of land-use mixture are inter-acting with one another. The underlying spatial parameter – street network integration – tends to influence other spatial as well as socio-economic parameters. It may be regarded as the generative power steering the spatial transformation processes in urban areas. Specifically, it is the spatial structure of the street and road network that influence building densities and degree of land use diversity. Meanwhile, the degree of land use diversity is also dependent on the degree of balance between FSI and GSI. Compared with Hillier's space syntax contributing to the theory of the natural movement economic process that claims the street network configuration influences the flow of movement and location of economic activities, the results from our inquiry suggest a first draft of a theory of the natural urban transformation processes. This theory mainly works for a built environment that are not obstructed by rigid planning systems, regulation plans, various trusts connected to plots, religious aspects, collective memories, historic artefacts and urban areas protected by law. More cases are needed to validate and fine-tune the research described here as a theory of the natural urban transformation process.

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Deconstruct and reconstruct sustainable urban environment through compact city concept

Hsueh-Sheng Chang, Tzu-Ling Chen

National Cheng-Kung University, Taiwan

changhs@mail.ncku.edu.tw

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 suggested compact city pattern of high density and mixed land use to control urban sprawl and economize energy in urban area (Mindali et al., 2004). The purpose of compact city has changed according to the times and urban patterns, from natural environment conservation to liveability, and further to sustainable development. Previous studies attempted to analyse physical pattern or functional compact degree, such as Li and Yeh (2004) emphasized on using compact index to measure the fractural degree in urban landscape, and Burton(2002) proposed density, mix-of-use, and intensification indicators to measure functional differences in different compact cities. Proceeding with high, median and low compact degree is not able to reveal complete differences of land use spatial structure and daily livelihood functions in compact cities (Burton, 2002; Tinh et al., 2002). "Density", "mixed land use" and other concepts are often used to interpret compact city. Yet, the dispersed aggregation, the compact city pattern and interior development might further affect compact city development (OECD, 2012), so it is necessary to integrate urban physical and functional method to deconstruct and reconstruct city interior and exterior compact relationship. Hence, this study will utilize GIS to analyse the degree of surface sealing to deconstruct compact degree in urban development area. And then we will classify according to the different compact functions to reconstruct different types of compact city. The ultimate goal is to reconstruct compact city development pattern in Taiwan urban area to further investigate the functional differences in compact cities development.

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The study of New Shanghai Culture in the urban public space in Shanghai

Jianpu Lu

College of Architecture and Urban Planning Tongji University, China

lujianpu@tjupdi-ud.com

The urban public space in Shanghai is experiencing dramatic change and transformation in the background of economic globalization, social informationization and global urban development . Firstly, this research and analyzed the six elements of the New Shanghai Culture style urban space, which are value system ,urban structure, urban fabric, spatial scale ,architectural style and space colors. Then the public space system was created from the cultural view to study the mechanism of the transformation and formation of the Shanghai public space under the influence of the New Shanghai Culture ,and to explore the inter influence between the urban culture and public space.At last ,the cultural value system of urban development and how to use or continue those culture value was put forward based on the analysis of the relevant cultural theories;accordingly, the management actions were raised based on the different participation of the themes and rules in the later stage management. After the above explanations the transformation features and rules of the public space system were analyzed,which could be the theoretic and practical foundation of the study of the trend of the urban public space development and the establishment of the corresponding space development policies.It could also offer the theoretic foundation and operational modes for the transformation of the public space in



other cities. This article took the “Xintiandi” as the example to study the influence of the New Shanghai Culture within the transformation of urban commercial space ,and the character and rules of the New Shanghai Culture public space were summarized to provide the theoretic foundation for the urban public space construction,which will have Shanghai’s own characters .

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Attachment Culture : Self-organized Space in Ageing Community

Jiatian Bu, Yu Yifan

Collage of Architecture and Urban Planning Tongji University, Shanghai, China

pujiatian@icloud.com

Aging society has been increasing rapidly in China, even Shanghai. Modern urban settlements are becoming huger and huger. We owned higher housing and more area, but humanized public realm for elderly people is shrinking rapidly. Under favorable social and economic conditions, newly living areas contain little intercourse space between Buildings. Attachment Culture is one of cell culture techniques. From those experiments, there is a thought provoking experimental phenomena can be found. Tumor cells and cancerous cells needn’t any attachment. Normal body cell needs a surface rooted. Extended it to settlement planning and management field. For lack of affective culture medium, inhabitants have been mutual insulated. The elderly hardly make life decent for want of space. This article is an empirical examination of behavioral responses of people to the environmental quality of Loci. The findings of survey in three Aging communities in Shanghai reveal that the elderly people communities are equally concerned with the social interaction and public realm. Through analysis, attractive space in aging community provides the same impact as culture dish of attachment culture, and this space is mostly self-organized.

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Public participatory aspects of law regulations and civic actions protecting urban landscape in Poland.

Marta Szkaradkiewicz, Szymon Szewranski

Wroclaw University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Poland

marta.szkaradkiewicz@up.wroc.pl

Poland, as the former socialist country in Central Europe, has come through long and difficult process of decentralisation. Among with the political changes of 1990 there came the changes in spatial planning. Local administrative units were given rights to rule for themselves to greater extent than before, but also to deal with new problems. After almost quarter of a century of liberal democracy, however, it was noticed that spatial



planning lacks efficient regulations against cases of decreasing aesthetic value of urban landscape. Problems such as advertising overabundance, extensive recoloring of concrete blocks of flats and low quality architecture of new buildings have emerged. By ratifying the European Landscape Convention Poland has admit to recognise that landscape contributes to the quality of life of the citizens. The landscape constitutes “an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields“ (COE 2000). However the effective urban landscape protection will not be efficiently implemented without public participation in decision making processes. This paper investigates the insufficient planning tools in protecting aesthetic value of urban landscape in Poland. It sets questions on balance between private and common goods in the society that has experienced socialism. On the basis of this, the paper describes the cases of civic interventions aiming at improving conditions of public spaces in Poland. It also gives examples of practices that enhance community’s common goods and places.

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The practice research on urban design under the perspective of smart city

Yunsheng Su

International Green Campus Alliance / Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute, China

pjpek@126.com

The central district of the city with high-density is the area which is facing the great challenges of energy and environment. At the same time, it is the area where the smart transition occurs first as well. Smart city is the advanced stage of urban development. Under the impetus of the Internet, Cloud technologies, and big data, urban planning in China has stepped into the stages of smart transition. In this paper, smart city methods and technologies are briefly analyzed such as optimization of urban spatial structure, integration of regular city functions and industry, natural landscape ecological pattern, smart transportation system and vertical pedestrian system under TOD mode, TOD based FAR design and management, green and smart building facade, through which, smart urban planning guidelines are made to promote smart cities development in China.

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Travelling through time, people and architecture- Case Study of Walled cities of India

Harsh Tiwari¹, Navneet Munoth¹, Pankaj Sunkara²

¹MANIT Bhopal, India, ²Articulus Property Development Services Delhi, India

harshtiwari1992@yahoo.com

The nature and conceptualizations of public realm have been always associated with collective participation and socialization, in other words, with the capacity to live together among strangers. Today these associations seem to have become challenged and problematic, and often end in questioning whether public space still matters for our public life? The life or lifelessness of public realm depends very much on the quality of the domain and whether they are welcoming the potential users, to walk, stay, sit or otherwise enjoy the environment. Various studies of existing city areas, as well as new towns and new city districts, have shown striking differences concerning impulse of the area. It is precisely this quest for a proper understanding of public life and public realm that provides the impetus for this paper. There is an urge to go beyond these narratives of loss and to support more optimistic views on the purpose of public domain with the help of urban design strategies. To achieve that,



it is required to provide more micro sociological research in detail that how and where of our socialization in the Indian society stand. Initially the paper will be covering the case study of four historic walled cities of India keeping in mind the study of public realms and the changes observed during the period of time. Further this paper will develop a research design for reading and mapping Indian contemporary public life in new designed public realms, and finally it will discuss its implications on the urban design practice. This paper will also contribute for the rethinking of the role of Urban Designing today's context of changing public life. Keywords: Urban Design, Public Realm, Socialization, Public Domain, Street.

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Public participation in urban planning in Poland: urban movements, online communication, and GIS

Michał Czepkiewicz

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland

mczepkiewicz@yahoo.pl

After decades of centralized planning followed by the economic decline, Poland has undergone during the last decade the period of rapid urban growth. The predominant focus of local governments on fostering economic growth coupled with a weak planning system resulted in suburbanization, development pressure on green areas, and uncontrolled residential infill. In recent years, citizens have started to demand from the authorities more emphasis on quality of life and public participation in decision-making. Numerous activist groups and organizations sprung all over the country and public debates on urban issues accelerated. However, even though local governments have become more open to citizen voices, narrowing the gap of distrust remains a challenge. The paper describes and evaluates recent cases of public participation in urban planning in Poznań, Poland, and discusses future prospects with the emphasis on online and GIS methods supporting public participation.

Hirt S, Stanilov K, 2009 *Twenty Years of Transition: The Evolution of Urban Planning in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union, 1989-2009* (UN-HABITAT, Nairobi) Mergler, L., Pobłocki, K., Wudarski, M. (2013). *Anty-besradnik przestrzenny: prawo do miasta w działaniu*. Sieber, R. (2006). *Public Participation Geographic Information Systems: A Literature Review and Framework*, 96(January), 491–507.

Becoming public? - (Con)temporary commons and space production in urban transformation processes

Anne Wagner

University of Copenhagen, Denmark

amw@iqn.ku.dk

As highlighted in the congress theme, the confrontation with and interest in 'complex social-spatial systems' challenge traditional planning systems and the notion of the 'rock-solid' masterplan and even though, conceptually, many opt for flexible and adaptive planning, it stresses the already complex processes of collaboration and negotiation in practice. This is a prominent topic also in connection with current urban transformation processes involving re-programming and re-reading of vacant post-industrial areas towards new public and common uses. The sites, results of spatial re-organisation, appear at the surface as possibilities –open for new approaches and readings. Socio-economic changes have led to these spatial changes and unstable



states, but also paradigmatic changes towards transformation and explorative re-use thinking, as well as new cultural and social demands are part of today's reasons for new approaches. But how can the 'great uncertainties' -and the road towards them- become a pro-active part of dynamic place making? The rising interest and focus on the potentials of temporary repurposing and iterative place-making as a way of setting vacant and 'empty' sites in a new light has grown immensely popular in recent years, due to their properties of making 'a virtue of necessity' (Oswalt et al.,56) and the immediacy of 'start using while thinking'. This short research paper investigates current notions of 'publicness' in connection with development processes, were an iterative process and short term uses are used actively to re-purpose specific vacant sites. What does it mean when the 'work in progress' itself and the spatial discussion is the public space? The presentation draws from practice based research and learnings from specific cases as part of a bigger European research project. The findings will be used to discuss and challenge notions of public space (public realm etc.).

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**PITCH 2.1: TRANSNATIONAL AND CROSS-BORDER PLANNING:
CHALLENGES FOR CROSS BORDER PLANNING, ROOM 032, JULY 9 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: JOCHEM DE VRIES & STEFANIE DÜHR**

Understanding cross-border planning through networks

Clement Guasco

Roskilde Universitet, Denmark

guasco@ruc.dk

This short paper is a draft for an interdisciplinary article under development based on political sciences and spatial planning concepts. The concepts used are policy network analysis from Rod Rhodes (2006) perspective, Soft Spaces in cross-border contexts (Walsh, 2013) and planning cultures (Knieling & Othengrafen, 2009). By combining those three concepts, it aims at providing a model to better understand the processes behind cross-border planning at the regional level in the EU, which could then serve as a base to discuss how cooperation is best achieved in that context. This short paper is limited to a discuss on the theoretical model, but empirical observations coming from each concept will inform the discussion in the final article.

Allmendinger P. & Haughton G. (2009), Soft spaces, fuzzy boundaries, and metagovernance: the new spatial planning in the Thames Gateway, Environment and Planning A, 41 617-633 *Leibenath M. & Knippschild R. (2005), Systematic Evaluation of Cross-Border Networks of Actors: Experience with a German-Polish-Czech cooperation project, Journal of Borderlands Studies, 20:1, 73-90* *Marsh, D., & Rhodes, R. A. W. (1992). Policy Networks in British Government. Oxford: Clarendon Press.* *Peterson, J. (2003). Policy Networks. In A. Wiener, & T. Diez (Eds.), European Integration Theory. Oxford: University Press.* *Walsh C., Jacuniak-Suda M., Knieling J., Othengrafen F. (2012) Soft spaces in Spatial Planning and governance: theoretical reflections and definitional issues, Conference Proceeding, Regional Studies Association European Conference, Delft*

The importance of the transnational planning in disaster management: A case study on the future cross-border regions cooperation in Syria and neighbouring countries

Saleh Hussain, Georges Allaert, Luuk Boelens

Ghent University, Belgium

hussain.saleh@ugent.be

Due to the geopolitical situation of Syria and its relatively small size, cross-border development and interests shared with the neighbouring countries are becoming increasingly important. Syria is exposed to the significant and continuous seismic activity due to its location in the most seismic-tectonic active group in the region where the Arabian, African and Eurasian continental plates converge. Moreover, climate change, rapid economic development and urbanisation, all have increased the risk of pollution of natural environmental resources. Although the hazards profile of the entire region is transnational, the emergency response and preparedness mechanisms are not. There are no adequate intra-regional mechanisms for coordination, research, training, data sharing and information networking among these countries. Beneficial cooperation with these countries in the field of disaster management should be improved through training and awareness program development, experience and knowledge sharing. The following activities have been identified as priorities for this cooperation: 1) implementation of hazard zone maps in land-use planning and land use management, 2) further development of the already successful coordination and collaboration between all responsible institutions at both regional and transnational levels, 3) increasing the involvement of the public in the planning of permanent mitigation measures, 4) reinforcement of disaster preparedness through local emergency training, 5) elaboration of strategies for the reinstatement activities during and after an extreme event, 6) improvement of early warning services. Much of this has not even begun, but it would have a bright future.



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The role of taxation policy in integrated water resources management (Case of Euphrates & Tigris Rivers)

Ous Haidar

Damascus University, Turkey

ous659@gmail.com

The conservation of water resources in developing countries is still forming a huge obstacle in front of achieving the efficient management and usage of water resources. In this context, Middle East comes to the mind firstly regarding the political and economic crisis in the region which effects significantly water resources management and the level of water scarcity in riparian countries. This situation also may cause an increase in the conflicts and it threatens the sustainability of water allocation in this region. The problem in all mentioned above necessitates an approach which can help the riparian countries on a particular river basin not only to accept the idea of water sharing, also to help them to accept the idea of sharing the benefits of water and the ability to coordinate. The coordination should include politic, economic and socio-cultural aspects while directing the river basin to be entirely protected. Herein, the importance of 'Taxation Policy' and tax coordination among these countries become clear in terms to organizing the economic, social and cultural politics in the face of financial aspects. Therefore, the high requirement for an economic tool which enables the coordination between environmental taxes, energy generating taxes and environmental value added taxes to know the role of the taxation policy in integrated water resources management based on the river basin as an economic unit, will be studied in the context of this paper by reviewing the experiences of developed countries not only in province level but also in a transnational regional scale.

▣ Stephen Smith, *The Role of The European Union in Environmental Taxation, Article, International Tax and Public Finance Journal, August 1995, Vol. 2.* ▣ *Economic Instrument for Water Demand Management in An Integrated Water Resources Management, Policy Research Initiative Program, Synthesis Report, Canada, 2005* ▣ *The Value Added Tax and Its Integration Role, The Arabic Encyclopedia, Dr. Mhd Kher Al Akkam, 2005* ▣ *The Policy of Taxes in Order of Environment Preserving and Its Effect on the Economical Growth in Syria, Damascus University, Faculty of Economy, Thamar Ali Salman, Master's Thesis 2007*

Mend the gap - Can reciprocal planning close the governance gap in Brussels' northern fringe?

Wiet Vandaele

Flemish Government, Belgium

wietvandaele@hotmail.com

The member states of the European Union have been called postmodern states: national goals are not determined by a desire for more sovereignty, but are embedded in a process of integration on a supranational level. The country of Belgium, where the national level increasingly cedes authority to its three regions, seems to be a frontrunner in the disintegration of the national state. Cross-border planning in Belgium seems harder in the heart of the country than with neighboring countries. Through constitutional reforms in the 1980's, Belgium became a federal state consisting of three regions. Spatial planning became a jurisdiction of these regions. Most of the urban area of Brussels was incorporated into the Brussels Capital Region, surrounded by the region of Flanders, but not all. Its northern fringe "spills over" into Flanders. Both parts of the same urban



area have seen diverging spatial policies since the 1980's: Spatial policies on the Flemish side have been biased by an anti-urban reflex, resulting in low-density development in an urban setting. Spatial policies on the Brussels side have been said to neglect this area, only seeing it as a recipient for locally unwanted land use, such as infrastructure, logistics, or a prison. This policy divergence between the regions has resulted in a governance gap. It stems from projects on both sides of the regional border that were implemented without much consensus building between decision makers on both sides. This has corroded trust between the two regions. One of the best examples of this increased competition between the regions is the race to build the first shopping mall on either side. In 2014 the Flemish Region and the Brussels Region will start a coproduction for the Northern fringe that aims at closing the governance gap. The goal is to leverage demographic growth into increased spatial efficiency, a healthier living environment, enhanced territorial cohesion and a resilient economic profile. Less than a reciprocal form of planning will not do.

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Progressive new Architectures for a United Europe - The case of the European Competition

Socrates Stratis, Gregoris Kalnis

University of Cyprus, Cyprus

stratiss@ucy.ac.cy

The authors study collective urban design practices of European competitions and how urban culture exchange takes place between the project actors involved. Architecture and Urban Design are re-examined in the sense of practice, therefore of project making processes rather than of final objects. Patterns of innovation, which constitute the progressive new architectures, can be therefore present at different moments of project making. Patterns of exchange among the project actors across European countries become the focal point of this research. In fact, the research aims to show how the collective way of making the European project contributes in the redefinition of the role of architecture vis-à-vis the making of the European city. Europan is an institution sprung from the French PAN (Progressive Architectures Nouvelles) and applied to Euro-Pan which promotes transnational exchange that takes place in both directions between north and south, east and west. The method of critical project comparison that takes place in Europan's Forums every session allows the cities' representatives, to reformulate their site's priorities. Plus, the Idea's character of the Competition encourages the competitors to reframe actual site problems by asking new questions. The paper demonstrates how collective practices between project actors (cities, architects, experts, developers), formulate gradually the design project, profiting from the platforms offered by the Europan Institution (forums, workshops, debates). Consequently, the making of the urban design project has hybrid characteristics, depending both on the specificity of the actual context and the dynamics of networks of actors that span all European cities involved. In order to study the aforementioned issues, analytical approach methods of selective Europan projects as well as study of Europan's archive and Europan forums' proceedings will be employed. The physical proximity created by the assembly of project actors every Competition Session (Europan 1-12), coupled by the network dynamics engenders forms of exchange that can be helpful to any cross-bordering urban design practices that go beyond the actual star system of professionals. The themes developed by Europan over the years for the competition sessions demonstrate the need to search for common urban challenges across Europe and at the same time the need to accept the considerable differences between the European cities. The actual European crisis between North and South, but also between the State-driven urbanism and the Market-driven one become a challenge for Europan.



1. Saskia Sassen, *Territory – Authority – Rights, From Medieval to Global Assemblages*, Princeton University Press, 2006 2. Socrates Stratis, “Glocal”/Translocal, in *What future for the European competitions? Between innovation and negotiation: European 10 Conference Catalogue*, European, 2009 3. European Sweden, *Europanic – A thousand new ideas for our cities*, European Sweden, 2012 4. *La Cite de L’Architecture et du Patrimoine, European Generation: The reinterpreted city*, European, La Cite de L’Architecture et du Patrimoine, 2007 5. M. Castells, *The Rise of the Network Society*, Blackwell, Oxford, 1996



**PITCH 3.1: ADAPTIVE DELTA STUDIES & GOVERNANCE:
INTRODUCING DELTA STUDIES, ROOM 135, JULY 9 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: HAN MEYER & SIMIN DAVOUDI**

Rapid urbanization and annual flooding in Jakarta

Deden Rukmana

Savannah State University, United States

rukmanad@savannahstate.edu

Not only is Jakarta the largest metropolitan area in Southeast Asia, it is also one of the most dynamic, though beset with most of the urban problems experienced in twenty-first century Southeast Asia. Batavia, colonial capital of the Netherlands Indies in the first half of the 20th century was a small urban area of approximately 150,000 residents. In the second half, Batavia became Jakarta, the 28 million megacity capital of independent Indonesia. Among many urban problems, one major problem plagued Jakarta in the last two decades is floods. Despite several programs to alleviate flooding, the severity of flooding in many parts of Jakarta has not decreased. Floods have become a threat and brought woes for Jakarta residents every year. This paper will discuss the extent to which rapid urbanization in Jakarta has contributed to the annual flooding in Jakarta. The urbanization and suburbanization in the megacity of Jakarta will be discussed. Annual flooding in the last two decades are documented and all efforts of mitigating the annual flooding are also critically analyzed. Jakarta lies in a lowland area with 13 rivers. All tributaries and basin areas of these 13 rivers are located in the peripheries of the megacity, strongly associated with the floods in Jakarta. Industrial parks and new towns were built in the peripheries of Jakarta and many of them have converted water catchment areas, green areas and wetlands. Such land conversions have affected the severity of flooding in Jakarta. Annual flooding in Jakarta is strong evidence that rapid urbanization in Jakarta must be reduced. As long as Jakarta remains the primary growth machine of the nation, the economic growth of Jakarta will be strongly associated with the pace of Indonesia's economic growth, and will correspond to rapid urbanization in Jakarta.

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Through the river: 3 Segments, 3 canals, 1 watercourse The lower course of the Ter River in Catalonia - Spain

Caterina Anastasia

Universidad Polit cnica de Catalu a (UPC), Spain

cat_anastasia@hotmail.com

From the point of view of architecture and urbanism the work focuses on the relationship between the city and the river. Human settlements along the watercourse are analyzed in the context of their river basin. The river is the continuous corridor, as a stream it refers to a broad reality that binds the city to its geographical context inviting reflection on territorial and urban scales becoming the medium of the transcalar project. The watercourse turns out to be a term of conciliation between the natural dynamics and the historical construction of places that is product of human intervention. The proximity to the riverbed is no longer today a necessary condition to settle, rivers and canals are significantly reducing their role in the new economic and social reality. The hydro-geological instability and the effects of climate change call for an increased attention on water,



especially to manage floods and scarcity. This work defends the active role of the river in the city's project assuming that the space bound to the hydrographic network can still be a resource. The aim is to provide design criteria that exceed the administrative limits that the river often materializes while indicate readings for the recovery and revalorization of the city of river edge and therefore counteract the waste of soil following the guidelines that water and human construction have engraved on the soil. The territory of the Ter River in Catalonia is the case study. The Ter is heavily exploited and in some parts highly urbanized, it is a symbol of Catalan industrialization and it is a river with regulated flow (the lower Ter). Geomorphology allows identifying three different traits of the Ter's entire lower course. The study of three canals, one for each river's trait, enables more detailed analysis of the river's segments. The canals represent the river part from which they derived and three stories of human construction of place, three "hydraulic signs" that the research proposes as "transformation devices" to construct the habitability of the crossed territories.

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Mainstreaming climate adaptation at the implementation level: Routines as possible barriers to organizational change

Caroline Uittenbroek

Utrecht University, Netherlands

c.j.uittenbroek@uu.nl

This article aims to develop a conceptual framework to better understand the role of routines as possible barriers to organizational routines in the case of mainstreaming climate adaptation. It is the implementation level where barriers to climate adaptation often emerge. The way the actors involved in the implementation process interpret and respond to policies is of particular importance here. Reorganizing the resources and practices of these actors to initiate mainstreaming often proves difficult due to standardized organizational routines. As organizational routines aim to provide stability they tend to be re-affirmative. Consequently, they could prevent policy change. This paper uses an analytical framework consisting of four self-reinforcing mechanisms to understand and explain how organizational routines can hamper the mainstreaming of climate adaptation during implementation. A case study is used to illustrate routines as possible barriers during implementation. The paper concludes by stating that a change in routines is needed in order to optimize the possibilities of mainstreaming climate adaptation. In order to stimulate change in organizational routines the focus should be on legitimacy building and learning.

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**What are important for community disaster resilience? - focusing on natural hazard mitigation in South Korea -**

Hyungjun Park, Juchul Jung, Dalybul Lee

Pusan National University, South Korea

wing4plan@pusan.ac.kr

The objective of this research is to identify the indicators of community disaster resilience in South Korea. We focused on mitigation strategies of natural hazard. Evaluating the indicators of community resilience can be used to assess whether communities have a capacity to build the more resilient communities effectively. Community disaster resilience is helpful whether community has capacity to adapt next disturbance (Mileti, 1999; Peacock et al., 2010). Hazard mitigation is the most significant step (Beatley, 2009). This study employed case study method. We chose 12 case communities located in coast and watershed. These communities are the most socially vulnerable communities in Korea, where we collected the official documents, conducted interviews with 63 members. We analyzed data from the case study and identified 9 indicators of disaster resilience. Out of the indicators of disaster resilience, planning and education for citizen and public officials are essential to enhance disaster resilience.

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**PITCH 4.1: COMPLEXITY & PLANNING THEORY:
CONCEPTUALIZING ADAPTIVE PLANNING, ROOM A, JULY 9 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: ERNEST ALEXANDER**

Theory of commons as a challenge for sustainable urban development within environment of uncertainty

Vladimír Ondrejčka¹, Maros Finka¹, Zuzana Ladzianska², Ľubomír Jamečný¹

¹SPECTRA Centre of Excellence EU, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia, ²Institute of Management, Department of Spatial Planning, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia
vladimir.ondrejicka@stuba.sk

The worldwide urbanization of the human population raises concerns about the sustainable management of urban areas including sustainable use of land understood as commons. Sustainable development of urban areas concerns the arrangement, appearance and functionality of towns and cities. Urban planning, management of urban spaces together with strategic planning based on principles of urban governance can provide solutions that make our communities less vulnerable to the environmental, social and economic damage related to the risk of unexpected events. Considerations on risky and uncertain environment are particularly important for strategic decisions in urban management impacting individuals and whole societies. We view management of land use and of public spaces as a collective action problem. Absence of proper institutionalized or not institutionalized management rules of these spaces results in deterioration of their functional, aesthetic and even physical substance, to the lost of urbanity and to negative radiation into the neighbouring urban structures. Common pool resources are available to multiple users and interests thus subject to degradation as a result of overuse and urban spaces are facing typical "tragedy of the commons". The main research question of the article is outlining the concept of urban development management and institutionalized or not institutionalized management rules based on theory of commons reflected the different modes of behaviour in multi-actors environment of the decision making process and influence of different interactions' modes among actors in urban development process. Special attention is given to the ability to use the concept to increase resilience of European settlement system against external shocks combining the broadly in the European Union spatial development policy accepted concept of the physical and functional polycentrism with the innovative new concept of multilevel polycentric governance.

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Unlocking the stubbornness of urban sprawl: the opportunities of using Ostrom's institutional analysis and development frame in urban studies

Sigrid Heirman, Tom Coppens, Joris Van den Broeck
University of Antwerp, Belgium
sigrid.heirman@uantwerpen.be

Urban sprawl is a global phenomenon. The rich body of literature on the concept, is prevalently divided in two categories: writings that focus on urban sprawl as a pattern and the ones that approach it as a process. By studying the pattern, one gets acquainted with its physical appearances, while when studying the process one



tries to understand what factors and/or actors are responsible for the production of the spatial pattern. For the full understanding of urban sprawl in a specific situation, it is necessary to analyze both pattern and process. Surprisingly only few scholars try to develop an inclusive analysis frame that combines both the pattern and the process. An inclusive analysis frame must not only integrate both pattern and process, but also needs to acknowledge the complexity of the process. Too often, the process has been oversimplified by enumerating separate the causes of urban sprawl, often by sector. Scholars that do affiliate with the complexity of the process, more than once loose themselves in the exhaustiveness of the complexity. A well-structured and inclusive analysis frame that includes both the pattern and the complex process of urban sprawl has not been developed yet. In this paper we analyze urban sprawl as a common pool resource problem, using the Socio Ecological System framework of Ostrom, which may provide a more inclusive analysis of sprawl. Such an analysis links social systems with ecological systems and focusses upon the complex web of institutions that govern interaction between actors and the resource system or space. Sprawl is then not only the outcome of a particular institutional context, but also a constituent.

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Urban acupuncture and adaptive planning - Developing approaches to increase the resilience capacity of cities

Malgorzata Joachimiak

Tampere University of Technology, Finland

malgorzata.joachimiak@tut.fi

Cities are dynamic, self-organizing, adaptive systems somewhat resilient to changes, with numerous urban processes resulting in constant evolution of cities. The understanding of cities within the framework of this complexity collides seriously with prior concept of the city as a fixed, manageable configuration, underlining the open-ended urban evolution with often unpredictable consequences (Marshall, 2012). However, planning is needed to respond to inevitable inequalities and inefficiencies in cities (Sieverts, 1998; Portugali, 1999; Allen, 2004; Batty and Marshall, 2009), and therefore novel methods are needed. In this paper we will present a basis for an alternative planning approach in the framework of adaptive planning and urban acupuncture. The social and spatial interactions between bottom-up actors will be explored in the case study within this work in progress.

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Walking narratives as a strategy for city revival

Dimitra Riza

Democritus University of Thrace, Greece

dimitradriza@gmail.com

This paper explores the reevaluation of walking as an everyday practice and its contribution to the revival of contemporary cities. It examines ways and methods of how we could achieve urban life through walking. The stress is set on body centered and integrated experience of the world (Pallasmaa, 2005), in contrast to the contemporary removed and isolated relationship between human body and urban environment. Re-reading the city and re-using it in terms of a narrative kinaesthetic experience evokes a larger social participation and shared experience and it can act as a response to the contemporary controlled urban environment. Revisioning the history of Art and Architecture, a similar strategy was adopted in the 1920s by the Surrealists and in the 1960s by the Situationists. Both, strolling or drifting around, reinvented the existing city pattern, such as streets and squares, by adding activity, creativity and constructed situations upon it. Additionally, Charles Baudelaire's Flâneur experienced the city as well by moving around it and by using the existing city-structure, specifically the Parisian arcades, as unexpected encounters were take place there (Dart, 2010). This active process of walking, characterized as open-ended, that meant without an end-destination (Rourke, 2013), sets the subject in action while he can experience the environment with all his senses, whereas the reactivation of the urban environment is realized by the dynamic recreation of routes, paths and directions across the city. In this way, by considering the body in movement, we will explore how it inhabits the environment (Merleau-Ponty, 1945), the qualities, and potentials of this embodied experience, and the different movement patterns and finally how walking turns out to become an urban generator. Yet, the search of channels (Sadler, 1998), in the existing fabric, reveals the porosity of the city and the enhancement of degraded areas. These itineraries, in terms of urban narratives, will introduce new urban artefacts, (Rossi, 1966) according to the terminology of Aldo Rossi. These can contribute to urban renewal.

Dart Gregory: "Daydreaming" in "Restless Cities", edited by Beaumont Matthew, Dart Gregory, Verso, London, New York, 2010) Merleau-Ponty Maurice: "Phénoménologie de la perception", Gallimard, Paris, 1945 Pallasmaa Juhani: "The eyes of the skin. Architecture and the senses", John Wiley&Sohns Ltd, Chichester, West Essex, England, 2005 Rourke O' Karen: "Walking and Mapping. The Artists as Cartographers", the MIT Press, Cambridge Massachusetts, 2013 Sadler Simon: "The situationist city", The MIT Press, Cambridge Massachusetts, 1998

From dialogue to triologue? A sociological perspective on conflict communication in participatory governance

Tobias Schmidt

Leibniz-Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning (IRS), Germany

mail.to.schmidt@gmail.com

Deriving it from Simmel's triadic sociology, Werron (2010) recently offered a new sociological model of social conflicts in the public realm which renders social conflict as indirect public competition (see Werron 2010). Applied to such contentious collaborations between actors of the bottom-up and top-down level, this perspective points beyond the two usual poles of a dialogue between social actors and their mere interests. Negotiation and communication between actors of top-down and bottom-up then becomes a triadic venture instead: With the public as an imagined evaluative audience, actors not only negotiate their mere interests. They also struggle over social knowledge in the form of patterns of interpretation and over indirect power over the context of social situations as a means to enforce their patterns of interpretation in front of the public as an audience. Accordingly, in the public realm communication between collaborating actors from bottom-up and top-down levels reveals itself as in fact being a triologue by integrating the public as an arbitrator. Firstly, the



paper introduces a conceptual framework of social conflict as indirect public competition according to Werron (2010) and combines it with an approach of public discourse from the Sociology of Knowledge. Secondly, concepts of power are integrated allow to understand power as direct capacity to shape the conduct of others' actions and also include forms of power as indirect and covert capacity to shape the contexts of others' actions (Hay 1997). Thirdly, an outlook on first findings of a research project in the City of Hamburg, Germany, gives empirical evidence to the fact that public interaction and communication within participatory governance is to be seen as triadic.

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Signs of engagement in the built environment

Melissa Murphy

Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway

melissa.murphy@nmbu.no

Urban public spaces - being the places where a diversity of needs, preferences, hopes, and actions confront each other - demonstrate many complexities of life in a city. Amidst these confrontations are planning and spatial management systems, which are often plagued by inheriting modernity's ideals for universal solutions and oversimplified senses of order. These systems follow planning theory in striving towards a general good – sometimes to the extent of overlooking individuals through their abstraction into generalizable groups. This paper questions how those who live in cities can express their identities in the built environment. How do residents engage physically with the public spaces near their homes, what are the signs of this engagement, and how is the expression of individual identities regulated? These questions are discussed through a series of participatory observation studies supplemented with film and photography to illustrate what a passerby can phenomenologically and ethnographically learn about those who reside and share local outdoor space in Oslo, Norway. Data from these studies is mapped through an Actor Network Theory approach that connects a place's materiality to those who use, perceive, design, maintain and manage it. The study opens questions of stewardship, anonymity, tolerance, and control in public spaces, rhetorically asking to what extent urban residents confront diversity and how welcome are they to affect their everyday environment. If planning and spatial management practice removes individual identity from the spaces we share, then how are we to meet our neighbors and learn to tolerate the diversity we reside within?

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Complexity, adaptivity, emergence: which role is left for 'planning' in practice?

Christian Lamker

TU Dortmund University, Germany

christian.lamker@tu-dortmund.de

Approaches in planning theory that are inspired by complexity thinking and post-structuralist ideas acknowledge that planning operates in a constantly changing, evolving, uncertain and complex environment that can be



influenced but never totally controlled. Adaptivity and emergence are two core concepts that need to be strengthened in these planning approaches to deal with the challenges ahead. Large parts of the theoretical debate have switched their view of spatial planning from either being rational-technocratic or solely communicative/collaborative to be, to name a few, strategic navigation, trend watching, transition management, exploration of polyrationalities or the management of uncertainty. Indeed, all these positions recognise the impossibility of controlling the spatial development but rather to evolve together with it in interwoven processes. Many different views have emerged in recent years that describe discussions about spatial development and the role that planning and planners play in these processes. But, besides intense discussions, little evidence is available on how these approaches could look like in planning practice or, even more ambiguous, to actually do research on this. The aim of this paper is to work out different positions concerning the role of spatial planning, the way planning acts and the connected self-image. The focus is laid on theoretical approaches using post-structuralist ideas and/or assumptions inspired by complexity theory. The main goal is to lay out the foundations for more sophisticated empirical studies and point to the elements that are therefore necessary.

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Open Or Close? Changing conception of space and time in Amsterdam suburbs

Federico Savini

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

f.savini@uva.nl

The paper investigates what I define as ‘intervention dilemma’ contemporary planning agendas. Principles of self-organization, participation and spontaneity in urban change are becoming guiding principles in urban intervention. Practices of do-it-yourself urbanism, self-managed spaces and alternative spatial usages are more and more diffuse, yet not institutionalized. Many of today’s institutionalized practices of urban intervention only present camouflaged practices of co-creation and flexibility. Rational assumptions on planning are still at the core of urban development and practices of adaptive development maintain instead a superficial character. The intervention dilemma stems from the conflict implicit in this duality: between attempts to embrace openness and inclusivity to society’s demands and, on the other, the organizational need to cope with rational and technical frames of policy making to pursue results. My argument is that to achieve pragmatic solutions to this (apparently) contradictory nature of planning requires new understanding of how notions of ‘space and time’ in urban development are defined in urban policy making. In the paper I will discuss how today’s innovation stems from new combinations of open and close notions of time-space within different planning instruments and mechanisms such as programming, bordering, and clustering of projects. I conclude that the pursuing of a (broadly defined) self-organized space depends on how autonomous management of space and open programming are innovatively inserted into traditional (historically consolidated) planned processes. The archipelago of IJ-burg, Amsterdam is closely observed these different combinations: emblem of top-down post-suburban development, it manifest a double character. Today it is attempting to rethink its nature, by extemporaneous examples of self-management; however, it is still strongly anchored to a rational and



technocratic approach. The fashion in which these two dynamics are intertwined allows reflecting on pragmatic possibilities to address the intervention dilemma.

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**PITCH 5.1: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
RIGHTS AND PLANNING, ROOM C, JULY 9 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: RACHELLE ALTERMAN**

Beyond the cash cow era of Dutch Land Policy; rethinking urban development investment strategies

Rick Meijer¹, Leonie Janssen-Jansen²

¹Bureau Rekenruimte, Netherlands, ²University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

rickmeijer87@hotmail.com

Strategic Dutch investment strategies for urban development, a strategy that allowed Dutch municipalities gain a lot of revenues, is no longer working. This research project tries to assess how systemic failure and perverse incentives found their way into the system through a longitudinal study.

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Ostrom, O. & V. Ostrom (2004), *The quest for meaning in public choice*, *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 63 (1), 105-107
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Co-housing institutional complexity: land use regulation and condominiums

Rosa Elena Donoso

Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

r.e.donosogomez@tudelft.nl

The condominium is a type of housing tenure that involves both individual and collective property rights. Condominium institutions are relevant not only for owners but also to a range of different actors involved throughout the stages of housing provision. The relationship between land use regulation and condominiums is observable during the stage of housing production when lot subdivision, building permits and condominium regulations are designed. To what extent are the legal and institutional complexities of the condominium provision process important factors in housing policy design? This paper will present some results of my doctoral research about affordable condominiums in Latin America (Bogota, Colombia and Quito, Ecuador). The research findings show that property law prescriptions are only one factor in the complexity involved, and that it is possible to identify other important factors. Cohousing poses collective action dilemmas that cause condominiums struggle to be effectively built, sold, maintained or renovated. In this paper I will present the analysis of two case studies showing the relevance of land use and building regulations in the design and construction of condominiums. In particular, the results presented in this paper are those that are relevant for understanding condominium regimes in the global context.

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Construction land valuation as an analytical tool for land use planning in Serbia

Ana Mitic

Faculty of Geography, University of Belgrade, Serbia

ana.mitic@gmail.com

This paper explores how the property right over urban construction land and its market value influence the planning practice. After nationalization in the 1950ies, the legal status of ownership over urban construction land was introduced in Serbia only in the year 2009 through the Law on Planning and Construction. The new Draft Law on Planning, Designing and Constructing, currently under the procedure of adoption, for the first time should promote Construction Land Valuation on the local level, although the detailed procedure has not been defined yet. After analyzing public interest and theories of value, both social and economic, this research will focus on directions for establishment of the National Standards for Construction Land Valuation and its implication on urban and land use planning. This process will be based on the complex heritage of national land policies combined with the approaches to value in market economies. Some of the important references will be International Valuation Standards (8th Edition, IVSC) and The Appraisal of Real Estate (14th Edition, the Appraisal Institute). Finally, it will be examined how the market value of urban construction land is reflected in the urban economic theory and new economic geography, subsequently influencing urban planning and development.

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From decentralization to participation: Evolution and challenges for public involvement in post-communist countries

Katarzyna Piskorek

Wrocław University of Technology, Poland

katarzyna.piskorek@pwr.wroc.pl

The transformation that happened in Eastern European countries after the abrupt collapse of communist regimes in 1989 had an enormous impact on their development. The big turn from government-planned economy into egalitarian social relations had significant influence on spatial planning. The immediate change from strongly centralized planning to decentralization of public ventures made the new governments as well as local authorities face completely new challenges. On the one hand, they could learn a lot from Western European countries and use some of their experiences, but on the other hand they needed to develop their own systems, management and legal procedures. After nearly 25 years, there are already some achievements and still some challenges left in this matter. An important element of the transformation was also the role of the public in spatial planning processes. As modern European cities face the requirements of integrated development policies and the constant pressure to raise the quality of life of their citizens, procedures of public involvement are becoming a necessity in city-shaping processes. Since the beginning of the '90s, the number of urban development programs with an active involvement of citizens is gradually growing in reaction to the problems each city has to battle, but also due to expanding legal obligations or optimisation actions. However, the access to EU funds and programmes has nowadays become a big motivation. The main aim of the paper is



to present core changes and tendencies in the approach to spatial planning in post-communist countries since the transformation, and to point out main challenges and achievements of post-communist countries in the development of deliberative planning. The presented outlook may serve as a starting point for further discussion and research on the increasing role and need for public participation.

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Methods of humanization traditional rural spaces In polish Sudety borderline region in Klodzko District.

Zbigniew Tyczynski

Wroclaw University of Technology, Poland

zbigniew.tyczynski@pwr.worc.pl

Deserted rural areas are destroyed mainly by lack of basic social infrastructure elements also lack of legal protection of traditional rural architecture. This effectives deep devastations in regional rural landscapes. Local departments looking the way to stop this processes to bring villages back to life let owners to invest the ground for different destination. In fact this method increase risk of devastadion traditional rural landscapes. Article describes methods of rebuild deserted and devastated rural areas in Sudety Mountains in Klodzko District due to bringing back the elements of humanization in rural habitats. Author considers possibilities of using co-housing experiences with on the condition that they will be adapted to local conditions with can be used as the way of rebuilt social (neighbours) relations.

PhD student, Reserches of revitalization and humanization in deserted and degraded rural areas in Polish-Czech borderline.



**PITCH 6.2: HOUSING, COHOUSING & NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING:
URBAN HOUSING, ROOM 102, JULY 9 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: ANN PISMAN & PETER BOELHOUWER**

The housing policy and urban dimensions of internal displacement in Georgia

David Gogishvili

Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy

david.gogishvili@gssi.infn.it

Forced displacement has been one of the distinctive parts of Georgian cities over last two decades as it became independent from Soviet Union. Internally displaced persons - IDPs - emerged as a distinct vulnerable social group due the violent ethno-political conflicts on the territory of two Georgian regions in the early 1990s. Owing to lack of housing options considerable group of IDPs (around 115 000) were forced to settle collectively in the non-residential buildings (e.g. administrative buildings, research institutes, kindergartens, hospitals, hotels). Inappropriate for long-term living purposes and largely concentrated in remote urban areas acted as suitable environment for geographic isolation of IDPs, further alienation and spatial segregation from the mainstream societies. Although, Government of Georgia had taken legal responsibility for handling IDP issues its efforts has been relatively weak. In 2009, the Georgian government adopted a revised action plan which covered all internally displaced populations and aimed to provide housing, promote socio-economic integration and inform people about decisions affecting them. This article has two aims: to present specific phenomenon of internal displacement in cities and the difficulties faced by them and to discuss the housing policy from state strategy towards IDPs as one of the most important part of the document. The latter part of paper will both present basic aims and developments of the policy as well as probable future shortcomings of it.

1) "Post"-Conflict Displacement: Isolation and Integration in Georgia Beth Mitchneck, Olga V. Mayorova, Joanna Regulska *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* Vol. 99, Iss. 5, 2009 2) The Idea of Social Mix in Town Planning: An Historical Review Wendy Sarkissian *Urban Studies* October 1976 13: 231-246 3) Mixing Housing Tenures: Is it Good for Social Well-being? Elspeth Graham, David Manley, Rosemary Hiscock, Paul Boyle, and Joe Doherty *Urban Studies* January 2009 46: 139-165, 4) Urban Development, Governance and Education: The Implementation of an Area-based Development Initiative in Sweden Nihad Bunar *Urban Studies* October 2011 48: 2849-2864, 5) Counteracting Segregation: Swedish Policies and Experiences Roger Andersson, Åsa BråmÅ, Emma Holmqvist *Housing Studies* Vol. 25, Iss. 2, 2010

Between empty houses and housing strategy: how United Kingdom is redefining its planning agenda

Sara Bindo

Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

sara_bindo@hotmail.com

In the last years many European countries have been affected by the usually defined "property bubble". This phenomenon is causing a widespread economic crisis and is having a serious impact on the sustainable development of cities. Empty properties are a wasted resource, particularly in areas where housing need is high. In this situation Public Authorities should adopt solutions to reduce at least the number of empty houses, while planners and administrations have used instruments and policies that have shown their own inadequacy. This paper presents a part of a PhD thesis that wants to explore the possibility to innovate planning tools to generate specific strategy for dealing with empty houses. The main aim of the research is to compare a range of measures and policies, currently used in Europe, that use the planning system to bring empty properties back into use. Furthermore the research wants to understand which actors (private and public) have to be involved in the planning process, which is the best scale of intervention, and what kind of practical advises can be taken to



tackle the empty housing. The last step will be the evaluation of the transferability of tools and the best practices in other States. In particular this paper investigates the relationship between urban planning and real estate dynamics (that until now have been considered almost independent from the planning process in a market oriented perspective). The aim of this paper is to present some reflections about the best scale of government/intervention starting from the analysis of the English context and its planning system. It will be analysed through two levels of analysis: the national framework to set out the general planning housing policies; the local government level to recognize how they construct the evidence base and translate it in actions.

UNECE (2010), Policy framework for sustainable real estate markets, Ginevra Vinuesa Angulo J., De la Riva J.M., Palacios A. (2007) El fenómeno de la vivienda desocupada, Madrid Vinuesa Angulo J. (2013), "La (sobre)dimensión del crecimiento residencial en Madrid. El planeamiento urbanístico como coartada" in Documents d'Anàlisi Geogràfica vol 59/1 Wendy Wilson (2013), Empty housing, House of Commons Library, London

Residential Intensification and housing design

Suzy Nelson

University of Westminster, United Kingdom

nelsonsu@westminster.ac.uk

In the last decade residential densities have significantly increased in England, particularly in London and other major cities. This has resulted in an increasing percentage of new dwellings being flats rather than houses. A growing proportion of the flats produced are organised around shared internal access corridors and thus the dwellings have a single aspect. Kitchens are generally located away from external walls, so in order for the kitchen to have any natural light it is usually part of the living/dining room. This type of open plan design was developed by the private sector marketing homes to young urban professionals, but it is now being increasingly used for social rented housing, whose occupants are likely to have different lifestyles. The design guidance produced by the Mayor of London in 2010 recommended that this type of layout should be avoided particularly in larger dwellings, but planning authorities are not monitoring the extent of its use. This paper outlines the policy of residential intensification and explains its impact on the internal layout of homes and discusses whether these layouts accommodate a diverse range of needs. It concludes with an agenda for research on the design of homes in dense urban areas.

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Quality Indicators In Housing Units

Patrícia Gonçalves Costa

Faul, Portugal

patricia.goncalves.costa@gmail.com

This paper refers to a PhD research in architecture about the impact of the residents on multifamily housing buildings since 1950 till now in two municipalities in Portugal metropolitan areas: Oeiras in Lisbon region and Matosinhos in Oporto region. 1064 cases were analyzed and a parameterization was developed in search for dominant solutions from design to construction systems. The urban territories development and evolution is strongly dependant on several factors, e.g., communication networks (roads and highways, telecommunications), economic/industrial facilities, technical infra-structures (water supply, drainage and



sewage treatment plants), medical facilities, leisure spaces. The Oeiras and Matosinhos regions City Council's strong leaderships took an aggressive approach for their urban renewal and housing development policies. Although they are situated along the Portuguese coastline more than 200 miles apart, their pro-active attitudes during the last twenty years to improve living conditions of both regions, with an intelligent use of EU financing programs, resulted into higher living standards for their taxpayers inhabitants. During the last sixty years, increasing higher construction standards have been required in both regions, in order to provide excellent residential buildings. Many problems are currently diagnosed, on the other hand, other contemporary buildings have shown excellent performance although their ageing design becomes evident. The public image of our cities is an important factor to retain their inhabitants and, probably, to attract new ones when considering moving from downgraded residential urban areas. The ageing housing units deserve to be rehabilitated and, under increasing economic pressures, sustainable, well-thought actions need to be implemented. This research study identifies major parameters related with the degree of satisfaction and maintenance of housing units, and tries to identify major construction requirements that may lead to upgraded, sustainable, environmental friendly new housing designs. Finally, we enunciate the quality indicators that refer to architectonic, ethic and aesthetical values in housing production.

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From urban segregation to a minimum distance: Dual interpretation of the green continuous areas

Aliaksandra Smirnova

Polytechnic University of Catalonia, Spain

aliaksandra.smirnova@gmail.com

Nowadays we need to redefine modernity. But how can we get there? Can we follow the same strategic line as the Modern Movement did: planning new towns and forgetting the past of the devastated cities? Is it possible to transform and modernise already urbanized areas to create a new urbanity? In 1965, when C. Alexander's article "City is not a tree" was published, it was already recognized that the modern city reached a critical point in its development and needed some kind of redefinition. The "tree structure", which the modern city represented, did not respond to the needs of the time and had to be transformed into a "semi-lattice structure". Nevertheless, a lot of cities still maintain the tree structure character: road hierarchy, urban zoning and functional segregation. Therefore, we are dealing with fragmented cities, where the urban elements, functions and scales are not interrelated. One of the paradigmatic examples of fragmented city is the case of Minsk, Belarus. It was almost completely destroyed after the World War II and rebuilt under the Modern Movement concepts. According to the new general plan, it was established a new urban model based in a radio-central system with high functional road hierarchy and strict zoning. Currently, the city is composed of independent urban fragments and continuous green corridors that occupy interstitial areas. In particular, this structure is found in residential fragments, where empty interstitial space plays a structural role but do not generate any kind of urbanity. As a result, it is challenging to overcome physical segregation and urban and visual discontinuity between adjacent areas. If the urban continuity is one of the keys to achieve a certain level of urbanity, in what way can we reverse this segregation and convert it into an element of urban articulation? Green/empty interstice is not only a structural element but also may have catalytic properties. Intentional intervention on interstice can convert it into an integrate element with capacity to provoke changes in adjacent urban patterns. The article addresses the following issue: (I) the dual role of the green/empty interstice: as a coordinator and segregator of residential areas in fragmented cities and (II) a new relationship that can be produced between them.



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Typology and Flexibility of One-Bedroom Social Housing in Madrid (2000-2001)

Emilio Ontiveros

ETSAM. Universidad Politecnica Madrid / UAH. Universidad de Alcala, Spain

emilio.ontiveros@uah.es

The proportion of one-person and two-person households has significantly grown in Madrid (Spain) over the last decades. Seeking for the consequences of these changes on social housing design, the study displayed is part of a larger research that reviews recent censuses, and analyzes one-bedroom apartments from selected housing proposals published by Madrid's Housing City Agency (EMVS) as part of its social housing competitions launched between 1998 and 2006. The poster refers to the period 2000-2001, showing some aspects of location, typology and flexibility that are more deeply examined in that larger research, which is structured in three parts. Firstly, the research reviews the 2011 census results regarding city houses and households, and compares them to those from the 1991 and 2001 series in order to show the evolution of the one-person and two-person households in the city of Madrid. The research also illustrates the diversity of those households as supported by other social statistics. Secondly, the research looks for the consequences of that social and demographic evolution on recent social housing design in Madrid. In this regard, the EMVS is the municipal agency which objective is providing social housing for the citizens. In the last decade, the agency edited a series of books, including over 400 entries for more than 80 different social housing developments, publishing the winners and some selected entries of recent social housing competitions. The article reviews one-bedroom apartments in those published designs, checking how they match the social and demographic changes shown by statistics. Both quantitative and qualitative analyses are fulfilled, comparing statistics to data from the EMVS books. On the one hand, the study looks for typological diversity at the building and the cell scale, such as different positions of the dwellings, ways to access them, and number and features of their orientations. On the other hand, the study examines aspects of flexibility and adaptability, according to the diverse strategies and stakeholders involved. Finally, conclusions and proposals focus on how to achieve a better fit between housing and users.

Roger Sherwood, N. J. Habraken, Bernard Leupen, Schneider & Till, Jia Beisi.

Cohousing model to recover heritage buildings. An Italian case study

Adolfo Baratta, Fabrizio Finucci, Stefano Gabriele, Annalisa Metta, Luca Montuori, Valerio Palmieri,

University of Rome Tre, Italy

adolfo.baratta@uniroma3.it

The paper reports about two related items: cohousing and existing buildings recovering. It's based on the results of an ongoing research, conducted by the authors with a multidisciplinary approach. For many years in Italy the matter of housing has been faced up with just welfare rather than structural interventions; besides, the available building stock reuse and rehabilitation is getting more and more urgent: both themes, interlaced, offer many investigation opportunities. In particular, the research focuses on cohousing planning, design and management, to verify the innovation prospective about space, construction and care, compared to traditional ways of contemporary housing. Complexity of life, alienation and stress are definitely among the most pressing problems



facing citizens, especially in the so-called advanced societies: cohousing can help its residents to find lost dimensions of sociability and good neighbourliness, thanks to the effect of space and services sharing. If we also took account of the recession effects of the current economic crisis, we can easily realize the enormous opportunity offered by joining a sharing house program with the recovery of existing buildings: we can obtain lower costs without contracting the quality of living. Not to fail to mention that in the near future, even in Italy, the public sector policies will increasingly promote conditions for the development of citizens' ability to contribute to their needs satisfaction and to improve their living conditions, as demonstrated by the experiences of cohousing for seniors. After the utopia of XVIII and XIX centuries, the first Scandinavian experiences in the Seventies of the last century and the subsequent diffusion in the Anglo-Saxon countries, in the last decade cohousing has finally started to sprout even in Mediterranean countries and, in particular, in Italy. The presentation of a virtuous Italian case study is just one of the most original contributions of this paper.

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Urban quality of life: A literature study on quality of life and urban regeneration

Lida Aminian, Harry Timmermans

Eindhoven University of Technology, Netherlands

lida.aminian@gmail.com

Urban regeneration programs have been invented in response to the major challenges facing urban professionals across the world. In the last two decades, many towns and urban centers have been involved with urban regeneration to eliminate deprivation in their contexts. The primary goal of these programs has been mostly economic, but in recent years it has shifted toward concepts such as liveability and quality of life. Quality of urban life (QOUL) is a notion that can provide shared values of physical and social conditions of urban environment experienced by residents ranging from dwelling, neighbourhood to community and public services. Therefore, it can be viewed as an important tool to evaluate urban regeneration programs. In other words, QOUL has the potential to serve as a viable framework to guide research on evaluating urban regeneration programs. This study dealt with the relationship between quality of life and urban regeneration based on a review of about 70 recently published articles. These papers reviewed in order to reach a clear definition of urban quality of life and evaluating their methodological approaches to extract the main QOUL indicators. Our results demonstrate that despite the obvious link between urban regeneration processes and the QOUL concept, the degree of knowledge concerning these relationships is low. Surfing the literature on urban regeneration and QOUL reveals a gap within this scholarly field of urban research. The final results of the paper are sets of indicators that address environmental, physical, social and economic concerns which have been applied within urban regeneration studies over the past two decades. These results were visualised in a matrices, concluding the relationship between the principles of urban regeneration theories and approaches and QOUL dimensions. The outcome of these matrices presents a useful guide for urban planners, designers and policy makers in their current and future projects.

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Pacione, M. (2003): Urban environmental wellbeing, a social geographical perspective. Landscape and Urban Planning, 65. - Roberts, P. and Sykes, H. (2002): Urban Regeneration: A Handbook. SAGE Publications Ltd, London.



**PITCH 7.1: ANALYTICAL TOOLS & SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR PLANNING:
SHORT PRESENTATIONS ANALYTICAL TOOLS & SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR PLANNING, ROOM 029,
JULY 9 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: STAN GEERTMAN**

Measuring street-based function accessibility with urban network and points of interest: A case study of Shanghai

Yao Shen, Kayvan Karimi

University College London, United Kingdom

y.shen.12@ucl.ac.uk

Urban function accessibility, one of the key interfaces between urban movements and land use distinctions, benefits people understanding and delineating the spatial interactions between spatial and socio-economic factors in built environment. The approaches measuring functional accessibility in existing studies are ambiguous in multi-criteria and multi-scalars from different perspectives, nonetheless few of them properly generate integrated and easily interpretative results for planning practice and decision based on ubiquitous datasets. Adopting the street as the staple units, this paper investigates a straight-forward and integrated framework to measure street-based urban function accessibility quantitatively, in which accessible density and diversity of various land uses along street network are incorporated to present the street-based function accessibility, the similar functional regions are also identified and the primary and secondary urban functions are referred using Shanghai as a case study. These measurements are conducted on the basis of detailed street network with points of interest (POIs) in very high resolution at several levels for inferring various vital aspects of street-based function accessibility. The findings of this paper demonstrate that the projected approach based on street network and POIs can improve understandings of the complexity of land use patterns in a straightforward and integrated manner thereby easing to present land use accessibility and urban function characters. The proposed approach can have great potential for improvements of various applications at a fine-scale level in various fields including urban planning, urban design, social delivery, and location analysis. It not only promotes the necessity of street-based model for real planning practice but also highlights the poetical role of increasing available micro-dataset on the explicit description of urban system and further relevant studies.

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Applying the extreme scenarios comparison method (ESCM) to assess the lid performance and planning in China

Jie Xu, Guo Guangdong

Tongji University, Shanghai, China

86657191@qq.com

Due to the predictable possibilities of the future climate changing, how the physical planning will respond and prepare has not been answered correspondingly and properly. Any new city should be resilient to the relatively possible extreme precipitation scenarios is the basic requirements for urban planning, but how to select the



right tools and how to visualize the planning for a better decision making process is critical to solve. The main purpose for this article is to study a visualized urban planning decision making method by comparing the performance of a series of selected LID solutions during extreme precipitation scenarios. Based on the statistic analysis on the past 60 years precipitation and upstream flood volume data, future extreme scenarios (10yrs, 20yrs, 50yrs and 100yrs) were assumed theoretically to assess the planning for applying the LID solutions in a new urban area by integrating the GIS 3D and L-THIA-LID Models. The potential flooded area of the planning was visualized during these scenarios to test its resilience to precipitation changes. After balancing the cost efficiency of different LID solutions' performance and due to the limitation of the site, the best result of the ESCM is to propose three main physical planning strategies including: 1) converting the center low grading flooded area into a man-made lake acting as a detention lake; 2) partially converting a flooded agricultural area into a wetland park as well as creating a heterogeneous wildlife habitat serving as retention pond and constructed wetland; 3) connecting the existing canal to the lake to provide urban vitality as well as infilling the lake serving as a swale and riparian buffer park. The conclusion is to assess the application of ESCM (extreme scenarios comparison method) to support and improve the physical planning decision making process, to integrate the ecological thinking and engineering solutions into the planning platform. The combination of using GIS 3D model by inputting the extreme scenarios variables, stimulating the runoff changes and visualizing how LID practice in the planning will change the runoff and respond to the precipitation change might be a practical planning supporting system responding to the climate change.

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Applying computer visual simulation technology to ecological planning

Chaowei Xiao

Tongji University, China

chaoweixiao@gmail.com

Abstract: With the development of the computer visual simulation technology, more and more simulation methods has been applied to urban planning projects. At the same time, global warming, low carbon, Ecological Planning has deeply rooted among the people. People living in residential areas can expect to get more



comfortable sunshine, ventilation and away from the noise pollution. Now, we can visualize by computer simulation, quantitatively description of the low-carbon design through digital, image method, to create a plan with technical support. In this study, computer visual simulation as a means to simulate the wind through the environment, thermal environment, light environment and the noisy environment of comfort conditions, the establishment of the relationship between residential space layout and comfort of people, and then select the most optimal residential condition. In this paper, we use Ngau Tau Kok Estate residential planning in Hong Kong for example. Some methods, just like computer visual simulation software, CFD, ECOTECT, CADNA/A, wind of the residential environment, light environment and acoustic environment simulation are used. Furthermore, we put forward for the local climate and geographical features of low carbon residential planning and design strategies, and explore the computer visual simulation technology in the residential area of Ecological Planning.

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Spatial pattern analysis of music industry: A focus on music industry value chain in Seoul, South Korea

Boyeong Hong¹, Kyung-min Kim²

¹Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Seoul National University, South Korea, ²Seoul National University, South Korea

promiseOct@gmail.com

This paper investigates spatial concentration and distribution patterns of the music industry in Seoul, South Korea, using quantitative methods through GIS and Hotspot analysis. Industrial aspects is considerably important in urban planning, also understanding about existing industrial flows and spatial patterns is significant process. The music industry has taken a big part of creative industry and cultural economy and it has a crucial role in creating added value. It is possible to suppose partially spatial pattern of music industry through standard industry classification in Seoul. However, it only matters when it comes to revealed industry like performance and broadcasting industry. There has not been any spatial pattern study about overall value chain of music industry. The purpose of this paper is to inquire into clustering of music industry and to investigate the relation of spatial pattern between categorization of music industry value chain. From this perspective, study includes (1) definition of main elements and value chain of music industry, (2) spatial pattern (concentration, distribution, and clustering) and spatial autocorrelation in music industry, and (3) relations of spatial pattern to the music industry value chain. Hypothesis is that the main categorizations of music industry clustered together and have a spatial autocorrelation. Also, there might be relation between spatial pattern and value chain of music industry in Seoul. There are several findings from this research. First, elements composed value chain of music industry make clusters and have a spatial autocorrelation. Second, the result shows that each composition of value chain has hotspot area at Mapo, Jongro, and Gangnam, also displays quite similar spatial patterns each other.

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Social media geographic information: Current developments and opportunities in urban and regional planning

Pierangelo Massa, Michele Campagna

Università di Cagliari, Italy

pmassa@unica.it

In the last decade unprecedented wealth of digital (geographic) information has been made available to planners to support analysis, design and decision-making. On the one hand, developments in Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDI) (i.e. INSPIRE Directive 2007/02/EC in Europe) are fostering the access and reuse of authoritative Geographic Information (GI) according to common data, technology, and policy standards (Campagna and Craglia, 2012). On the other hand, advancement in geobrowsers and mobile technologies enabled citizens acting as volunteer sensors (Goodchild, 2007) to crowdsource GI real-time in a bottom-up fashion. More recently, widespread social media success favoured the diffusion of geo-referenced multimedia (Sui and Goodchild, 2011), or Social media Geographic Information (SMGI). The latter can be considered an innovative Big Data source, inasmuch as traditional data collection and spatial analysis techniques may be not fully suitable for eliciting the full knowledge potential out of them. Furthermore, this potential may be considered still limited for the public users both in terms of access and available analysis methods and tools. Accordingly new methods and tools should be developed. In the light of these premises, the authors present an assessment framework for social media data analysis methods and tools, with the aims of defining the current state of development as well as opportunities for decision-support in spatial planning. The poster illustrates the assessment framework, referring to real world case studies documented in literature and proposes an original methodology for social media data spatial analysis (i.e. spatio-temporal-textual analysis) developed by the authors, addressing pitfalls in existing practices.

Campagna M., Craglia M.: The socioeconomic impact of the spatial data infrastructure of Lombardy. In: Environment and Planning B, Vol. 39, Issue 6, pp. 1069-1083. 2012. Goodchild M.F.: Citizens as Voluntary Sensors: Spatial Data Infrastructure in the World of Web 2.0. In: International Journal of Spatial Data Infrastructures Research, Vol. 2, pp. 24-32. 2007. Sui D., Goodchild M.F.: The convergence of GIS and social media: challenges for GIScience. In: International Journal of Geographical Information Science, Vol. 25, Issue 11, pp. 1737-1748. 2011.

Interactive scenario assessment in local land-use planning: a Geodesign case study.

Andrea Matta, Michele Campagna

University of Cagliari, Italy, ¹University of Cagliari, Italy

amatta@unica.it

It is often said planners should address sustainability of development in spatial planning, however in the practice may be difficult to identify causal relationships among a savvy usage of environmental and socio-cultural resources and design choices. While in the last decade the introduction of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in the planning domain (Directive 2001/42/EC) fostered the diffusion of environmental impact analysis in spatial planning, still in the practice it is often applied to justify choices (ex-post) failing to really inform design alternatives (ex-ante). A possible approach to address these pitfalls may rely on the concept of Geodesign (Goodchild, 2011; Miller, 2012; Steinitz, 2012), which recently gained momentum among scholars and practitioners in the Unites States, Europe, and Asia. Geodesign can be defined as a design methodology aimed at tightly coupling the quantitative scientific inquiry about the territory (i.e. Geographic Information Science) with the design changes in the geographical context (i.e. planning): such an approach may include many methods and tools from sketch planning to real time impact assessment, from simulation to participation, including informative, communicative and analysing planning support tools (i.e. Information Technology). In the light of the above premises, this paper presents a Geodesign case study applied to the integrated SEA and Local Land-



Use Planning process (LLUP) in the Sardinia Region (Italy). A Planning Support Systems prototype has been developed which implement spatial DPSIR framework (Apitz, 2007) for alternative scenarios design by interactive sketch planning, (Harris, 1989). The results can visualized dynamically in a dashboard for collaborative planning support in stakeholders meeting or summarized in environmental report formats. The prototype (1) is feed by the Sardinian Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) data sources demonstrating its value for the SEA-LLUP process support. (1) The prototype will be available at the poster session for live demo.

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Atlas of Post-metropolitan cities. Exploring processes of urban regionalization and the contemporary urban question.

Valeria Fedeli, Alessandro Balducci, Francesco Curci

Politecnico Di Milano, Italy

Valeria.fedeli@polimi.it

Processes of multi-scalar regional urbanization are occurring worldwide, which present characteristics which clearly distinguish them from processes studied by XIX-XX century urban studies, through the traditional concepts of both the city, first, and the metropolis, later. Assuming this perspective supported and discussed by several strands of International literature and that we could synthetically indicate with the concept of the "post-metropolis" (Soja, 2011), the nationally funded research project "Post-metropolitan territories as emergent forms of urban space: coping with sustainability, habitability, and governance" aims at exploring the new urban forms of contemporary Italy, with a particular attention to the production of processes of regionalization of the urban or regional urbanization (Soja, 2011). Recent programming documents look at cities, large urban areas and more recently to medium and small sized towns, as a resource towards social and territorial cohesion and sustainability (Territorial Agenda 2020, EUROPE 2020). The hypothesis is that if one aims at testing the capacity to cope with these challenges, classic categories of city and metropolis must be abandoned and new socio-spatial formations which compose the post-metropolitan must be taken into consideration. With this general aim in mind, the first year research has been dedicated to the construction of an Atlas of processes of urban regionalization in Italy, built upon eight Italian cases; the Atlas is conceived as a complex qualitative and quantitative operation, aiming at reconstructing transformations occurring in this contexts from different disciplinary perspectives able to contribute to the construction of an updated national and local urban agenda. The paper will present the research protocol, focusing on methodological dimensions that are central for developing an innovative understanding of the urban phenomenon in Italy; it will also present and discuss main findings.

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Changing creative industrial spaces. Application of the ABM CID-USST to the case study of Jiading District, Shanghai

Elisabeth A. Silva

UC San Diego

es424@cam.ac.uk

Qian Wang, Helin Liu and Elisabete A Silva Powerful global currents are changing the economics and social systems in mega cities and regions around the world. On one hand, in the city economy, the transformation of industry and the adjustment of economic structure are ongoing and require equivalent changes in the physical spaces. On the other hand there is a general agreement that globalization has heightened the importance of differences in the ability, endowments and milieu of different locations and hence it has created different competitive advantages among areas (Harrison, B et al.1996), thus placing an emphasis of variation at the local scale, adaptability to multiple trends and capacity to change in short time spans. Creative firms gradually take over the traditional manufacturing industry in cities, these companies tend to spatially locate and organize themselves accordingly to the global/regional/local interplay of multiple conditions. These firms tend to distribute the R&D sector, management sector and marketing sector in different areas to get the most suitable environment such as low transportation cost, talent pools, environment and support policy. Thus these companies emerge and grow in different ways, they value space and time when they sort production functions, and where they decide to locate operations is substantially different from traditional industries. This is especially for technology-based small and medium size firms, they are more sensitive to the location they choose (Maskell and Malmberg 1999, Keeble and Wilkinson 2000). As a consequence, people in leadership positions are seeking the development strategies they can use to make their cities and regions more competitive and attractive to these new firms. The challenge is how to re-orientate land, resources, and institutions in order to accommodate the needs of the new economy. Thus the regional leaders are re-evaluating how they can support and attract creative enterprises to share these kinds of economy change. This paper builds on previous research by Silva, Liu and Wang (Liu and Silva 2013, Silva, Liu and Wang 2014) and examines the dynamics among creative industries, urban land space and urban government from a complex systems' view. We describe the new developments to the agent base model CID-USST. This model is now fully operational and we present results of its use in the study of creative industrial spaces for the District of Jiading in Shanghai/China. This is a spatially explicit model that uses multiple GIS coverages in order to represent the physical space in the city. The agents involved include the creative firms, the creative workers, and the urban government. The resulting urban spatial structure is examined globally and locally from two aspects through time: the spatial density distribution and the spatial clustering pattern of both the creative firms and creative workers.

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**PITCH 8.2: TRANSPORT PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY:
EMERGING IDEAS IN TRANSPORT, MODELLING AND CASE STUDIES, ROOM 116, JULY 9 2014,
17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: KOBE BOUSSAUW**

Anti-fragile transport planning. Intervening in a world we do not understand

Marco te Brömmelstroet, Luca Bertolini

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

brommelstroet@uva.nl

There is growing academic attention for approaches to transport planning that center around the question of how to cope with uncertainties. Proposals vary from scenario planning to increase our ability to cope with multiple futures to dynamic adaptive planning that attempts to use robustness and flexibility as ways to cope with deep uncertainty. In this paper, we argue for an additional approach that explicitly searches for ways of benefiting from, not just coping with uncertainty. In a recent publication Nassim Nicholas Taleb introduced the concept of antifragility as an opposite to fragility. He argues that robustness, a concept often used in discussions about transport planning, is often falsely regarded as the opposite of fragility. Robustness is the quality of not failing in the face of the unexpected, but antifragility goes further: it is the quality of improving in the face of the unexpected. What does this argument offer for our thinking about transport planning? In this paper, we first link the fragility, robustness, and antifragility concepts to current debates on the evolutionary nature of change in the land use and transport system. Approaches proposed by Taleb are then brought to bear upon these upcoming insights to help us in our understanding of the added value of antifragility for the transport planning domain. These understandings are then concretely applied to a fictitious transport planning case and will be compared with related approaches to coping with uncertainty. This leads us to our main argument that in addition to recent innovative approaches, an antifragility logic adds that intervening in the complex land use and transport system need to actively look for- and benefit from elements of uncertainty, not just set up passive defenses against them. The paper ends with the proposal of further research into this theme and ideas of ways in which planning practice could further explore its worth.

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A Pedestrian Volume Model for Israeli Cities

Itzhak Omer¹, Rofoe Yodan², Yoav Lerman¹

¹Tel-Aviv University, Israel, ²Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel,

omery@post.tau.ac.il

The goal of this research was to build a model explaining and predicting the distribution of pedestrian traffic in Israeli cities, at the level of neighborhood. The model is designed with an emphasis on elderly residents and children, which are the two most vulnerable pedestrian populations, in order to assist implementation of pedestrian safety policy. The model is based on variables that describe the configuration of the urban street network, relevant land-uses and demographic variables. In order to build the model, we chose a sample of fourteen neighborhoods from 4 cities which represent the major neighborhood types in the country. The measurement and analysis of urban street network's configuration were conducted using the space syntax methodological framework. The pedestrian movement data were gathered by a sample of pedestrian counting with consideration of age groups, while the information on demographic and land use variables was based on analysis of geo-referenced data in GIS framework. A multi-variable regression model was built, in order to evaluate distribution of pedestrian volume at the level of individual streets. Obtained results indicate that the



spatial configuration' variables (centrality and integration) of street segments tend to predict better the pedestrian traffic distribution than land-use variables in all neighborhood types. We have identified three types of neighborhoods where the distribution of pedestrian traffic interact differentially with the street network and with the land use geographical distribution. These neighborhood types are also differed in their predictability. The research is funded and conducted as a project for the Israeli National Road Safety Authority (NRSA).

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Assessment of proposed innovative transport systems in the city of Volos, Greece

Sofia Charalampidou

University of Thessaly, Greece

sofi_haral@hotmail.com

The field of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) is a relatively new one in the area of transport demonstrating rapid development. Intelligent Transportation Systems include the applications of information and communication technologies to the planning and operation of transportation systems in order to relieve congestion, improve safety and enhance productivity and mobility. The main aim of the conducted study was to adopt a smart mobility framework in the city of Volos, in Greece, in order to improve traffic conditions and solve the basic problems facing the city. Before the adoption of the proposed applications it is obligatory to examine the efficiency, effectiveness and social acceptability. For this purpose, a questionnaire survey was carried out where the traffic habits of the citizens of Volos were investigated and their attitudes towards applications of smart mobility were examined. This paper presents the methodological tool of the evaluation of the proposed application and the main results of the survey. For the data analysis both descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were used. Broadly the results showed that participants respond positively to the proposed applications of smart mobility believing that the adoption of them will facilitate significantly their movements.

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The port Development and Changing port-city relation imposed by globalization trends in emerging global cities of Middle East- The Case of Dubai

Mina Akhavan

Politecnico di Milano, Italy

mina.akh84@gmail.com

This paper shall study Dubai' port, planned to become the hub-port of the region, as a case study of the relation between port and city. The aim is to examine the impact of new port development on Dubai's city growth, under globalization trends. The paper argues that Dubai's successful urban growth is highly dependent to the modernized infrastructures as stimulator of international trade. Moreover the strategic planning, pursued by city leaders, towards growth of a new port outside city with its' adjacent free-trade zones and industrial complex (the logistics corridor) imposes a new relational pattern with the city, in terms of employment and added value.



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Improving interchanges: the experiential phenomenon. Evidence from the EU and China

Robin Hickman

University College London, United Kingdom

r.hickman@ucl.ac.uk

This paper examines the journey experience and the development of multimodal passenger rail hubs in the EU and also as part of the high-speed rail (HSR) network in the People's Republic of China (PRC). The instrumental and affective experiences of the interchange are assessed from the user perspective. Surveys are used from long distance public transport journeys in the EU and also from three HSR stations in the PRC: Beijing South, Chengdu East and Suzhou North. 'Expected' and 'realised' facilities are compared – with the difference representing the 'disgruntlement' factor (after Stradling et al., 2007). Much of the research reported on in this paper was carried out as part of the EU Interreg IVB project 'SYNAPTIC' and a project on 'Improving Interchanges' for the Asian Development Bank (Chen, C.-L., Hickman, R. & Saxena, S. 2014. Although the importance of intermodal interchange hubs is being increasingly recognised, the affective journey experience through the interchange often remains poor, with problems including Wi-Fi availability, waiting and seating, the availability of door-to-door ticketing, crowdedness, access to the hub, and time of travel through and waiting in the hub. MANOVA analysis is used to explore the differences between intermodal hubs, with many instrumental and particularly affective factors being significantly influenced by location. The main argument made is that the user experience needs to be central to the design of the interchange, hence a greater focus is required on affective design issues.

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A comparative study of city centre transport structure between UK since 1950 and modern China

Tianyang Ge¹, Wenjun Hou¹, Jianqiang Yang¹, Li Yu²

¹Southeast University, China, ²Cardiff University, United Kingdom

getianyang@hotmail.com

China's city centres are experiencing a rapid regeneration. It might be a chance for China to fully improving their transport structure to resolve the transport problems and provide better city centre environment. UK's city centre transport transformation started in the 1950's, and have many achievements, which might have reference significance for China. This research focuses on how UK's city centre transport structure transformed in medium-sized cities and if the experienced could be used in China. To achieve this, 30 city centre cases in UK were studied, by tracing their transport structure transformations in the past 60 years, comparing the structures of every 3 years, summarising cases' common points and regularity. And the present transport structure pattern of China's city centres were summarised and compared with UK's transformation experience. The results turned out that in UK there is a common point among most of the cases that the main axial roadways in city centres in



the 1950's have generally turned into public walking streets now, and circular roads around the walking streets have been made to support the transport in city centres. And this resolved some transport problems and provided better city centre environment. In China, the city centres' transport structures now are similar to UK's in the 1950's to 1970's. Many problems have been resolved in UK's city centres still exist in China's. UK's city centre transport structure transform experience might have reference significance to solve China's city centre problems.

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Modelling versus designing in large infrastructure projects

Sarah Soontjens

City of Antwerp, Belgium

sarah.soontjens@stad.antwerpen.be

This article aims to examine the way in which traffic models are used in the design of large roadway infrastructure projects. The focus of the article is Antwerp, where important projects, such as the Oosterweelverbinding, are planned in the framework of the Flemish Government's Masterplan 2020. Antwerp's road network is under high pressure and the urgency to provide solutions is high on the political agenda. At the same time Antwerp is a densely populated area, and thus expectations on careful integration of large-scale projects in the urban context are high. The research compares the generally accepted hypothesis that quantitative circulation models predict future traffic levels completely correct and the few accepted hypothesis that qualitative aspects of infrastructure design also have an impact on future traffic levels. Is it appropriate to use traffic models as rational ground to determine the necessity to build infrastructures or not, or to lead architectural choices in the design, even though model figures for instance are never verified afterwards or do not take account of induced traffic? Second position is that the qualitative aspects of the design of an infrastructure project determines its effectiveness: in the end the design must be resilient, legible and decisively to influence the dynamic traffic network. The proposed analysis may serve as background in guiding further infrastructure designs. An analysis of a selection of projects in Antwerp will be used to support the theory: differences between the predictions by the model and the traffic volumes effectively counted after removing the Kipdorpbbrug on Roosevelt Place, fluctuations in traffic figures used to calculate the Oosterweelverbinding and the number of induced (and therefore non-modeled) traffic on the E313 striker strip.

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Evaluating Indirect Impacts Of Transit Oriented Development (TOD). The Case Of Bangkok, Thailand.

Sauvanithi Yupho

Mundus Urbano, Germany

svnithi@hotmail.com

Heavy and light rail transport system is claimed to be the most practical technique in sustainable urban areas. To alleviate commuting and pollution, the system becomes a global urban development frontier. A parallel tool,



Transit Oriented Development (TOD) is implemented to facilitate a high level of accessibility to public transportations and to reach the highest efficient use of land. However, an influx of investment on TODs areas changes social structure and urban morphology through real estate development and speculation. These can produce gentrification since Neil Smith (2002) explained that an increasing of rent in housing market produces gentrification. Atkinson (2004) elaborated some positive effects of neighborhood improvement while Ruth Glass (1964 cited in Smith, 2002) pointed out that gentrification is a negative process. However, there are some questions that come together with the development. Will it be beneficial for everyone? Is it affordable and available for all? What are further consequences that should be taken into account? Are there any parallel planning strategies on TOD along with heavy-light rail development? To answer those questions, a single case study is used, focusing on TODs areas within 500 meters from stations. Evaluation of the first implemented metro line (BTS) noticeably shows a relationship between the rail system and urban development in TODs. The variables for this analysis are Urban Morphology and Land Utilities, Transportation Modes, Impact on Gentrification, and Policies and regulations that are related with urban development. We claim that the promotion of heavy rail development leads to gentrification and could produce undesirable consequences. Nonetheless, it is difficult to avoid gentrification but avoiding its negative effects is conceivable.

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Cooperation for Setting up School Route Maps

Anne Timmermann, Miriam Schwedler

University of Wuppertal, Germany

timmermann@uni-wuppertal.de

The new step-by-step guideline “How to Create School Route Maps - A Guide” gives important information and names useful sources, to create a good School Route Map with passable effort. Typical deficiencies on recommended routes to school are described and conclusions for practice are deduced from research results. An innovation is that practical support is given to contribute to appropriate advices on school route maps and to allow laymen the proper identification of safety deficiencies. A good school route map is created in a co-operation of schools, communities, police and parents, respectively pupils. Each of these partners can contribute their special information and skills which can be considered and be used for creating a school route map. These maps should show the surroundings of the school in an easy and clearly represented way. Buildings, streets and walkways should be visible. A recommendation for a safe way to school is shown in the map. School route maps are a known and accepted tool to increase road safety on routes to schools. The definition of a good school route map and its contents depends on problems and aims which have to be described and specified locally. Thus, the “ideal school route map” cannot exist. A good school route map is basically a tool to reach common as well as locally specified aims. Basis of a good school route map is – besides the accident analysis - the consideration of local conditions and needs of children and parents on their ways to school. The examination of the school route maps showed that recommendations are often incorrect. Common deficiencies of recommended routes to school are: excessive permitted speed limits, the lack of lines-of-sight and too long and not accepted detours. Therefore on-site-visits are necessary during the development of a school route map to avoid such mistakes and wrong recommendations for routes. Dangerous spots have to be explained at least textually, at best using photographs. Courses of action should be provided to manage dangerous spots.



Leven Jens, Leven Tanja, Gerlach Jürgen: Schulwegpläne leicht gemacht - Der Leitfaden Bundesanstalt für Straßenwesen, Oktober 2012 Gerlach, Jürgen ; Leven, Tanja ; Leven, Jens ; Neumann, Annegret ; Jansen, Theo: Entwicklung, Verbreitung und Anwendung von Schulwegplänen Berichte der Bundesanstalt für Straßenwesen, Reihe M: Mensch und Sicherheit, M230; 2012



**PITCH 9.1: FOOD, ENERGY AND URBAN METABOLISM:
VARIOUS THEMES, ROOM 033, JULY 9 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: ARNOLD VAN DER VALK & GERNOT STÖGLEHNER**

Toward a low carbon and energy secure society. Where is the EU going?

Giancarlo Cotella, Silvia Crivello, Marat Karataev, Patrizia Lombardi

Politecnico di Torino, Italy

giancarlo.cotella@polito.it

The intellectual debates focusing on the limits to growth that followed the oil crisis in the 1970s revealed the close interactions between environmental, development and energy security issues. Since then, the rise of climate change concerns on the public agenda and, more recently, of the emergence of the Low Carbon Society concept have accelerated the need for a both quantitative and qualitative assessment of related strategies and policies. In order to shed some light on this issue, the FP7-SSH-2012-2 Project MILESECURE-2050 (Multidimensional Impact of the Low-carbon European Strategy on Energy Security, and Socio-Economic Dimension up to 2050 perspective) aims at understanding and overcoming the political, economical and behavioural traits that prevent Europe from reducing fossil fuel consumption and diversifying its energy balance at rates guaranteeing energy security at the horizon 2050. Building on the preliminary results of the project, the contribution provides an overall analysis of EU energy trends and policies that focuses on the actual capacity of the whole EU and of its Member States to reduce their dependency on external energy sources and to improve the energy mix favoring renewables. It does so by providing (i) a preliminary outline of current energy situation in the EU that takes into account the relationship between energy consumption and provision and the uneven distribution of carbon emissions targets and results; (ii) a brief overview of the main EU strategies and policies tackling energy issues, especially in terms of renewable energy, energy efficiency, environment and climate protection and energy security. Among others, the paper shows that, under current trends, the EU will continue to depend on imports for the vast majority of its energy needs; the possibility that a fair degree of energy independence could be achieved relies both on higher investments on renewables and on the use of less sustainable energy sources.

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Benchmarking the energy situation of Danish municipalities - Rural production and urban efficiency

Christian Fertner, Niels Boje Groth

University of Copenhagen, Denmark

chfe@ign.ku.dk

Energy is a key issue for sustainable urban development, mainly related to the twin challenges of climate change and resource scarcity (Droege 2011). Despite agendas set on national and international level, local authorities are the key actors in this transformation (Lewis et al. 2013). European initiatives as the Covenant of Mayors or Energy Cities are closely following this development and supporting local authorities in their actions. Still, a general benchmarking of states and efforts is still missing which could however increase the use of good practice and enforce discussions in lagging cities. Against this background, a model was developed in the ongoing



European FP7 project PLEEC (www.pleecproject.eu) to measure the energy situation in cities, called “Energy-Smart City”, compiling over 50 energy-related indicators. In this paper we adapt the model to the Danish context and benchmark the 98 municipalities in the country.

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A fracking good time? A planned approach to energy resilience in the UK and Ireland

Heather Ritchie, Greg Lloyd, Griffiths Philip

University of Ulster, United Kingdom

h.ritchie@ulster.ac.uk

This paper considers the method of fracking as part of the wider debates associated with creating resilient energy systems. The global energy economy is dramatically changing, and the demand for energy is ever constant. Hydrocarbons are still present, and developing shale gas, known as fracking, is presented as one potential solution to the risk of energy insecurity and inflation that the island of Ireland currently faces. In seeking to understand fracking as a challenge to land use planning, Hannigan’s (1995) social constructionist perspective of the environment is followed.. There are a lot of technical and scientific unknowns around fracking and society needs to understand how to construct a solution to the issue of energy insecurity. This means understanding the appropriate licensing regulatory and land use planning arrangements to ensure that the public interest, rather than the fractivists, is best served. Hannigan’s theoretical understanding will be used as a way to trace the evolution of fracking. By investigating the need to command attention, claim legitimacy, and invoke action (Hannigan, 1995) if fracking is to remain high on the energy agenda will reveal how the problem is constructed in a broader social context of the public interest. Firstly the paper will provide conceptual framework for the discussion is described which shows how the fracking problem has been conceptualised and has emerged as a highly charged debate with an array of sensitive issues emerging from the ‘fractivists’. The second part of the paper deploys the theoretical framework by way of illustrating the discussion with practical examples from fracking practices in the UK, Europe and internationally in order to show how fracking is being understood and regulated elsewhere. The paper concludes with a critical discussion of the issues and how the issue of fracking lacks a sufficient theoretical understanding.

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Street Food Markets in Amsterdam: Unravelling the original sin of the market trader

Freek Janssens

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

f.janssens@uva.nl

Amsterdam's street food markets are in a crisis: as one market manager after the other is arrested on suspicion of corruption, the city responds by, on the one hand, more policing and, on the other hand, privatisation of the remaining public markets. This development, we argue, compromises the vital role of markets in urban environments. This paper provides an insight into this problem by tracing the origins of the negative attitude of planners towards markets. An analysis of the historical development of food policy in Amsterdam exposes, first, a conceptual distinction between the market principle and the market trader. A narrative of suspicion developed towards the latter, who was framed as the cause of the problems of the market. Nineteenth century Amsterdam found a solution to what it called the Peddler's Problem, by establishing so-called Free Markets, where the congregation of peddlers was, although frowned upon, tolerated. At the same time, the official food markets disappeared, resulting in a situation in which the tolerated non-markets have effectively become the only remaining street food markets in the city. The perpetual problematic relationship between the city and the markets obscures the creation of effective policy, and is therefore partly responsible for today's crisis. In an effort to overcome the crisis, the city currently rewrites its Street Markets Regulations. The key driver in this endeavour is the desire to privatise the management of the markets. This is in line with the historical attitude of suspicion towards market traders. In contrast, we argue for an alternative understanding of the role of markets, one that acknowledges their qualities as valuable public space that improves urban life. Rather than an emphasis on more policing, there is a need of a change of mentality that reflects the local government's role in facilitating their markets. The paper is based on archival and ethnographic research and interviews. Furthermore, the paper profits from participation in policy consultation on the new Street Markets Regulations.

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Urban agriculture on vacant housing sites: Towards sustainable landuses and management?

Tomoko Miyagawa

Wakayama University, Japan

miyagawa@sys.wakayama-u.ac.jp

After decades of rises of new town developments in Japan, it is now facing to have a gradual increase of vacant housing sites due to the society becoming shrinking and aged. This paper is to clarify urban agriculture on vacant housing sites as a way of its utilisation by examining the present situation and landuses from a case study. It also seeks for further possibilities of its utilisation towards sustainable landuses and management in terms of living environment. From a case study of a suburban new town in Wakayama city, nearly a half of vacant housing sites were utilised for parking spaces or kitchen gardens. The other half of unused vacant housing sites was either abandoned or vacant lands. Therefore, it became clear that around a half have possibilities to be utilised from the aspects of landuses. In terms of management, it may be necessary to consider management on abandoned lands and sites of unpaved surfaces where natural vegetation can be seen already or having possibilities to allow natural vegetation with grass and trees to have the highest share of unused vacant housing sites, all vacant housing sites, respectively. Although kitchen gardens seem smaller numbers by ratio at ten per



cent at present, it may be illustrating sustainable landuses in terms of living environment by providing spaces for urban agriculture, as well as to create added values, new lifestyles and trends of food production and community development. It also has been clarified that kitchen gardens is possible to transform regardless of effects by attributes of vacant housing sites. Moreover, these bottom-up activities by the community may become important from the aspects of sustainable landuses and management in the long term. Therefore, it may also be necessary to understand the emergence of these activities and the needs in the background, as well as to consider supports in terms of technical, funding, and policies for its continuity and coordination.

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Urban metabolism analysis has the potential to become a core tool for urban planning and design

Jacco Verstraeten-Jochems, Suzanne de Vos-Effting

TNO, Netherlands

jacco.verstraeten@tno.nl

Urban Metabolism analysis has the potential to become a core tool for urban decision makers and planners to optimize and manage physical urban systems. The complexity of cities is growing due to a multitude of interlinked flows, technologies and infrastructures and growing hinterlands of cities. Understanding and visualizing this complexity gives insights needed for effective and integrated urban planning and allows for detailed analysis of the potential to improve the economic and ecological impact as a result of alternative designs and policies. TNO has developed a methodology based on the concept of urban metabolism to provide the necessary understanding of urban systems, and has tested the methodology in two case studies in the Netherlands.

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Slow cities in Turkey as sustainable way of growth

Muge Tokus, Tuzin Baycan

Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

mugetokus@gmail.com

Slow cities are one of the best examples in cultural planning part of sustainable urban systems. Slow city notion has finished 15 years after first began in Italy Toscana region. To reduce the negative effects of global warming in urban system slow cities or cittaslows (as in original: citta means city in Italian language and slow from English) have been a significant concept for small cities. Because with the membership of Cittaslow, a town can shape the growth way on a sustainable development model where the life is easy and living quality is high. To highlight



slow city and global warming this study aims to explain the relations of mentioned two notion in case of slow cities in Turkey. In Turkey there are 9 slow cities (January, 2014). Those are: Seferihisar/Izmir, Gökçeada/Canakkale, Akyaka/Mugla, Yenipazar/Aydin, Perşembe/Ordu, Taraklı/Sakarya, Vize/Kirklareli, Yalvaç/Isparta and Halfeti/ Sanliurfa from different regions of Turkey which are the main material of the study. Methodology of the study allow us to know about urban system components of 9 slow cities in a comparative way. Moreover highlight the demographic, socio cultural, economical and urban green level of growth in mentioned cities. As an alternative urban development model 'cittaslow' could explain how cities can improve the quality of life and how people live in a better way in member cities.

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Space Sharing – a smart choice for cities and regions?

Petra Hirschler, Sibylla Zech

Vienna University of Technology, Austria

petra.hirschler@tuwien.ac.at

According to Time magazine the sharing economy is one of the ten ideas that will change the world (Walsh 2011). But does this concept also apply to space? Is sharing a concept for resource efficient spatial planning? "Have space you don't fully use? Offer for people to rent it. Make some money." (uniiverse 2013) With this slogan, the Platform uniiverse advertises their internet service to share private spaces - from couch, rooms and apartments, offices, storage, gymnasiums, parking lots to all kinds of rooms. After times of seemingly limitless growth and endless consumption, the scarcity of resources is obvious and requires resource friendly and saving planning concepts. Concepts like Smart City and Smart Region have a strong focus on technological solutions and newly built structures. How to handle the existing settlements and housing stock? Are only newly built neighbourhoods smart cities? In any case, there is need for smart spatial concepts and smart approaches for existing structures. One possibility of smart development in the existing structures is the sharing of space and infrastructure. Car sharing is also offered by private sector as the project Sharoo (powered by Migros subsidiary m-way AG with participation of the Swiss Mobiliar Holding AG, successfully shows (sharoo AG 2013). With exchange platforms like Napster the idea of shared economy became mainstream. But the real benefit of collaborative consumption and sharing turns out to be social. In an era of individualism, the peer-to-peer sharing "involves the re-emergence of community," says Rachel Botsman (2010) and is therefore very important in bottom-up planning process, because people learn to trust each other (ibid). Seoul adopted the "Sharing City, Seoul" strategy in 2012 and has been promoting and supporting the shared economy my and their start-ups specifically, but also focuses on the sharing and more intense use of infrastructure. Did this idea already spread? Which smart sharing models can contribute to spatial planning and development?

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**Resilient urban food system: Best practices and perspectives in Lombardy Region**

Angela Colluci¹, Marta Brocca²

¹Politecnico of Milan, ²Regione Lombardia

ac.clcx@gmail.com

The paper is structured in three parts.

First part_ In addition to the literature/policies reframing, the paper will present the general framework of URMA INTERREG IV C program and the Lombardy region Pilot case.

The paper will present also an introduction to the complexity and richness of proposals related to resilient urban food systems in Lombardy. In last ten years in Lombardy Region numerous and different experiences of rural landscape improvement and local agricultural culture and products promotion were developed (More recently, the EXPO2015 event catalyses also different and diffuse proposals). A synthetic and interpretative map of these proposals will be presented.

Second part_ The paper focuses on two best practices of resilient urban food systems already realised and located in peri-urban areas of Metropolitan area of Milan: the “rice fields Park” and the “BuonMercato” (local bio-food market & purchasing network of Corsico). Both best practices presented are characterised by bottom-up processes activating partnerships involving citizens, farmers and institutions.

The association of “parco delle risaie” stated in 2008 a process of safeguard and improvement of an agricultural area included in the metropolitan urban system of Milan.

The “physical market” of BuonMercato is localised in the Municipality of Corsico (opened in 2010). It is an Association and market and a point of bio-food distribution. The BuonMercato aims to promote new lifestyles and consumption behaviours that could make more sustainable and eco-friendly the present and future of the local community.

Third part _ The best practices will be compared and the conclusions will underline lessons learned, success factors and drivers/barriers to initiatives/actions implementation. The analysed factors will be also compared with the new policies and programs framework actually being developed by Lombardy Region (agriculture program, revision of regional plan...).

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**PITCH 10.1: PLANNING IN STRESSFUL PLACES:
PLANNING FOR STRESSFUL PLACES, ROOM 119, JULY 9 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: JOHAN WOLTJER & JON COAFFEE**

Urban militarism: The closing of new England military installations

Zenia Kotval¹, J. Mullin², B. Schliemann²

¹Michigan State University, United States, ²University of Massachusetts, United States

kotval@msu.edu

The United States Department of Defense (DOD), since World War II has endeavored to maintain hundreds of military facilities across the United States. Many of these facilities no longer meet the current or expected future defense needs of the nation. For this reason the DOD has embarked on a long term program of base closings across the country. The program is fraught with angst, anger and fear as it touches millions of workers, and the economic health of local communities and regions. Nonetheless, the results, to date, have been largely reasonable, well thought out, fair and mostly positive. The purpose of this paper is to describe and analyze the base closing experience in the six state New England area of the United States since the end of World War II. Since that time seventeen such installations have closed. Only four remain. The paper, after this introduction is in four parts. Part One lays the foundation for how bases have been closed. It includes a brief literature review as well as an overview and analysis of how bases were closed between 1945 and 1987 (the Pre-BRAC era) and from 1988 through the present (the BRAC era). Part Two is a concise case by case example of what has happened in terms of the closing processes to the seventeen installations that have been closed across New England. This is followed in Part Three by an interpretation of the results in the form of "Lessons Learned" and Part Four with a concluding statement.

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Beyond the pale: The Regeneration of Coastal Resorts on the Island of Ireland

Linda McElduff, Greg Lloyd, Heather Ritchie

University of Ulster, United Kingdom

mcelduff-l2@email.ulster.ac.uk

Coastal settlements face a multiplicity of economic, social, cultural and environmental stresses, which vary over temporal and spatial scales (Devoy, 2008; Peel and Lloyd, 2010); presenting unique challenges for their planning and management. There are new, and increasing, pressures on the coast of the island of Ireland, including the exploitation of resources, urban development (including the legacy of past planning decisions) and environmental change (not least the impacts of climate change). Moreover, many coastal communities face a number of socio-economic challenges, including, changing demographics, seasonality of employment and decline of traditional coastal industries (McElduff et al., 2013). The cumulative and interacting effect of these stressors potentially reduces the resilience of coastal communities, resulting in socio-economic and/or physical degeneration. Indeed, in the absence of adequate countervailing remedies certain coastal resorts are exhibiting



signs of distress. This paper examines stressed coastal resorts on the island of Ireland. Following the broad schematic of the Tourism Area Life Cycle model (Butler, 1980), empirical evidence from a number of case studies is analysed to uncover the processes of degeneration occurring in these areas. The pressures and vulnerabilities embedded in such processes are thus identified. This is considered an important first step for enhancing understanding and decision-making to reduce such vulnerability. Paradoxically, the regeneration process in itself brings inherent conflicts and stresses, not least in relation to the ambiguity often persistent between the rhetoric and practice of regeneration policy. This paper builds on recent research carried out in the UK highlighting the overlooked dimensions of degeneration and regeneration at the coast (House of Commons and Local Government Committee, 2007). It provides insights into the effectiveness and legitimacy of contemporary coastal planning practices on the island of Ireland and invites consideration of the appropriate form and scale of regeneration.

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Urban regeneration in stressful places – Tackling urban insecurity in the redevelopment of Limerick City, Ireland

Aoife Doyle, William Hynes, Patrick Prendergast, Stephen M. Purcell
Dublin Institute of Technology / Future Analytics Consulting Ltd., Ireland,
aoifed89@gmail.com

Modern cities have evolved as epicentres for a variety of conflicts, tensions and vulnerabilities, with urban insecurity emerging as one of the most enduring challenges facing urban growth. This paper explores the need for more integrated, holistic approaches to security within urban planning and management, specifically focusing on efforts to address community vulnerability within the physical, economic and social regeneration of the 'divided' city of Limerick, Ireland. Limerick City has some of the most severely disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Ireland and a notorious reputation for organised crime, gangland feuding and community violence. Indeed in 2008, it was reported that the city had the highest per capita homicide rate in Western Europe, with an average of 7 murders per 100,000 of the population. Within these neighbourhoods, social and economic deprivation has combined with spatial marginalisation to produce territories of disorder and insecurity which require intense policing efforts. The extent of insecurity experienced has been described as 'destabilising', not just for these areas themselves but for the city as a whole. However efforts to promote 'a new Limerick City' have recently commenced, with Limerick designated as the first National City of Culture 2014. This initiative combines with plans to regenerate its most deprived neighbourhoods over the next 10 years and produce 'safe and sustainable communities of opportunity'. This paper examines the nature and extent of vulnerability experienced in these neighbourhoods, analysing the relationship between the vulnerabilities generated by the tension itself and those vulnerabilities which facilitated the emergence of such areas as contested or stressful spaces. In attempting to reduce these vulnerabilities and enhance the resilience of the regeneration project, the potential and need for further alignment of urban planning principles and law enforcement concerns is explored. Ultimately the paper investigates the capacity of the regeneration project and urban planning more generally to enhance the security of this divided city.

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Sensitive urban areas as stressful places: a comparison between Rome and Naples.

Daniela De Leo¹, Giovanni Laino²

¹Sapienza University Rome, Italy, ²Federico II University of Naples, IT, Italy

daniela.deleo@uniroma1.it

Some European cities, as the combination of problematic issues, can be easily defined stressful places, for which definitions, instruments of intervention and adequate policies seem to be not available. The recent adoption of the concept of resilience within the urban planning theories and practices (Coaffee, Wood & Rogers 2009; Davoudi 2012) has offered a relevant way to read some social and spatial phenomena within contexts of critical concern. Moreover, influential contributions, all around Europe, offer arguments for considering the enormous differences in terms of opportunities among the cities in the North and South of the world. As well as the Globalization and the Crisis are regrouping forms of discrimination and social division within the same cities (Secchi 2010): large cities appear as archipelagos where social groups of more or less marginal people live in. Within this direction that problematizes the establishment of a perspective "from the South" (Mabin 2013), oriented to the identification of a map of these places (heterotopias, Magatti 2007) for a future possible spatial transformations and desirable institutional innovations, the Italian case-studies allows to present a range of stressful places within general conditions of the weaknesses of the institutions and public policies. By comparing more or less deprived areas in Rome and Napoli, where a different combination of spatial conditions, resilience factors, agency and social innovation outlines different trajectories "to exit" or "to stay" within an highly problematic areas, the paper develop critically the links among: - degree of resilience (positive, neutral or negative, according with Davis, 2011) and treatability/transformability of critical areas; - physical and institutional preconditions, and effectiveness of place-based policies; - degrees of social marginalization and spatiality of the "urban suffering" treated by policies. The objective of this paper is therefore to compare and discuss a contribution to locate and draw a map of the stressful places to interpret trends and guidelines, in the national and international framework, of the most significant and acute form of urban deprivation. Finally, regarding the policies will be proposed some possible strategies for an effective treatment of the most problematic urban issues, that could be the basis of knowledge of EU to define the framework of actions for the city in the next programming phase.

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**Beyond reconstruction: Resilience in territorial modification**

Yan Guo

University IUAV of Venice, Italy

charles.yan.gore@gmail.com

Every post-disaster reconstruction is a course of nirvana for a territory. Due to the emergence as a catastrophe resets a territory back to an origin, the territory reopens its fundamental configurations to alterable new opportunities of development, a post-disaster reconstruction can be so revolutionary to modify the territory radically. The territorial modification becomes, therefore, especially tangible in the post-disaster urban contexts. Even though some reconstruction plans aim to rebuild the post-disaster cities exactly as they were before the disaster, the territories have been modified. The social structure and dynamic of the territory has never been the same again, despite being re-framed in the same spatial form. For some others, there has been often an altered idea of development, behind (or within) the post-disaster recovery itself, which focuses on the redevelopment of the territory, meanwhile, it takes the opportunity of the necessity that urges the territory to be rebuilt. However, never did the completion of the official recovery programme stop the territorial development; the recovery plan, which varies from the territory's original (pre-disaster) scenario, often opens up a new horizon for a different territorial development, on the other hand. The territorial modification might start exactly after the recovery plan comes into execution; yet, a long-term territorial development by its initiative often continues far beyond the reconstruction itself. In either way, the searching for any consistent and coherent characteristic throughout the course of before, during and after the catastrophe, which contributes to the territorial modification, brought us to the exigent curiosity on the resilience of a territory, or territorial resilience. Therefore, the core of the research directs to the examination of the territorial resilience, its occurrence and socio-spatial form, in a process of the territorial modification, starting from their appearance in the reconstruction plans.

Vale, L. J. and T. J. Campanella eds. *The Resilient City: How Modern Cities Recover from Disaster*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
Avermaete, T. et al eds. *On Territories/OASE*. No. 80. NAI Publishers, Rotterdam, the Netherlands.
Guo, Y. et al eds. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Science*, Vol. 3 No. 1. Beijing Normal University Press and Springer.
OMA/ Koolhaas, R. and Harvard Project on the City. *Mutations*. Actar.

Insurgent public space in a 'marginal' context: A case from Palermo

Annalisa Giampino

University of Palermo, Italy

annalisa.giampino@unipa.it

During the last thirty years of the 20th century, we have been assisting to the end of a historical cycle whose relevant legacy –connected to the public systems deconstruction of social protection- is still to be analyzed in order to give an account of what has been felt as a more general “public” crisis in the contemporary societies. This issue needs to be explored in both practices and planning tools embracing the question of the progressive retirement of the State (Dewey, 1971) which has re-addressed the traditional urban policies based on the public monopoly with a heavy impact on the administrative structures, the subjects involved (Geddes and Le Gales, 2001) and the democratic and inclusive nature of the urban policies. This context refers to the protest movements and social mobilizations asserting their presence in the urban public “sphere” and their “right to the city”. In Palermo the illegal occupation phenomena and the movements fighting for the right to the house constitutes a significant case study which critically deals with the ineffectiveness of public policies for social and housing matters, quite apart from the ambiguous role they assumes with respect to realities characterized by significant marginality, social and physical degradation, criminal organization. This paper, through a case study related to the occupation of a property owned by the municipality of Palermo (ex area ONPI, situated in Partanna), aims to answer the following questions: • How to consider, in a fragile and controversial context as



the south of Italy is, the illegal housing occupations often linked to crime? • Can all these processes or “insurgent” actions be considered as an inclusive form of planning? • How can practices and social production initiatives of the public space suggest alternative form of citizenship/representation, planning/urban spaces policies connected to their own problems?

DEWEY, J. (1971) *The Public and its Problems*. New York: Henry Holt and Company. GEDDES, M., LE GALÉS, P. (2001) *Local Partnerships, Welfare Regimes and Local Governance*, in M. GEDDES, J. BENINGTON (Eds), *Local Partnerships and Social Exclusion in the European Union. New Forms of Local Social Governance?*, London: Routledge.

From Rochefort to Ishinomaki, different environments similar problems

Catalina Dobre, Emmanuelle Perrin
Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium
catalina.dobre@ulb.ac.be

On the one side, in risk management, the connection between the protection methods and the inhabited territory is often reduced to quantitative data and statistics. On the other side, urban planning fails to integrate risk management into other urban regeneration practices. A more recent interpretation of risk sees the event as a catastrophe only if it crosses an inhabited territory. Thus, a direct link is created between the human establishment, the inhabited and the protection against disaster (St. Cyr, 2005). Under this perspective, for Rochefort (Fr.) and Ishinomaki (Jp.) – small scale cities that suffered severe damages due to natural disasters – the disaster could trigger a faster development. By looking at the two cases, we understand that the administration lacked the proper means to take advantage of the process of reconstruction due to a lack of communication and isolation from similar cases. RAW (Risk and Architecture Workshop) a French association, has put in place an exchange between the two cities on the topic of urban regeneration after a natural disaster. During a seven months’ time period, the exchange between Europe and Japan gave the possibility to architecture students to reflect on urban design solutions, which interrelate risk and urbanity. This pitch-presentation interprets the results of the workshops and highlights the similar challenges the two cities were facing and the role played by urban design in building a transformative resilience.

Alexander, D. E. 2013. “Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction: An Etymological Journey.” *Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences Discussions* 1: 1257–1284. doi:10.5194/nhessd-1-1257-2013. <http://www.nat-hazards-earth-syst-sci-discuss.net/1/1257/2013/>. Doyle, Martin W., and David G. Havlick. 2009. “Infrastructure and the Environment.” *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*. doi:10.1146/annurev.environ.022108.180216. Pahl-Wostl, Claudia, Pavel Kabat, and Jörn Möltgen, eds. *Adaptive and integrated water management: coping with complexity and uncertainty*. Springer, 2008. St. Cyr, Joseph F. 2005. “At Risk: Natural Hazards, People’s Vulnerability, and Disasters.” *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*. 2 (2) doi:10.2202/1547-7355.1131.

The complexity of risks in Kampala, Uganda

Richard Sliuzas¹, Johannes Flacke¹, Shuaib Lwasa²
University of Twente, The Netherlands¹, Makerere University, Uganda²
r.sliuzas@utwente.nl

Kampala, Uganda’s large and fast growing capital city, is under stress from a variety of sources, many of which interact through feedbacks that may combine to threaten the long term sustainability of the city. Some of the key issues that the city is facing are: a population growth of between 3-5-6.5% per annum that is driving the cities spatial expansion; a high level of poverty and informal economic and physical development that is



fundamental to the city's existence but also exceeds and undermines the capacity of the formal planning and development control systems as well as its infrastructure capacities; exposure to high intensity rain storms that generate frequent flash flood events which disrupt urban life and have, in particular, a significant impact on the livelihoods of the urban poor. These and other conditions combine to generate significant stress in Kampala. This paper discusses how the relatively poor understanding of the relationships and mechanisms acting between such issues creates significant stress for planners, decision makers and other actors in the greater Kampala area. In a resource poor environment like Kampala, this stress adds to the already high levels of uncertainty surrounding the search for viable planned interventions and the building of commitment for coordinated, multi-stakeholder actions.

2013 - Sliuzas, R. Jetten, V. Flacke, J. *Modelling urbanization and flooding in Kampala, Uganda, in Proceedings Urban Futures. Joint conference of N-AERUS and GISDECO, 12-14 September, 2013, University of Twente, Enschede, the Netherlands.*

2013 - Sliuzas, R., Lwasa, S., Jetten, V., Petersen, G., Flacke, J. and Wasige, J. *Searching for flood risk management strategies in Kampala. In: Proceedings of the Association of European Schools of Planning (AESOP) 27th Annual congress, Planning for Resilient Cities and Regions Dublin Ireland 15-19 July 2013.*

2012 - Sliuzas, R.V. (2012) *Toward Integrated Flood Management in Kampala, Uganda. In: Proceedings of the Association of European Schools of Planning (AESOP) 26th Annual congress, Planning to achieve / Planning to avoid : The Need for New Discourses and Practices in Spatial Development and Planning*

Mainstream adaptation to climate change into urban planning: Lessons from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Liana Ricci, Silvia Macchi, Laura Fantini

Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

liana.ricci@gmail.com

The need for climate change adaptation is increasingly influencing the discourse about spatial development strategies throughout the world. Nevertheless, several gaps still exist in understanding the spatial dimension of vulnerability to climate change induced impacts and in incorporating it into planning practices. Firstly, most of the attention has been focused on how to adjust physical assets to climate change, while the question of how to strengthen local adaptive capacity remains rather neglected. Secondly, even if many cities have institutionalized climate change within their functions, integration of adaptation considerations into existing urban planning and governance systems is still lacking or immature. As a result, existing regulatory tools and plans often fail to address adaptation needs and, even, may end up jeopardizing current adaptive capacity. The paper takes on the task to filling in these gaps by proposing a methodology for mainstreaming adaptation into existing planning documents, that has been developed especially for the city of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. After providing a brief review of approaches and challenges in adaptation mainstreaming, the main features of the proposed methodology and a few preliminary results from its application are presented. Lessons learnt from the whole experience are examined in the conclusions.

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Davoudi S and Porter L (eds) (2012) *Interface: Applying the Resilience Perspective to Planning: Critical Thoughts from Theory and Practice. Planning Theory & Practice 13(2):299-333*

Friedmann J (2005) *Globalization and the emerging culture of planning. Progress in Planning 64(3):183-234*

Macchi S. and Tiepolo M. (eds.) (forthcoming) *Climate Change Vulnerability in Southern African Cities: Building Knowledge for Adaptation. Springer Verlag. ISBN 9783319006710*

Ricci L (2011) *Reinterpreting Sub-Saharan cities through the concept of "adaptive capacity". An analysis of "autonomous" adaptation practices to environmental changes in peri-urban areas. PhD in Urban Planning.*



**PITCH 11.2: INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE PLANNING:
INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE PLANNING II, ROOM 103, JULY 9 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: DANIEL GALLAND**

Redistributing the benefits of planning in Medellin: Examining the limits of urban development projects

Luisa Sotomayor

University of Toronto, Canada

luisa.sotomayor@mail.utoronto.ca

Recently, large-scale Urban Development Projects (UDPs) have become ubiquitous. As planning tools, UDPs are typically employed to trigger market-drive socio-spatial transformations, promoting a new type of urban development in derelict areas of a city. But can UDPs' strategic features serve the goals of a redistributive planning agenda in Latin America's socio-spatially divided cities? In this paper, I examine a UDP approach employed in Medellin (Colombia) as a hopeful instrument to redirect public investments towards informal neighbourhoods that were previously neglected by the formal planning system. In particular, I highlight UDP's comprehensiveness, symbolic scope, and locally responsive features. Albeit a promising tool for urban integration, I conclude that UDPs are still highly contentious. In highly unequal cities, such as Medellin, urban planning aimed at realising its transformative capacity should also be concerned with changing the regulatory and land rights systems that underpin socio-spatial injustices.

BRENNER, N., and THEODORE, N. (2002) 'Cities and the Geographies of "Actually Existing Neoliberalism."' Antipode, 34, 349–381. BURGESS, R. and CARMONA, M. (2009) 'The shift of master planning to strategic planning', in: M. Carmona (ed), Planning through Projects: Moving from Master Planning to Strategic Planning, 30 cities, Amsterdam: Techne Press, pp. 12-42. HARVEY, D. (2008 [1973]) Social Justice and the City, Athens, GA, University of Georgia Press. SWYNGEDOUW, E., MOULAERT, F., and RODRIGUEZ, A. (2002) 'Neoliberal Urbanization in Europe: Large-scale urban development projects and the new urban policy', Antipode, 34, 547–582. WACQUANT, L. (2008) Urban Outcasts. A Comparative Sociology of Advanced Marginality, Cambridge, Polity.

The metropolitan challenge to decentralization in Chile

Arturo Orellana

Institute of Urban and Territorial Studies Catholic University of Chile, Chile

amorella@uc.cl

This work analyzes the complexity involved in the process of regional and local decentralization in Chile due to the configuration and positioning of the country's metropolitan areas as articulating nodes of Chile's development and globalization model. In addition, the quality of urban life within these metropolitan areas (mainly Santiago, Concepción and Valparaíso) are the most unequal in the country according to the ICVU , as these areas include the municipalities with both the best and the worst quality of life indicators in the country. Today more than ever there is a need to provide the metropolitan areas of Chile with a metropolitan government. However, besides the revelations of the UNDP and the modifications to various legal bodies made in 2009, there are still many questions regarding how to connect the regional and local decentralization process in Chile with the process for the consolidation of metropolitan areas, in such a way as not to weaken one scale of government in favor of another. Such an articulation must be made by taking into account what Brenner (2013) has expressed on the geography of urbanization, in which, "the contemporary problem is not just the formation of a global network of cities or a universal megalopolis, but rather the extension of inequality within the process of capitalist creative destruction on a planetary scale" [66]. This conceptual statement reinforces



the idea of the complexity and dynamism of the capacity to effectively govern, plan and manage metropolitan areas.

The projections of recent report of the OECD for Chilean cities to 2020 determined that the metropolitan area of Santiago is made up of 47 municipalities (estimated population of about 7 million inhabitants), while the metropolitan area of Concepción is made up of 11 municipalities, and that of Valparaíso of 5 municipalities. Both of the later have populations of over 1 million inhabitants. Together, these three metropolitan area concentrate almost 60% of the entire population of Chile. The Quality of Urban Life Index (ICVU, for its Spanish acronym) was developed in 2011, and is a multidimensional indicator developed by an interdisciplinary research group within the Center of Metropolitan Studies (NEM, for its Spanish acronym) of the Institute of Urban and Territorial Studies. This research group was directed by the author of this paper. See publication in the journal Scopus: <http://www.revistainvi.uchile.cl/index.php/INVI/article/view/718>

Geographies of urbanization in Chile. From commodity to real Estate?

Luis Fuentes

Chile

lfuentes@uc.cl

Most of Chile's regional capitlas articulate territorial economies that are highly specialized in different natural resources. The Northern regions are specialized in mining resources, the South-Center in agricultural resources; and the Southern end in salmon. The relevance that these resources have acquired in global markets have expanded the operations of big companies, which have used these capital cities as support for their global operations. In this sense, this research is interested in the recycling of the surplus generated by the export of these commodities in urban activities and its impacts in labor markets and social geographies. Some of the questions that it intends to respond are: What are the most recent urban development processes in the main Chilean cities? What are the characteristics of the evolution of social labor market structures in the main Chilean cities? The analysis of population growth indicators and of building activity shows a significant increase in the level of urbanization of these cities. However, the factor analysis of the occupational structure reveals that primary economic activities are still the main activities for the labor markets in these cities.

Comparative governance of large-scale urban development projects: The cases of Parque das Nações (Lisbon, Portugal) and Zuidelijke IJ-Oever (Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Sebastião Bhatt, João Seixas

ICS, Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Portugal

sebastiao.bhatt@gmail.com

The increasing global flows and transnational processes of capital, trade, labor and culture although have favored the intensity of worldwide regional interconnections did not generate, at a regional and urban scale, homogenized planning environments. Contrarily, regions and cities manage their transnational challenges based on different sets of actors, strategies and environments becoming increasingly relevant, at the governance level, the formulation of an integrated, multi-level and participative response. Large-scale Urban Development Projects have been persistently introduced by local, regional and national governments as a strategic endeavor with significant potential to unleash spatial economic development. Nevertheless (despite few exceptions), their implementation frequently based on 'blueprint' planning approach have generated risks of social, spatial and institutional fragmentation and lack of sustainability. Undoubtedly, different planning approaches and environments led to different outcomes. The current paper is part of an on-going doctoral research project that aims to critically review the role of governance, networks (of actors) and strategies in the implementation of



large-scale UDP's in a comparative planning cultures perspective focusing on the case-studies of Parque das Nações in Lisbon and Zuidelijke IJ-Oever in Amsterdam. In the first stage, the article intends to provide an updated theoretical reflection on the concepts of planning cultures, urban governance and development processes (from strategy to tactics) under conditions of globalization. Secondly, the research will focus on the formulation of comparative analytical model considering three dimensions: planning artifacts (urban structures, plans, network of public/private actors and strategies), planning environment (values and assumptions embedded in planning actors) and societal environment (societal shared values and meanings). Finally, the research aims to test the analytical model on both urban areas development processes examining the collected data in order to produce a preliminary cross-cultural reading capable not only to reflect on the research path taken but also to contribute to an essential debate.

Fainstein, S., 2002. The City Builders. Property Development in New York and London, 1980-2000 Second Edition, Revised. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas Faludi, A., & van der Valk, A. J. (2010). Rule and Order Dutch Planning Doctrine in the Twentieth Century. Berlin: Springer. Healey, P., 2010. Making Better Places. Hampshire: Palgrave MacMillan. Knieling, J., Othengraffen, F., 2009, Planning Cultures in Europe. Decoding Cultural Phenomena in Urban and Regional Planning. Farnham: Ashgate. Sanyal, B. (Ed.), 2005. Comparative Planning Cultures. New York: Routledge.

Public or experts to do the quality control of environmental assessments for sustainable planning?

Ivar Lyhne¹, Matthew Cashmore¹, Hens Runhaar², Frank Laerhoven²
Aalborg University, Denmark¹, Utrecht University, The Netherlands²
lyhne@plan.aau.dk

Rational technocratic control is in the literature on environmental assessment praised as the best way of ensuring quality. This paper questions whether this is appropriate in the light of the challenges to planning given by the conference theme.

Environmental assessments have a long history as planning support systems and evaluations have proved its strength as a tool for dialogue in planning processes. How to ensure quality is actualized by a current revision of the EIA Directive in which quality control considerations are a key element. Despite the challenges to planning, the revision shows a prominent interest in more technocratic control system for environmental assessment.

The paper compares the Dutch technocratic committee quality review with the Danish less technocratic system, in which the public is given the role of quality control. Through statistical analysis of national surveys to practitioners and expert interviews, the two systems appropriateness and effects on practice is compared.

Although the Danish quality control system is an “endangered species” due to the revision of the Directive, elements of the system may be more suitable to the network society and more dynamic given the complexity of societal changes.



**PITCH 12.1: PLANNING EDUCATION:
INTERACTIVE DEBATES & PITCH SESSION, ROOM 114, JULY 9 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: JOHANNA ROSIER**

Learning planning in the interface of theory and practice

Maria Håkansson

KTH/Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden

mbh@kth.se

The paper deals with the challenge to integrate real world preconditions into planning education. A project course at KTH, Stockholm, organised in cooperation with a municipality will be used as a base for discussing limitations and openings for shaping good learning opportunities for the students to understand their future professional role and every day challenges. An overarching ambition with the course is to offer a possibility for the students to apply methods and theories learnt earlier in the education, and increase their understanding of the interaction between theory and practice. Examples will be given from 2013, based on curriculum, the students' presentations and course evaluations. This year, public participation and planning strategies for social inclusion come to be very much in focus, partly because the students individual interests, partly depending on the ongoing work in the municipality of Botkyrka, which during the course period had a process for a new comprehensive plan, focusing on public participation in planning and in the development and use of space. The students explore the strategies validity in relation to theory and practice. Some of them interact with the public administration in their work while other groups worked more to interact with citizens. Questions discussed in the paper is to what extent the construction of courses in cooperation with public administration can contribute to a better learning environment and what limitations we need to consider? What kind of lessons did the students found as most valuable and can that learn us something on how to organise planning education? And should a studio course, together with other educations as e.g. transport, engineering, architecture, or set as role play simulating a planning process be an alternative from a learning perspective?

Jacoby, B. (ed.) 1996. Service-Learning in Higher Education: Concepts and Practices. San Fransisco: Jossey-Bass Publisher.

Prepared for the unexpected? Reflections of young planners on planning practice and education in Turkey

Tuna Tasan-Kok¹, Mehmet Penpecioglu²

¹TU Delft, Netherlands, ²METU, Turkey

m.t.tasan-kok@tudelft.nl

In Turkey young planners found jobs in the public sector lose their enthusiasm for and faith in planning as they constantly confronted with political and economic agendas that force them to perform in a way that contradicts the principles. Turkish planning education follows the universal principles of planning to prepare young planners to the practice of their profession. The education is optimistic: it gives the impression the young practitioner will have the opportunity to provide equal access to public infrastructure and will be on the side of the 'public interest'. Moreover, the young planner is expected to be the 'voice' of the policy makers and will have the power to balance the negotiations with the private sector. However, contrary to the expectation to be 'an orchestra leader', which is a common metaphor used in Turkish planning education to teach planning students what their role in urban development will be, young planners soon realise that their position is usually not that influential in decision making processes. Their opinions are not asked; they are not in a position to negotiate with stakeholders; and they end up being the technical instrument for the already negotiated/decided opinions. Thus, the confrontation with the contradictions of neoliberal planning is a daily practice for Turkish planners. Based on interviews with practicing young planners in Turkey, this paper aims to display their struggle



in the daily practice of the profession and to question to what extent are young planners prepared for the complexities and challenges of 'the real world', especially when it is dominated by fear and uncertainty.

Campbell, H. (2012), 'Planning ethics' and rediscovering the idea of planning. Planning Theory, DOI: 10.1177/1473095212442159. Eraydin, A. and Tasan-Kok, T. (2013) State response to contemporary urban movements in Turkey: A critical overview of state entrepreneurialism and authoritarian interventions, Antipode, Article first published online: 30 AUG 2013, DOI: 10.1111/anti.12042 Forester, J. (2013) Planning in the Face of Conflict: The Surprising Possibilities of Facilitative Leadership. APA: Chicago. Lovering J and Evren Y (2011) Urban Development and Planning in Istanbul. International Planning Studies. 16(1): 1-4 Sager, T. (2009), Planners' role: Torn between dialogical ideals and neoliberal realities. European Planning Studies, 17(1), pp. 65-84.

Participatory neighbourhood planning in China: Report from the frontline

Ying Chang

Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China

ying.chang@xjtlu.edu.cn

This paper summarises a workshop organized by the Urban Planning and Design (UPD) and Architecture (ARC) Departments at Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, Suzhou, during the first semester of the 2013/14 academic year. There were a total of 18 students from both departments involved from different levels of the Undergraduate degrees from Year 2 to 4. The format of the workshop was organized as an inter-disciplinary 'design charrette' task to re-design the internal architectural design of the community centre during the final stage of construction of a housing development project in (Suzhou Industrial Park (SIP) in Suzhou: the BJY neighbourhood. This involved the feedback from local residents, discussions with the team of designers of the community centre project as well as local government (developers of the project). The participatory planning and design methods were introduced, shared and adapted in the local context. A mature relationship of collaboration, both at student level and staff level, grew during the whole process. A new model of twin-tracked collaborative teaching has been developed as well as a circular process of research-informed teaching. The outcomes have been summarised as well as lessons learnt. At the end, specific suggestions on how to continue the interdisciplinary teaching have been made.

Barton, H., M. Grant, et al. (2010). "Shaping neighbourhoods for local health and global sustainability." Healey, P. (1997). Collaborative planning: shaping places in fragmented societies, Ubc Press.

StudioTime: Evaluating Utrecht University studio courses on ethics and values

Gert Jan Dral

Utrecht University, Netherlands

g.j.dral@uu.nl

Work-based learning isn't a new concept in planning education. Its importance in the academic curriculum diminished when planning became more orientated on social sciences instead of physical outcomes in the '60s and '70s (Long, 2012). Although work-based learning aims to prepares the student for a professional career, it has other benefits. Such as linking real-world planning problems to theory and methodology (Freestone, 2006; Coiacetto, 2011; Baum, 1997; Long, 2012). Work-based learning can take many shapes, like a joint industry-university studio course. Despite the attributes of studio courses, existing planning literature is relatively small (Long, 2012). Apart from real-world context they are able to teach synthesis and have a learning-by-doing character (Baum, 1997). In her paper "State of the Studio" (2012) Long argues that studio courses should be an important part of the planning curriculum. Not only do studio courses offer a unique way of teaching planning



practice. She argues that studio courses could accommodate new kinds of learning by: purposefully debating the role of theory, ethics and values; by facilitating interdisciplinary collaboration; and by expressly teaching what it means to be a creative professional. Studio courses could test new theory and include the production of new research and the assembly and distribution of new data. On top of this these courses should be encouraged to investigate new modes of practice, with a focus on advocacy and community outreach as well as meaningful collaboration among disciplines. Based on the framework of Baum and Long this paper will evaluate the studio courses conducted at Utrecht University. In the curriculum there are two obligatory studio courses for undergraduate planning students. Small groups of 7-10 students present themselves as planning consultants. They will be competitors and work on a real-world assignment of a Dutch municipality. The focus of the evaluation will be on two attributes that studio courses could have. First it will focus on the role of theory. Second, the integration of multiple academic disciplines.

Baum, H. (1997) "Teaching Practice", Journal of Planning Education and Research, 17:21-29
Cioacetto, E.J., Jones, M., Jackson, J.T., (2011), How best to assess 'learning in work placements': moving beyond current practice, Australian Planner, 48:4 270-280
Freestone, R., Thompson, S., Williams, P. (2006), Student Experiences of Work-Based Learning in Planning Education, Journal of Planning Education and Research, 26: 237-249
Long, J.G., (2012), State of the Studio: Revisiting the Potential of Studio Pedagogy in U.S.-Based Planning Programs, Journal of Planning Education and Research, 34:4 431-448

China Planning Education in Europe Project

Klaus Kunzmann, Yuan Liu

TU Dortmund, Germany, China

klaus.kunzmann@udo.edu

Since more than a decade the number of Chinese students in planning schools in Europe is rising constantly. There are many reasons why Chinese students are coming to Europe. First, in a country, where rapid urbanization and infrastructure development requires legions of planners to design urban master plans, town expansion schemes or developing physical concepts for urban regeneration, planning receives much political support. Second, although there are numerous planning schools in the People's Republic of China, and in Taiwan it is still a prestige to have a certificate from a foreign university, preferably in a prestigious, highly ranked university in the Anglo-Saxon world of higher education. Third, English language has become a second language of the young Chinese generation, and many Chinese students are early confronted in their studies in China with English literature on planning. Moreover, to participate in and benefit from international developments in planning, planning educators and researchers in China are closely following up the published discourse on planning in the West. The chance to live outside of China for a year or more, to experience other cultures and life styles, with opportunities to extensive travelling is another motivation to leave home for a while. Motives to improve their English language capability and other, often more personal reasons are causing Chinese students to apply for admission to a foreign planning school, preferably in the US. English, Australian, Canadian universities are a second choice. A third option is English language master degree or doctoral programmes taught in the Netherlands, in Scandinavia, Italy or Germany. Given the high esteem for higher education in China and Taiwan, and the new wealth of the Chinese middle class, fees are not a major constraint for family budgets. However, applying for a scholarships, made available by governments and foundations to cover living costs and travelling, is a widely used incentive to study abroad. Returning from overseas with a certificate of a prestigious university increases the chance to find an attractive job in the public or private sector. Even in China and Taiwan competition is growing immensely. Planning schools in Europe have seen and enrolled an annually growing number of Chinese students for master degrees and doctoral programmes, even for undergraduate studies. Today, in many European countries, Chinese students represent the majority of foreign students, replacing other nationalities from Middle Eastern, African and Latin American countries. As a rule, however,



schools in continental Europe are not prepared to deal with the influx of Chinese students. Only schools in the United Kingdom, which have a long tradition to welcome overseas students, have started to target their planning programmes to students from China. Some have even recruited Chinese academic staff to better bridge European and Chinese planning cultures in teaching and research. The above experience has caused us to explore the conditions for Chinese students to learn about spatial, urban or regional planning in Europe. As a first step we have developed a brief questionnaire for the member schools of Association of European Schools of Planning. This questionnaire aims to get more quantitative information about the presence of Chinese in European planning schools, about the evolution of Chinese admission over the last decade, and about the response of schools to the growing number of Chinese students in courses, classes, seminars and studios. It also aims to get first insights into the policies of planning schools to accommodate students from China and Taiwan and tailor courses and seminars and dissertations to their needs. In a second step, we plan to ask Chinese students, who have successfully graduated from planning schools in Europe about their experience. We also want them to give suggestions for improvements. The paper will present first results of the project, depending upon positive responses to the questionnaire, websited on the AESOP website.

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**PITCH 13.2: ETHICS & JUSTICE IN PLANNING:
EMERGING ETHICAL ISSUES IN A GLOBAL SOCIETY, ROOM 136, JULY 9 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: STEFANO MORONI**

Planning in the public interest? Exploring the use of the public interest in English local plan making

Christopher Maidment

The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

c.maidment@sheffield.ac.uk

This work draws on the assertion that planning is fundamentally about serving the public interest, about recognising that decisions about our environment and its development affect a much wider cross-section of society than the narrow range of interests that such decisions tend to directly benefit. However the public interest has been criticised for lacking conceptual coherence, a criticism that leads to its use as an empty justification. In an attempt to address such incoherence the work draws upon the typology of the public interest put forward by Campbell and Marshall (2000), but also considers how the typology relates to the redistribution and recognition conceptions of justice, and, therefore, whether such oppositional definitions might be integrated using the constructs of spatial and temporal scale, inspired by Fraser's (2008) work around the relationship between justice and scale. The premise is that whilst communicative, co-evolutionary models of planning move us toward models of the public interest that privilege the recognition of difference there is a question mark over the extent to which this also allows for redistributive models of justice, which have tended to be associated with technical, scientific imposition, but whose importance cannot be underestimated in an age of impending environmental catastrophe and global inequity. Whilst this underlying framework is highly theoretical the key aim of the work is to use this framework to consider the extent to which different versions of the public interest can be identified in planning practice. To achieve this extensive empirical data collected in two case studies of English plan-making are drawn upon, in order to allow the work to offer some very practical insights into how just plan-making might be achieved and the extent to which it should be a co-evolutionary activity.

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The interpretation of social demand in the city's vision through the contests

Enrica Gialanella

Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy

enrica.gialanella@gmail.com

The current urban transformation through regeneration processes, seems to be an advantageous opportunity for public administration, to reason about social issues that are stratified in recent years, in the case of outline the framework of needs. On this occasion we want to try to outline the public demand as interpretation by the public administration of social demand through the formulation of architectural contest. This paper wants to outline the principal aspect of the recent use of architectural contest for the transformation of the contemporary city. We want to analyze the contests that are used to find the solution to the urban degradation and that focus to the renovate image of the city as an opportunity to engage the social and economic need. To do this we want to present some results of the doctoral research that has provide to locate a series of competition announcement that, in order to respect the appropriate public's conduct, can be considerate the way to make public and to disclose some argument related to urban question. And we want also to show some tentative to integrate this contests with tools and processes, that would help public administrations in order to better



manage the territory, considering the complexity of the areas to be regenerated into an idea of democratization, transparency and justice of the choices. The intent is to reflect about the capability of public processes to underline the future city's vision and empathize the rule of innovative form of design that could provide to give the answer to continuous request of changing.

De Carlo G. Rawls J. Sachs I. Sen A.K. Veca S.

Challenges of gender sensitive approach implementation : Learning from Housing Assistance Program in Semarang, Indonesia

Landung Esariti

Diponegoro University, Indonesia

landung_esariti@yahoo.com

In the sense of good governance practices, since 2002 the government of Indonesia instructed a gender mainstreaming approach. It is important to be implemented as Indonesian has a diversity which consists of believes in more than five religions, speaks more than hundreds of distinct native ethnic and linguistic groups, locates in 17,508 islands and distributes in 34 provinces. This research is to answer how gender issues are considered in the implementation of housing assistance program in Semarang city and in which way it could have been considered more effectively. I adopt the concept of inclusivity and affordability to describe the relation of housing, poverty reduction strategies and gender planning. The research has not yet finalized, however it shows several preliminary results. By using in-depth interview to about 50 persons to inhabitants, local and provincial planning staff and Ministry members, this research confirms that gender sensitive approach in housing assistance program should be recognized by formal planning systems. The national and provincial government established certain approach to include gender in program design, which basically a modification of bottom up and top down approach. In Semarang city, from five case studies in Gunungpati, Tembalang, Genuk, North Semarang and East Semarang, it shows that social capital and the understanding of gender definition helps the implementation of housing assistance program to be more successful. The gender relation within and outside households determines also the successfulness of the program. The government used the concept of stimulant, in order to continually improve the quality of housing physical condition. Therefore, the program is established based on flexibility. At first, the program is only given in cash money, and now it is given in a packet of assistance; construction material, workers and technical assistance. At last, it could reach to the broader scope of poor family.

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The right to the city

Mushit Fidelman

Graduated of Housing and Urbanism program in the AA, London, Israel

Mush.fidelman@gmail.com

Lefebvre's writing – 'the right to the city' is a call against the injustice in the urban phenomenon. The rise of the social movements in the last few years show that although circumstances have changed, "The right to the city" is still relevant fifty years after it has been first published and the process of industrialization and sprawl increased the economic differences between the periphery and the urban centers. The result of this process caused social segregation, increased marginalization and influenced political authority. Lefebvre's writings depict these problems and raise issues of great importance in the urban studies such as the role of everyday life, the problem in defining who are the urban inhabitants and the influence of productive forces on the development of the urban environment. But the 'right to the city' is more than a cry for justice or a method to describe the urban phenomenon. The concepts presented in Lefebvre's writing could be used as methodological tools for analysis and critique of current situation of specific area. The issues that arise from his writings could be used as criteria for evaluation of the success of an intervention in the built environment. Moreover, concepts such as 'levels', 'urban form', 'space', 'production', 'autogestion' and 'value' – as Lefebvre conceive them, can be taken as an urban approach for architectural intervention and a practice for 'planning for justice'.

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Delivering socially just outcomes through property development: planning obligations or corporate incentives?

Jessica Ferm

University College London, United Kingdom

j.ferm@ucl.ac.uk

There has been a reinvigorated interest in promoting 'just' planning practices. However, delivering socially just outcomes through the planning system is challenging, and difficult to achieve at the building scale. On the other hand, efforts to deliver environmental sustainability are progressing, since investors, developers and commercial occupiers are seeing the commercial benefits of going 'green'. This paper illustrates corporate incentives of delivering socially sustainable developments in cases where 'affordable workspace' has been delivered through planning gain. It presents findings from thirteen case studies in London, drawing on in-depth interviews with developers, an analysis of developers' marketing literature and submitted documentation to support their planning applications. It reveals that, similar to the incentives for developing environmentally sustainable buildings, some developers are realising that they can deliver affordable workspace (arguably a socially 'just' outcome) at no extra cost, as long as they have the opportunity to design and factor in the affordable workspace early in the development process. Some developers also see that including affordable workspace in their schemes can help to attract other occupiers and investors, and boost their corporate image. Less known at present, is whether there are any financial benefits for developers in terms of higher sales or rental prices at completion. The paper concludes that demonstrating corporate incentives of delivering social sustainability is important if we are to address the limitations faced by state-led attempts to deliver socially sustainable development through the planning system and encourage more innovation. However, we need to be critically aware of the limitations and pitfalls of such an approach.



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The Nova Luz Project, São Paulo, Brasil - a controversial leading case on urban city planning

Debora Sotto, Luciana Correia Gaspar Souza

Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Brazil

dsotto@hotmail.com

Our proposition is to present a critical report on São Paulo city's Nova Luz Project. The richest and largest city in Brazil struggles against striking social inequalities which are reflected by the city's territorial organization: poor districts concentrate at the periphery, but are also found in the decadent central areas. Such is the case of the "Luz" central district, which gained importance with the opening of the Luz railway station in 1867, reaching its peak in the 1920s to slowly decay starting from the 1930s, as a result of the coffee plantations decline. The situation aggravated in the 1980s, when the expansion of the subway lines contributed to the poorer's expulsion to the suburbs. In the late 1990s, a crack cocaine epidemic brought groups of drug addicts to the area, turning entire quarters into urban voids. The rehabilitation of the Luz District is a main goal to the city planners, but neither the approval of the most recent Master Plan, in 2002, nor the implementation of the Operação Urbana Centro in 2000 (a specific urban renovation plan to the city's historical centre) have been able to boost consistent rehabilitation. In 2009, the Nova Luz Project was launched to promote the urban renovation of the Luz district through a public private partnership. Following numerous public consultations as well as the promotion of a few class actions questioning the legitimacy and purpose of the Municipality's initiative, the public bidding's winning consortium delivered the contracted urban renovation plans in 2011. In 2013, the Nova Luz Project was aborted, and other urban planning solutions to the Luz district are expected with the edition of the New Master Plan this year. Nevertheless, the critical analysis of this experience can contribute to the perfection of democratic and equitable urban planning practices.

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**PITCH 14.1: EVOLUTIONARY URBAN ECONOMY:
INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN URBAN AND REGIONAL ECONOMICS, ROOM 031, JULY 9 2014,
17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: ALESSANDRO SGOBBO**

Urban integrated activity zone (IAZ) in Shanghai

Shunyao Zhang

Tongji University, United Kingdom

2011shunyao_zhang@tongji.edu.cn

Urban integrated activity zone (IAZ) refers to multi-functional area that can provide various services. IAZ, which is based on the existing financial district and CBD, often weakens administrative boundaries; changes the original single functional partition. It emphasizes the mixture of different functions and the vitality of the central area. Its main characteristics are as follows: it serves as a function synthesis. It contains business, commercial, residential, cultural, conventional, leisure, financial and other functions; it is good for Economic yield. It is a good place to gather capital and attract talents; it also could be the place for fashionable Avant-courier and communication; it is the place of Leisure attraction, it could provide a place for relaxation, interaction, experiencing life; it is also good for transportation as it could provide easy access to public transportation and is walker friendly, it has comfortable space environment and the visual effect is good. Urban integrated activity zone is a concept that has rich meaning. It is a city space involves complex economics、society、life and humanity and a space concept contains dream-chasing guidance by city dwellers. The construction of integrated activity zone is different from the simple space construction of economy、material production. IAZ emphasizes the participation of city dwellers in urban renewal process. The construction of IAZ is the process of culture、arts、knowledge、life and spirit as well as civilization of contemporary city places. Shanghai integrated activity zones are those vigorous public activity centers in Shanghai. Just like those active cells, IAZs in Shanghai are to inspire and improve the comprehensive competitiveness and vitality of the city in macro, intermediate and micro level, they are those public places in which urban cultural life takes place、develops and precipitates. Using theories of international and domestic economics, city vitality and urban planning of urban integrated activity zone (IAZ) for reference, this paper provides broad and profound presentation on IAZ structure planning, mix used function, multi dimensions scale, people oriented development (POD) transportation, commercial development and city form vitality. This paper provides not only qualitative analysis but also makes a serious attempt to quantify the result and statement. The objective of the thesis is to clarify current myth on Urban integrated activity zone (IAZ) in Shanghai, to develop a logic path to urban integrated activity zone (IAZ) and provide a useful reference to the planning and construction of IAZ in Shanghai based on theory and practice of IAZ.

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Evolution of urban industrial structures in the course of economic globalization: Studies in Maanshan, Wuhu and Tongling

Xiaolin Wang

College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, Shanghai, China

shanlin89130@163.com



Economic globalization has helped to transform the urban system from the “industrial category” featured horizontally spatial economic structure, to “value chain” featured vertically spatial economic structure. Based on the studies in Maanshan, Wuhu and Tongling among Wanjiang city belt in 2000-2009, the decade prior to Anhui administrative area change, this research examines the industrial structure evolution of the three cities from the perspective of the economic globalization. Firstly, the extent of the economic globalization influence is quantitatively assessed by establishing the economic globalization evaluation index. Then the overall trend of the industrial structure transition is elaborated, with a focus on the evolution of industrial categories in 2005-2009. Finally, the relationship between economic globalization and industrial structure is analyzed. As indicated in the case studies, since economic globalization is not directly related with urban economic development level, under different levels of economic globalization the evolutions of the overall industrial structures and value chains vary in these three cities. This diversity is mainly due to the interaction between the dominant local industries determined by local resources and government support, and the capital flows under the economic globalization.

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Spatial governance practices after the global financial crisis: Coevolution in critical and complexity theories

Peter Brand¹, Paul Watson²

¹Universidad nacional de Colombia (Medellin campus), Colombia, ²Planning Officers Society (UK), United Kingdom

pbrand@unal.edu.co

Governance emerged as a central theme of neoliberal urban policy implementation over the last three decades. State control ceded to more integrated, horizontal and multi-layered forms of government. The private sector and civil society were held to be essential - more flexible and responsive - to the demands of a rapidly changing and uncertain global context. For city administrations this typically involved devolved powers and responsibilities, public-private partnerships, local entrepreneurialism and so on, as city-regions became key players in the globalised economy. In this paper we argue that the 2008 financial crisis severely shook this orthodoxy and brought with it a new phase of neoliberal experimentation, often summarised under the term austerity urbanism. Much attention has centered on the effects of the financial crisis on public spending and social policy, which had enormous implications for local authorities and provoked considerable urban conflict. Less attention has been paid to the implicit restructuring of the relationship between central and local government. This paper argues that solving national debt problem led not only to stricter control over local authority spending but also intervention in the spatial planning regimes that were seen to hinder economic recovery. Governance practices changed accordingly. The first part of the paper reviews the theoretical responses to the global financial crisis and its governance implications within the two major fields of complexity and critical theory, with the aim of highlighting changes/retrenchment in approaches, understandings and planning policy directions in the face of the renewed challenges of spatial governance. The second part provides empirical support by outlining some recent spatial policy initiatives in Europe. The third part provides a more global perspective by comparing the strategic innovations in spatial governance in the widely different circumstances of the UK and Colombia.

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Sustainability and decline in Detroit: Sustainable entrepreneurship in the context of the economic development of declining urban centers

Laurie Kaye Nijaki

University of Michigan, United States

ljkaye@umich.edu

Detroit faces many urban challenges—most epitomized by a massive outmigration of the population and the corollary broad swath of abandoned properties throughout the urban core. At the same time, the other side of Detroit appears to be an incipient dialog around entrepreneurialism inclusive of both a real public relations effort, and a grassroots push towards reclaiming and reviving Detroit. Going beyond the poverty and postindustrial ruins, how can the "progress" or "success" many are after in Detroit be evaluated and be understood? This paper focuses on Detroit by employing qualitative methods including interviewing key participants through a stakeholder analysis, and a detailed content analysis of publically available information. Detroit is uniquely illustrative of tensions and dynamics around sustainability and economic development in the context of urban decline, and in the context of new tensions around the urban and the rural. In particular, sustainability and social enterprise appear to be a driving force in Detroit. Research on emerging nonprofits and social entrepreneurs indicates that the sustainability niche is emerging drawing on the unique characteristics of the type of entrepreneurs, often identifying with sustainability, that seem to be drawn to the City in order to be a change agent. And, most illustrative of this, the emergent urban farming movement in Detroit offers a new approach towards envisioning sustainability and land use in a rapidly contracting urban context. Sustainable enterprise in the case of Detroit is not resulting from rapid, victorious growth. Instead, it is arguably coming from a locally-driven business community inspired by decline and by the desire to reverse it. Detroit may point out the need for research to understand how economic development in Detroit and Detroit-like cities can realign the incentives to move from growth to development incorporative of sustainability values--likely through a locally driven, socially responsive approach to entrepreneurialism.

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A study on the government-led development mode of cultural and creative industrial clusters in China: Taking Beijing as an example

He Huang, Yan Tang

School of Architecture, Tsinghua University, China

65651474@qq.com

Different from many creative cities in Europe and America, the development of creative cities in China shows a strong government-led characteristic at present, one of the promotion approaches is to identify certain urban or rural areas to construct cultural and creative industrial clusters. Taking Beijing as an example, the paper studies the "top-down" way for the government to set up the cultural and creative clusters, classifies the 30 clusters listed by Beijing municipal government, summarizes the main role of these clusters on urban and rural development, and points out their shortages and further improving approaches.

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A study on middle income trap in the context of urbanization

Rui Zhong

Tongji University, China

pearlzh@163.com

Abstract: 2012, China's per capita GNI has reached USD 5740. According to world bank, China has entered the "upper middle income" rank. Meantime, China's urbanization rate has reached 52.6%. Yet, concerns on middle income trap accompanies. This paper firstly borrows international experiences from Latin America and East Asia. It selects Chile, Uruguay, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Columbia as representatives of Latin America, and analyzes their features of middle income trap. Then it selects Japan, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong SAR and Singapore as representatives of East Asia that have successfully crossed middle income trap. Then back to China, the sixth nationwide population census shows there exists a big gap between urbanization rate and non-agricultural rate in China's 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, indicating a great difference in urbanization quantity and urbanization quality. That is to say, in the context of urbanization, middle income trap has appeared with certain features such as income gap trap, welfare trap and investment trap. Analyzing its causes, middle income trap is actually an endogenous trap in the context of urbanization. It is development imbalance that results in China's falling into middle income trap: pursuing urbanization quantity with ignorance urbanization quality leads to wide gap between rich and poor and public service inequality between urban and rural areas; relying on high investment to stimulate economic growth leads to economy growing with high debts. Confronting such trap, it should firstly focus on people's urbanization and improve urbanization quality. To be specific, reform income distribution system to reduce the gap between rich and poor; and shorten public service inequality between urban and rural areas to realize inclusive growth. Secondly, adjust investment and consumption relationship, and expand domestic demand. In this way, China can go across middle income trap and head for "high income" rank.

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Ghost estates: Outlining the factors which led to the phenomenon of unfinished housing developments in the republic of Ireland

Joanne Ahern

Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy

joanne21ahern@gmail.com

In recent years Ireland has suffered from a banking crisis and an economic recession, both of which have devastated the country economically. A physical manifestation of both the banking crisis and the economic downturn can be seen in the huge numbers of unfinished housing developments, dotted around the country. However the housing market in Ireland was unsustainable pre-financial crisis with many more residential properties planned than required by the population. This paper will argue that it was not just the economic crisis that led to the proliferation of these unfinished housing developments. A number of other factors also led to their emergence including planning policy (especially housing policy), land speculation, government policies to encourage high homeownership rates and a banking system heavily reliant on credit and mortgage



lending. This paper will outline all of the main factors that combined to create these unfinished estates that now symbolise the dynamics of the property market in Ireland at this time. A multitude of problems and issues arise from the presence of these unfinished housing developments; including a lack of basic infrastructure provision (water, roads, drainage, etc), safety concerns from open excavations and part completed buildings, as well as environmental and social concerns about the future of these estates. A further problem is that as many of these unfinished estates were built in stages, some residents have already moved into buildings on the estates. This poses further concerns in relation to safety and sanitary conditions in these estates. The main factors which led to the emergence of these unfinished housing developments can be traced to many economic, planning and political issues in Ireland which this paper argues must be addressed to ensure that a housing crisis of this type and scale does not reoccur in the future.

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Toward a modern Securitas

Daniel Screpanti¹, Carlesi Piernicola²

¹University of Porto - Portugal; University of L'Aquila - Italy, Portugal, ²University of Florence, Italy

danielscrepanti@gmail.com

New freedoms of individual choice and new possibilities of displacement in space and time of men, information, goods and energies have not liberated the «human condition» from all 'fears'. In contemporary urbanizations, a big dissociation of modern growth can thus be observed: the endless technological satisfaction of consumers' needs is not deprived of «uncertainties». If we consider contexts where preindustrial spaces, without work perspectives, and postindustrial activities, without urban features, are interacting, as in Italian urbanized systems containing small cities, the evolution of territorial relations seems clear and a new issue for urban design is emerging. The 'Securitas value' is now migrating from cities to «new geographies of work». From this process, an exponential increase of «divergences» emerged and is leading to inequities among individuals more and more difficult to spot and manage. If the reinforcement of globalization will bring new data on distances between new and old urbanizations, in front of the responsibilities of urban policies about the formation and growing of social inequities, we could draw a new perspective of urbanity only by tracing 'the work of cities'.

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Residential densification of logistics hubs

Alessandro Sgobbo, Francesco Domenico Moccia

University of Naples "Federico II", Italy

alessandro.sgobbo@unina.it

The planning approach to wholesale districts has traditionally been based on the creation of autonomous places connected to the city by an impressive infrastructure system. The separation of residential functional area from the district generate a huge demand for local transport. In general this is justified by the interference that may be caused by the residential areas on the functionality and logistics of the district. In some cases, however, the



attribution to road transport of linkage results in a loss of system effectiveness: for workers, forced to add a few hours daily to their work schedule for commuting; for the operation of the district that, due to the strong local traffic, loses some qualities of accessibility. The technical knowledge available today and the evolution of urban theory and legislation opens up various opportunities for the concept of the new industrial districts with the concrete possibility to integrate efficiently the residential functions. The challenge, however, remains for the existing district in which the subsequent integration of the residential function requires an innovative approach to urban design, multi-level, multi-dimensional and multi-scalar. This is the issue addressed in a study conducted at the Department of Architecture of the Naples University Federico II aimed to explore new opportunities for residential densification of the largest logistics hub in southern Italy. Ultimately the work comes to the definition of some models, potentially applicable in such cases, that are able to achieve the objective without interfering with the operation of the district and with the buildings existing therein. A further advantage achieved is a substantial reduction of the ecological impact of the district due to the reduction of traffic and the synergies resulting from the coexistence of the two functions.

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**PITCH 15.2: PLANNING HISTORY & CULTURAL HERITAGE:
THE DYNAMICS OF HERITAGE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, ROOM 104, JULY 9 2014,
17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: JOKS JANSSEN & KARL FISCHER**

The balance between heritage conservation and real estate development in Alexandria, Egypt

Dina Nassar

Faculty of Engineering- Alexandria University, Egypt

dnassararch@yahoo.com

Old cities face many challenges in the search for a better quality of life. They have an obligation towards their past, as they grow and develop. They should not lose their identity or destroy their history. The conservation of what is left of cultural heritage may be the only hope for old cities and neighborhoods to improve and look up to a sustainable future. But with rapidly changing markets and legislative systems, this improvement needs motivation. In Egypt, and especially in the old city of Alexandria, the correlation between heritage conservation and real estate development still exist and raging. How to reach a proper balance in this correlation is the problem we are facing in this study. The debate of saving or demolishing such heritage in Alexandria is argued in this research at the administrative, civic and real estate development levels. Are we obliged to keep old buildings although they have lost their original settings? In other words; the counter argument in this research is a situation where the fabric of an old neighborhood or an old streetscape is completely modernized, and where there is no physical evidence of the past, except for one listed old building. Then, the question becomes; Do we have the right -for the sake of site improvement and for the sake of new investments - to say that this old inherited building should be demolished? and what is the criteria governing this situation? Other questions that must be answered precisely in Alexandria: What are the restrictions that the city has on building growth in old neighborhoods? And what is the public benefit from applying new street regulation lines on traditional street fabrics? This study argues The Conservation List of the Architectural Heritage in Alexandria, with regards to real estate investments and building laws in the last five years, since the establishment of the Technical Secretariat of the Standing Committee of the Heritage Conservation Commission in Alexandria.

The Conservation List of the Architectural Heritage in Alexandria The Technical Secretariat of the Standing Committee of the Heritage Conservation Commission in Alexandria. Keywords: Heritage Conservation, Culture heritage Sustainability, Community Development, Real Estate Development, Heritage Conservation System

Conflict and its resolution in heritage conservation in China

Zifei Cheng

The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

bethie.cheng89@gmail.com

This research intends to examine the conflict and its resolution in heritage conservation in China. Through investigating four cases, this research aims to explore and understand the concepts and strategies in conflict resolution among multi-stakeholders and provide implications to the real-world heritage conservation practices in China. The research interest in heritage conservation is primarily raised by the discussion on whether Starbucks needs to get out of the Forbidden City. China has rich cultural and historical sources base with its long history. There are clusters or groups of cultural and historical heritages. They provide the evidence for an understanding of China's history and a basis upon which to strengthen national unity and promote sustainable development of the national culture. However, facing the rapid economic development and massive construction, it is not difficult to find out that there is a conflict between preserving the past for its intrinsic value and the need for development or change. In the decision-making of the heritage conservation and development



activities, in particular, the conflict between the central and local government, between the different departments within the government is highlighted. Thus, the significance of the study lies in exploring how to resolve the conflict when engaging stakeholders and other authorities in the conservation and development of heritages. Accordingly, given that there is little research on conflict-handling approaches specifically in heritage conservation, this research uses the grounded theory method to explore the concepts and strategies in the real-world practices. Main research questions are drawn from three aspects: actors in conflict, conflict and conflict resolution. To answer these questions, this research conducts a constant comparative analysis on four cases based on a matrix.

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The development intensity control method in the context of harmony

Chen Wang, Minghua Huang, Yang Wang

Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology, China

25780133@qq.com

Qujiang New District, situated in the southeast of Xi'an, was the royal garden for entertainment in Tang dynasty, where there are some scenery scenic spots and historical relics such as Qujiang Pool, Wild goose pagoda, Tang Paradise, tomb of the Second Emperor in Qin dynasty, etc. During the reform and opening up in recent three decades, with the rapid development of China's urbanization, construction of new city district has made great achievements, but the "Chinese style" construction mode often brought about a series of social and environmental problems at the same time because of excessive development. Xi'an Qujiang new district has given top priority in recent years, the contradiction between urban construction and cultural heritage conservation are increasingly prominent. The traditional historical style has been destroyed by the high development intensity, and it also has negative impacts on the living environment quality due to the lack of effective control measures in urban construction development. Therefore, this paper addresses the feasibility of development intensity control method in Qujiang New District to solve the problems above. Firstly, historical and cultural relic's conservation area and its visual contact corridor among these conservation areas should be established in form of "panoramic view, distant view, visual corridor", and building height within the conservation area or the visual corridor should be limited to control the development intensity. Secondly, the residential building development intensity outside of the conservation area should be controlled to meet the basic needs of public interests. And in this way urban living environment could be harmonious with historic and cultural space.

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The reality of the Bosphorus in terms of planning and conservation decisions

Meriç Demir, Nuran Zeren Gulersoy

Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

mericdemir@gmail.com

Cultural and natural assets of the Bosphorus have been experiencing the pressures of the Metropolitan City of Istanbul in conditions of rapid urbanization and unplanned development process in particular after the 1950s. The outstanding natural and cultural landscape of the city has been destroyed rapidly and turned into the concreted areas besides the magnificent green spaces and woodlands have been lost. The sprawl of built-up and luxury residential areas and mass houses have been accelerated especially in the Back Scene Zone, Buffer Zone and forest lands of the Bosphorus and also in the water basins and coastline of the Black Sea. Accordingly, emphasizing the importance of cultural and natural assets, the main aim of this study is to evaluate the planning and conservation decisions of the Bosphorus and reality throughout different historical sections dating from 1970s. In this context, revealing the distribution of residential and green areas of the Bosphorus in 1980s and 1990s, the size and the effects of this mentioned rapid urbanization and transformation will be discussed. Thereby, comparing the planning decisions and the reality, the relation and contradiction between planning hierarchy/system and conservation decisions of cultural and natural assets will also be argued via the case of Bosphorus/Istanbul.

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Cultural heritage management, dilemmas and conflicts. Integrating Byzantine Ruins into Modern City

Spanos Vasileios, Aspasia Gospodini

University of Thessaly, Greece

vasspano@uth.gr

Abstract Awareness and knowledge of the past have always been representing fundamental needs of societies. In the era of economic and cultural globalization, and postmodern European societies, the enhancement of cultural heritage and place identity constitute competitive edges of cities in the process of intercity competition – and especially in the field of urban tourism. However, there still appear cases pointing dilemmas in cultural heritage management and in particular, conflicts between the construction of mega transport infrastructure projects and the enhancement of cultural heritage. The paper presents some recent such cases and focuses on the cases of Thessaloniki, Greece and Istanbul, Turkey. In the case of Thessaloniki, the conflict lies between the completion of Venizelou metro station on the city's main metro line - now under construction – and the preservation and accessibility of the ruins of two major Byzantine roads (Cardo maximus and Decumanus maximus) of the 6th century AD, excavated by archaeologists during the metro construction. In the case of Istanbul, the conflict is similar and lies between the completion of the metro station and a mall in the area of Yeni Kapion the city's new metro line and the preservation and accessibility of the ruins of the Byzantine Harbour of the 4th century AD in the period of the emperor Megas Theodosios. The paper analyses the precise questions and dilemmas raised in each case, and it presents alternative scenarios of cultural heritage management. **Keywords:** Cultural heritage management, Byzantine archaeological ruins, metro station, Thessaloniki, Istanbul.



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Energetic modernization of urban heritage – balance of regulations and consultancy. Case study for historical monuments in the Baroque City of Ludwigsburg

Detlef Kurth

University of Applied Sciences Stuttgart, Germany

djkurth@t-online.de

The energy turn-around ("Energiewende") in Germany has caused high standards by law of energy efficiency for new and also existing buildings, especially concerning the insulation and the use of renewable energy. These high standards are now more and more implemented for ancient buildings and monuments in historical city centres. But only for single protected monuments there are exceptions for energetic modernisation especially to maintain the significant facade. In contrast historical ensembles or cultural significant architecture is often not protected. Insulation or new photovoltaic installations can disturb the special design of roofs and facades of significant buildings. For urban planning and regeneration there is a need for new tools to balance the needs of urban protection and energetic modernisation. The question is, how strict shall be "regulations" in energetic regulations and protection laws, and how important are "consultancies" for landowners and residents? Although Germany is a high-regulated country, the energetic modernisation cannot be implemented only by force, it also needs implementation and participation strategies. Therefore integrated concepts for energy supply and energy efficiency for neighbourhood balances are necessary, integrated in urban regeneration strategies. The city of Ludwigsburg in the Region of Stuttgart has been founded as a residence royal city in the 18th century. The Baroque urban design of the market square is a protected ensemble and well maintained, but some baroque buildings in the side streets are not in a good condition. A research project for the Federal Ministry of Urban Development has the objective to develop strategies for a careful energetic modernisation of protected urban heritage. The city administration of Ludwigsburg has created a continuing urban development process with an intensive participation to strengthen sustainable development. In the project will be shown, how renewable energy supply and energetic measures can be combined with a careful modernisation of urban heritage.

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A discussion on the share of intangible qualities in city's transformation

Sahar Khoshnood

Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany

sahar.khoshnood@stud.tu-darmstadt.de

As time passes, change inevitably and quite naturally happens in various aspects of cities and within the entire urban environment. However, specifically, historic city centres with their urban heritage run the risk of rapid change. In addition, without proper maintenance and management of the community's existing heritage, it



becomes gradually worn out and eventually missing. One of the most controversial issues in this regard concerns the finite nature of historical-cultural urban built heritage which cannot be protected forever; instead, its intangible components could almost invulnerably transfer from past to present and from present to future. This research explores how intangible values attached to a historic urban area (i.e., built heritage) can aid in both rehabilitation of this area and transmission of its cultural identity to present and later generations. To address the aim of research, relying on this non-physical side of heritage, important questions to be analyzed are: • what values to protect for transmission to future generations, and • which attributes of historic urban fabric carry these values. By going through an extensive literature review of pertinent references and also investigation into a case study, it is destined to indicate whether these culture-oriented features of city's past could be retrieved and then applied to contemporary circumstances. The case study is the historical cultural centre of Tehran. At the present time, civic identity of Tehran is hardly recognizable in the urban setting, even though in particular the historic city centre contains various worthy potentials to represent itself. This is why the research cares about investigating it, as the archetype of problem at hand, through a descriptive analysis combined with the deployment of mixed method strategies. The outcome of research is to come up with alternative ideas which could assist in seeking more culture-friendly responses to dealing with contemporary conditions of cities.

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Interpretation of Dong Ethnic Villages' Space Based on Three Different Levels

Jianbin Chen, Xueyuan He

Tongji University, China

chenjianbin1989@hotmail.com

The dwellings of traditional ethnic groups in China have evolved and developed to form its own unique spatial expression and a complex and complete spatial structure. The concern relating to the geographical and cultural relevance of those dwellings in today's spatial context has resulted in the need to reexamine the importance of ethnic villages. Due to rapid urbanization in China and the need for preservation of these historical structures and settlements for tourism, this research examined these factors using Dong ethnic villages located in Sanjiang County in Guangxi province as the main case study. The various spatial forms and the elements of Dong villages were examined at three different levels. Firstly, surface level, the specific image of the elements and the material basis of the space construction of the village. Secondly, structural level, combination modes of the various elements on the surface level based on various methods of ecological adaptation in the process of space construction. Finally, spiritual level, focused on value orientation, moral principles, aesthetic taste and the way of thinking, it is the embodiment of the Dong ethnic group's ideology and spiritual beliefs. This paper analyzed and interpreted the different constituent levels aimed at refining the geographical and cultural characteristics within the current traditional dwellings of these villages. It also provided a foundation for protecting this ancient and previous human and cultural heritage. Preliminary findings have found that these three levels are closely linked and the spatial form of Dong Ethnic villages are under great influence of folk culture.

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Reclaiming the city: Formalized use of air-raid shelter in Chongqing, China

Zhen Zeng

Tongji University, China

zhenzi3026@live.com

In the process of the pursuing ideal city, "dynamic city" is a perpetual target. And compared with "creating dynamic", "creating conditions for exploiting potential" seems to be more practical and effective. To discuss and verify this assumption, combined with the case of Air-raid Shelter (war heritage) in Chongqing, this paper interprets the "informal use" in this certain context, its theoretical background, and elaborates on its developing concepts and guidelines of continuous and changeable reuse practices since it was left from the end of Anti-Japanese War in the 1940s. This paper holds the view that city is an organism which has the capacity of breeding dynamic, and informal use of urban space which is outdated or even as special as culture heritage, can be considered as the representatives of this potential. Moreover, there is a great practical and sustainable significance for activating urban in the process of wise exploiting and use of this potential, so the experiences in Chongqing can be a good example to be shared.

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The integrated planning research of the coexistence of nature and cultural heritage--Taking Xiangyang Lake as an example

Dan Mengwei, Cai Yang

Politecnico Di Milano, Italy

danmengwei@126.com

This paper studies not only the protection and planning of the cultural heritage, but also the integrated planning of the intergrowth of nature and cultural heritage. In this paper, taking the planning of Xiangyang Lake as an example, the author has explored the principles, methods and strategies of the integrated planning of the natural and cultural heritage. Xiangyang Lake was an area where the famous scholars used to live in the cultural revolution period in Hubei Province, with important cultural meaning. Firstly the meaning and purpose of the study and the current status quo are described, i.e. exploring the coherence point of the nature and cultural heritage, proposing the principles and methods of the planning, and presenting the feasible schemes for the Xiangyang Lake case. In this paper, the planning principles and design guidelines of the integrated planning of the intergrowth of nature and cultural heritage is proposed. The principles are the restoration of the cultural truth, ecological priority, and integrity planning. And we put forward the design guidelines from the four aspects of land use, landscape, transportation and urban design. Combined with the case study of Xiangyang Lake planning, firstly the protection and development of the cultural heritage is mentioned, followed by the protection of the natural resources, and finally with the combination of the above two points, the integrated planning of nature and cultural heritage is studied, and the principles and methods of the planning of the intergrowth of nature and cultural heritage is discussed from the four aspects of land use, landscape features, non-motorized traffic, as well as the urban design of the main area. Therefore, we should not only protect the cultural heritage itself, but the surrounding area as well, in order to maintain the abundant cultural type of the human beings.



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**PITCH 16.2: PLANNING METHODOLOGY & PLANNING PROCESS:
PLANNING METHODS: FOOD FOR THOUGHTS, ROOM 109, JULY 9 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: REINDER RUTGERS**

Planning the rebuilding – New approaches for planning after catastrophes

Nina Svanda

Vienna University of Technology, Austria

nina.svanda@tuwien.ac.at

A meaningful rebuilding after a catastrophe can only take place if the manifold project activities of various organisations are coordinated and the rebuilding is not only concentrated on one sector like e.g. housing. Although spatial planning is highly suitable for the coordination of short- and long-term activities on the basis of a long-term cross-sector perspective for the overall development of an area, it is so far no integrated element in rebuilding programs. One reason is that in most cases development concepts, land use plans and urban regulatory plans undergoing lengthy planning procedures succeed another. This is in a post-catastrophe situation with strong growth dynamics not feasible because mostly the plans are already outdated when they come into force. For a prompt use of spatial development concepts as a basis for planning decisions after a catastrophe spatial planning has to be carried out quickly and strategically. In the short term not the elaboration of complex plans covering all sectoral planning levels is necessary but a process-oriented, participatory form of planning. The use of spatial development strategies has to start directly after the catastrophe so that the development can be structured at an early stage and relief efforts can be coordinated. For that purpose the development of a new planning method aiming at the promotion of basic steering of the spatial development in the short term is necessary. Spatial planning after a catastrophe has to be cooperative, transparent and – in spite of its short-term use – follow a long-term perspective. It needs the courage to leave a gap open and elaborate general principles for the development without a complete survey and analysis. It has to be flexible to adjust to rapidly changing conditions. Therefore two specific instruments for planning after catastrophes are proposed. On the one hand “simplified spatial development concepts” determining the basic settlement structure including the general allocation of functions, uses and densities shall be elaborated. The second instrument is a “guideline for granting building permissions” containing for example directives concerning form and size of building plots. The combination of these two instruments provides a basis for the decision where and in which form building permissions can be issued and as an integrated element of rebuilding programs they can significantly improve the quality of reconstruction activities.

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Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) problems and Strategic Choice Approach (SCA) opportunity. A brief analysis of the possible application of SCA methodology to SEA

Alessandro Rinaldi

Sapienza, University of Rome, Italy

alessandro.rinaldi@uniroma1.it

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been the main innovation in environmental planning in the last decade. However, the problems (principally the "fuzzy" relationships within the political sphere) of the



planning system have represented the principal barrier to the effectiveness of this tool. In this way, the SEA has been a missed opportunity to improve the quality of the process, above all in Italy. The study of Strategic Choice Approach (SCA), developed by Friend and Jessop (1969) could offer an important contribute to solve these problems. The aim of this research is to test the SCA methodology to improve the SEA effectiveness. The SEA identifies a model of choice where the decision-maker assumes one of the alternatives by means of some variables which are environmental, economic and social. However, in the Italian contemporary planning system, choices are often expression of the political will which is often influenced by personal, and frequently, hidden interests. This evidence takes place because Town Plans and the SEA are produced and conducted in distinct phases. The Strategic Choice Approach could allow a framework model to be created to solve these problems, contributing to increasing the effectiveness of SEA procedures. The literature on planning theory is used to analyze and describe the SCA. In a second phase, a case of SEA is retraced to compare the current procedural model with that proposed in this paper. The results could offer a new approach to produce effective SEA practices. In fact, with the SCA is possible to offer a solution to some typical issues of Italian SEA, such as the participation to decision making, the development of alternatives and the knowledge production phase. Thus, this research highlights the potential of the Strategic Choice Approach to improve the SEA tool and its utility for the planning system by reducing the "grey areas" in the decision making process of town plans and, therefore, attaining an increase in the quality of decisions.

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Measuring quality of life in Greek cities using the system DPRD-50

Alex Deffner, Eva Psatha

University of Thessaly, Greece

adeffner@prd.uth.gr

Although the upgrade of the Quality of Life (QOL) can always be part of the objectives of urban planning projects, QOL in general and the Quality of Urban Life (QOUL) in particular remain under defined terms. However, due to the increasing recognition that QOUL is the most suitable concept to describe the living conditions in cities in an integrated approach, it has been a subject of research for many years. Both academic and non-academic research studies on the QOUL mostly focus in the comparative evaluation of QOUL determinant factors and carry out comparisons either between cities or between different periods of time. The purposefulness of those comparisons is to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of cities in order to assist the urban planning targeting, to orientate the urban policies and to allow the transferring of best urban practices. However, the relation of the urban parameters to the QOUL determinant factors is still unclear. Yet, QOUL can only be defined on the basis of its factors, which have to be set considering that the QOUL refers to the living conditions of all citizens. In this context, the need to establish a commonly accepted methodology for measuring the QOUL in European cities (or even cities worldwide) emerges. The establishment of a common approach towards the definition and the measurement methodology for QOUL will allow for a most effective comparative evaluation of QOUL not only at the national level but also at the international level. The aim of this paper is to present a composite



index based methodology for measuring the QOUL in cities, under the name DPRD-50. The results of applying the DPRD-50 methodology for evaluating specific domains of the QOUL in Greek cities will be discussed. The QOUL determinant factors to be evaluated concern the economic, the social and the natural environment. Possible interactions and correlations between different cities and different factors will also be discussed.

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A flexible and action-oriented planning practice - exploratory approach

Jose Antunes Ferreira, Joao Pedro Reis

CESUR - Center for Urban and Regional Systems Instituto Superior Tecnico/ University of Lisbon, Portugal
antunes.ferreira@ist.utl.pt

The main goal of this work is to propose an exploratory approach to the implementation / management of land use plans that aims at improving its chances of success and make the most of good opportunities. As mentioned in the Congress theme's description, we think the "fixed plans, pre-arranged procedures and conventional institutional settings" are no more adaptable to the actual society which presents high levels of uncertainty. In Portugal, despite the theme - dynamics - being incorporated into the structure of RJIGT actually plans have demonstrated a character too passive and expectant face to the emergence of opportunities and constant changes in the socio-economic context in which they operate, either by the procedures being lawfully costly in terms of time and cost but above all by the ineffectiveness and inefficiency demonstrated by government (central and local) in the territory management. This no meeting between sluggish plans and constantly changing reality brought negative consequences, why not say it even gave a pervert of the planning activity essence. Based on the PMOT, this proposed approach believes that the main function of the plan is to provide a structured basis for decision making about the territory in which it focuses. This structure needs to be based on monitoring and evaluation tools / procedures and organizational and process management. It is known that each plan is singular, associated with a set of objectives, a range of interventions and a specific time horizon, which necessarily lead to the adoption of a management style adapted to its particularities. Facing the above framework, the proposed approach will explore how to monitor efficiency and effectiveness of the plan, how the indicators relate to the objectives, how the results returned by these indicators can contribute or not to make changes to the plan,

Regime Jurídico dos Instrumentos de Gestão Territorial. The Decree-law which establishes the Portuguese planning systems and determines the specifications for each type of land use management instruments (plans). Planos Municipais de Ordenamento do Território. This is a category of the land use management instruments established by RJIGT.



**PITCH 17.2: RURAL & REGIONAL PLANNING:
RURAL AND REGIONAL DYNAMICS, ROOM 134, JULY 9 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: MICHIEL DEHAENE & PABLO ELINBAUM**

Planning co-evolution in tourist functional zones

Lin Ma¹, Zhenzhi Yang²

¹Kunming University of Science and Technology, China, ²Sichuan University, China

malinrabbit@126.com

In the process of China's economic development, inter-regional competition and environmental pollution have become increasingly serious. Regions richly endowed with tourist resources plan to attract more tourists. The tourist industry which offers more job opportunities is considered as the best choice under the fragile ecological conditions. However, regional tourism planning lacks relevant support because it does not have enough binding effect in the implementation process. In order to be successful, regional tourism planning has to be carried out in coordination with rural planning and land use planning. It means that a tourist functional zone will inevitably face some problems, including the overlapping of administrative function and planning permission, checks and balances. This paper will examine the planning experience in Chengdu, Sichuan province, China, where tourist industry plays a leading role in guiding the region recovering from earthquake damage in 2008. During the reconstruction, tourism planning played an important role, and achieved a better result in integrating and upgrading regional development. This paper indicates the importance of the innovation of national planning system observed in the tourist functional zone, and how the innovation contributes to spatial re-organizations and co-evolution of different kinds of plan. After presenting the background of national planning system and the conflict between land use planning and tourism planning, this paper examines the development of regional tourism planning in China. It shows that tourism planning is more about tourism policies and attractions than achieving sustainable development. While land use planning as part of spatial planning has been recognized as a key instrument for identifying and ensuring sustainable land uses (FAO,1993), the potential functions of a regional tourism planning cannot be identified. Planning can focus on procedures and on content, on a perfect way of organizing the process of planning, and on certain aspects of the result that are desirable (Allmendinger, 2009). In this paper, we argue that changing procedures and permissions of regional tourism planning can create a win-win situation for both local residents and the environment. Firstly, we argue that the tourism-centered areas should balance the development of the zone which is arranged in the spatial planning system. Secondly, abundant and multiple types of tourism resources are necessary during the planning process. Thirdly, these proposals about procedure changing should gain the support from authorities. In sum, the plan our team made as a core policy instrument has improved the livelihoods of rural communities. We believe that this will be an important direction for future studies on tourism planning in China. References Allmendinger P (2009) Planning Theory. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. Fan, J., & Li, P. (2009). The scientific foundation of major function oriented zoning in China. *Journal of Geographical Sciences*, 19(5), 515-531. FAO. (1993). Guidelines for land-use planning. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Sheng, L. (2011). Regional competition and sustainable development: A game theory model for tourism destinations. *European Planning Studies*, 19(4), 669-681. Van Assche, K., Beunen, R., Duineveld, M., & de Jong, H. (2013). Co-evolutions of planning and design: Risks and benefits of design perspectives in planning systems. *Planning Theory*, 12(2), 177-198. Wang, Y., & Wall, G. (2007). Administrative arrangements and displacement compensation in top-down tourism planning—A case from Hainan Province, China. *Tourism Management*, 28(1), 70-82. Hall, C. M. (2008). *Tourism planning: policies, processes and relationships*. Pearson Education.

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On evoking a demand for temporary productive urban landscape. A proposal of scenario for Lodz, Poland

Wiktoria Wróblewska, Jakub Zasina

University of Lodz, Poland

wiktoria.wroblewska@uni.lodz.pl

The paper deals with the problem of restoration of urban horticulture in Lodz. Presently, it is observed in many post-industrial cities that their inhabitants start to be interested in productive urban landscapes, particularly in neighbourhood gardening. However, in Lodz, in spite of the previous tradition, no sign of such a movement or demand for urban agriculture is noticeable. The problem seems to have an economical and historical background. Consequently, the paper focuses on Lodz characteristic features as the post-industrial city, namely: urban sprawl, collapse of the textile industry and depopulation. These three factors have dramatically increased the number of urban voids in the city fabric in the last twenty four years. It seems that adopting the oversupplied, disused urban areas for neighbourhood gardening for a temporary infill of urban voids may be an interesting and innovative solution. How to evoke a demand for temporary productive urban landscape remains an open question.

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The cap reform towards agritourism in Italy

Cai Yang, Dan Mengwei

Politecnico Di Milano, Italy

578348802@qq.com

The purpose – This paper aims to investigate the relationship between CAP reform and the develop trend of agritourism in Italy, which has not fully investigated by the other researches. Design – First this paper made a general review of the background, then outlined the reform of CAP second pillar (the rural development pillar) especially those related to agritourism, and made an overview of agritourism in Italy. Secondly, this paper examined the data of supply side and demand side in Italy, then made a comparison of the two sides. Methodology and approach – This paper obtained data from EU official website, ISTAT website and Annuario Statistico Italian. Then examined the develop trend and tried to find how did EU CAP second pillar influence the agritourism in Italy. Findings – (1) CAP reform had benefited the growth of agritourism in Italy, improving the quality of infrastructures and services, booming the innovation of activities. (2) Supply side of agritourism is more sensitive to CAP reform than demand side. The economic environment also had big influence on agritourism.

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Sustainable tourism development in Alentejo: planning to preserve a 2014 "must-see" destination

Marilisa Coelho, Inês Boavida-Portugal

Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning / University of Lisbon, Portugal

marilisa.r.coelho@campus.ul.pt

Alentejo was recently listed as one of the 21 must-see tourism destinations in the world by the National Geographic Traveler magazine. The region has vast natural resources and is covered by 4 protected areas with a set of distinctive assets that provide a very desirable atmosphere, such as climate, unexplored beaches, food and wines, golf; all of them emphasized by the proximity to Lisbon. Alentejo is a growing national tourism destination with 19 touristic projects of national interest (PIN) approved in 2012. The strategic market segments for the region are sun and sea, golf, gastronomy, and touring, mostly aiming the national and Spanish market. Thus, the increase in tourism supply that has been registered raises awareness about questions on the need to adopt strategies that seek innovation and sustainable tourism. Therefore, regional and local planning should pursue balance between matters such as tourism accommodations development and economic profit along with the preservation and enhancement of ecosystems and the services they provide. In fact, there are several projects that promote sustainable tourism development. These projects range from: resorts (e.g. Ecorkhotel, Zmar); to networks of tourism partners, including attractions and accommodations, that promote regional sustainability (e.g. Casas Brancas); to tours that allow the traveler to fully enjoy the natural resources of the area (Marble and Vicentina Tour); and Reserves like the Darksky Reserve, the first certificated "Starlight Tourism Destination" classified by UNESCO. The article aim is to present a study on the ongoing assessment of the relation in the current planning and development strategies for Alentejo and the identified trends in sustainable tourism projects in the region. The research results will allow the development of a framework for the adjustment of spatial planning strategies with the development of sustainable tourism practices in the region.

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A study into the causes of the dispute between the government of China and the villagers of the Rural Areas

Kangle Ding, Jingsheng Li

Tongji University, China

canluck@126.com

The process of urbanization and industrialization, in China, has been instrumental in depriving villagers of land and their way of life this has led to a series of conflicts between Government and villagers over the land. This issue has become the core of the conflict. The present top-to-bottom rural planning does not meet villagers' needs. Within the rural area there are closer social and organizational relationships, the villagers strongly demand autonomy. This has led to conflict between The State and villagers rights of autonomy. The conflict is



ongoing, it has never stopped. For the purpose of this article, the rural area of Zhejiang Province was investigated. The method of empirical study was employed in order to comprehensively analyze the developmental stage of urban-rural relations, planning systems, the conflict process and difficulties in the process of urbanization. The study discovered that the conflict was led by different value orientations between the two stakeholders --the government and the villagers. This resulted in a series of conflicts over land and natural resources and added to the breakdown of relationships on both sides, which was an external manifestation of value orientation on both sides. In conclusion the article recommends conflict resolution proposals and measures to be employed at every stage of urbanization.

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Research of planning methods of new rural village construction in suburban areas of China under the rapid urbanization process - Case Study of Da Yanghe Village, Chaiqiao Region, Ningbo

Wen Xiaoyi, Huang Xiaowen

Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute, China

543282027@qq.com

China is currently in the process of rapid development of urbanization. The Yangtze River Delta is one of the most developed and densely cities in China. In this Delta, there are many villages in the rural area have been already surrounded by cities before they successfully transformed into mature cities. These villages generally have relatively high economic levels and income levels as the unique advantage: closing in cities. However, they are also facing a series of developmental problems such as the weakness of infrastructure, the lost of local characteristics and the lack of industry support, etc. Thus how to provide guidance of healthy development and how to make sure the development become more sustainable to these suburban areas need to be further explored. The research objects are five villages in Yangtze River Delta. These villages are also suffering the same development problems that mentioned before. The author creatively points out the direction of future development of Chinese suburban areas by researching and investigation of the five villages, which is the transformation from the village urbanization to the modern town. By integrated planning of spatial resources, the spatial pattern that adapts to the economic development of rural society can be built to create a good living environment and increase the efficiency of space and land use. In the meanwhile, mutual sharing the city's advantages such as capital and technology resources with the village's advantages like the ecology environment and land resources, to enhance the construction quality of public facilities and to create a public service system with shared infrastructure in suburban areas, finally achieve the equalization of basic public services with mature cities. Planning strategies that can reflect the geographical and cultural characteristics should be implied in order to retain and restore the historic character of these suburban villages.

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Modernizing the Northern Region development doctrines in Norwegian regional planning

Nils Aarsaether,

University of Tromsø, Norway

nils.aarsaether@uit.no

Modernizing the Northern periphery: Central government initiatives and municipal activism in Northern Norway. This paper takes as its point of departure the post-war reconstruction and modernization of Northern Norway, by 1950 a region still dominated by fisheries, agriculture and reindeer herding, and with a population of 400.000, most of them living scattered along the coast line, or assembled in more than one hundred smaller fishing villages. A grand plan for industrialization was launched in the 1950s, followed by another central government plan in 1972, but this plan was strongly opposed by the local authorities in the region, and it was not implemented. At that time, the 90 municipalities – and the three elected regional councils (from 1976) replaced the central government as planning actors in the region. Today, the region has more than 470.000 inhabitants. By 2005, the central government regained its position as a planning actor in the Northern Region, by launching its High North Strategy and by appointing a commission (2010) to “identify the novel potentials for Norway following the new strategic position of the northern areas”. The question to be discussed is the whether the present central government strategy implies a turn from a phase of devolution to increased central government control, and to what extent the idea of a “new petroleum province” is a relevant explaining factor for this turn.

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**TRACK 1: URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC REALM:
URBAN REGENERATION AND DEVELOPMENT, ROOM 111, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: PROF. ASPA GOSPODINI**

Public space and urban creative redevelop: the case of Bat Yam, Israel

Efrat Eizenberg

Technion, Israel

efrate@technion.ac.il

Recent years have seen a broad range of towns and cities investing major efforts in devising culture-led urban strategies. These strategies have often been explained against the backdrop of economic neoliberalization that forced municipal administrations to re-invent the local in order to stimulate urban development by attracting new residents, tourists and investors alike. In this context, scholarship has identified urban festivals and other flagship events as major drivers of urban regeneration. Considerably less attention has been paid to the role of festivals in the eradication of long-conceived territorial stigmas. Using the case of Bat-Yam, this paper examines how an international festival has sought to re-construct a defamed mid-sized city's image. Specifically, we argue that the city-sponsored International Biennale for Landscape Urbanism, which was part of a broader culture-led urban strategy, deployed creative means to breathe new meanings into some of its most entrenched stigmatized attributes, including urban density and marginal(ized) cultural practices.

Markusen, A. (2006). Urban development and the politics of a creative class: evidence from a study of artists. Environment and planning A, 38(10), 1921. Peck, J. (2005). Struggling with the creative class. International journal of urban and regional research, 29(4), 740-770. Richard, F. (2002). The rise of the creative class: and how it's transforming work, leisure, community and everyday life. New York: Basic.

Enterprise Zones – How to make unattractive areas liveable

Martina Jauschneg¹, Katharina Gugerell², Volkmar Pamer³

¹Consulting Engineer for Landscape Planning, Austria, ²Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Netherlands, ³Target Area Coordinator Liesing Centre, Municipal Department 21, Urban District Planning and Land Use Vienna, Austria
office@jauschneg.at

When we talk about open space we think of appealing, usable streets, roads, squares. The current contribution focuses on smart urban development of industrial areas in the context of an integrative open space planning, considering the enterprise zone in Liesing, Vienna. Open Space is a basic part of enterprise zones. Obviously, the functionalized area and its open space affect the everyday life in a very functional way. On the one hand open space is used for production and storage and on the other hand it is the place of arrival and departure to work and also provides space for (smoking-) breaks, outdoor meetings etc. Not to forget, that the operating area represents an important open space for the inhabitants of the district too, when they cross it on their everyday trip. Only focusing on the prime function of the area would mean a loss of other opportunities which already exist in a high diversity of use and which provide enough potential to make a development, within the meaning of a Smart City, possible. The contribution discusses project ideas as well as process designs with the aim to assure the quality of location and to make it better and to handle the challenges of the climate change by integrative open space planning.

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**TRACK 2: TRANSNATIONAL AND CROSS-BORDER PLANNING:****TRANSNATIONAL AND MACRO-REGIONAL COOPERATION, ROOM 032, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30****SESSION CHAIR: STEFANIE DÜHR****The added-value of EU macro-regional strategies from the perspective of spatial planning**

Stefanie Dühr

Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands

s.duhr@fm.ru.nl

In the quest for better coordination of actors, resources and policies, the European Union (EU) is currently promoting 'macro-regional strategies' for large geographical spaces. Macro-regional strategies have so far been prepared for the Baltic Sea and the Danube regions, and others are under discussion. While greeted enthusiastically by many as a possible way out of the EU's 'coordination trap', these new instruments also raise important questions about their added-value and how best they can be organised so as not to increase the burden of coordination by introducing a new layer of governance and overlapping competencies. The prioritisation of actions for transnational spaces is proving a political challenge in the two macro-regional spaces, as is the question of how governance arrangements can be most effectively organized and how lasting political support for their implementation can be ensured. With the inclusion of the objective of territorial cohesion in the Treaty of Lisbon (2009) as a shared competence for the EU and its member states, the discussion has also turned to consider macro-regional strategies as tools for spatial planning in 'soft spaces'. This paper will review the current arrangements in EU macro-regional strategies to coordinate policies and actions in transnational spaces through a spatial planning approach. It finds that arrangements for land-based spatial planning are weak and EU macro-regional strategies seem to have done little so far to strengthen arrangements for transnational spatial planning in the Baltic Sea Region and the Danube Region. Actors in the regions, however, seem to have greater interest to consider the potential of macro-regional strategies to strengthen maritime spatial planning. The paper discusses the reasons for the differences in the (perceived) added-value of transnational land-based spatial planning versus maritime spatial planning in the two regions, and suggests how the two arenas could be more fruitfully reconciled.

Dühr, S. (2013) The added-value of macro-regional strategies from the perspective of spatial planning. Report for the European Commission, DG Regio. Available online: <http://www.balticsea-region-strategy.eu/item/450833> (see staff working document, pp. 24-44) Dühr, S. (2011) Baltic Sea, Danube and macro-regional strategies: a model for transnational cooperation in the EU? Available online:<http://www.eng.notre-europe.eu/011-2815-Baltic-Sea-Danube-and-macro-regional-strategies-a-model-for-transnational-cooperation-in-the-EU.html>

Sea basins and mountain ranges as European Macroregions: Traditional geography reloaded?Franziska Sielker¹, Phil Allmendinger², Tobias Chilla¹¹University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany, ²University of Cambridge, United Kingdomfranziska.sielker@fau.de

Since 2005 'macro-regional strategies' and 'sea basin regional strategies' appear at the European scale as new political geographies. In 2013 the European Commission evaluated the first two European macro-regions (Baltic Sea and the Danube Region) positively and argued for further initiatives. In the same year the Commission proposed a "legislation to create a common framework for maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management" (website DG Mare, 2013) for the implementation of which the sea basin strategies serve as coordinating tool. In some regions the strategies address largely overlapping perimeters (e.g. the Adriatic-Ionian or the Baltic Sea Region). Policy documents consequently refer to geographical features and functional regions.



It is striking that discourse contrasts to contemporary mainstream discourses of flexible geographies in a borderless Europe – do we witness traditional geography reloaded in EU politics? The proposed paper seeks to analyse the reasons, drivers and the driving the stakeholders of the macro-regional development within the EU. Drawing on an institutional mapping of the involved stakeholders and institutions in the Alpine Region and the North Sea Region this paper explores why geographical challenges trigger new EU cooperation initiatives now, after more than 60 years of EU integration. Expert interviews & process tracing explore the dimensions of the current political struggles about new perimeters and agendas in EU regional policy.

website DG Mare (2013): http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/maritime_spatial_planning/index_en.htm
accessed on 15th December 2013

Green Growth in the STRING Area - Transnational experiments in the western Baltic Sea region searching for sustainability

Joerg Knieling

HafenCity University Hamburg, Germany

joerg.knieling@hcu-hamburg.de

In the western Baltic Sea Region (BSR) parts of Denmark, Germany and Sweden have developed the transnational cooperation STRING that can be described as a meta-region situated between the national level of the three involved states and the macro-regional scale of the BSR. Starting in the 1990s as INTERREG project for 'Inventing a New Geography' and continuing in the following INTERREG period for 'Implementing a New Geography', STRING has been developing sophisticated working processes and organizational structures and become a new collective and intermediate platform in a complex transnational and multi-level political and social setting. STRING stands for co-evolution in transnational regional development including public and private actors. In 2013 the political agenda of the STRING cooperation was focused on green growth aiming at developing a European model region of economic and cultural transformation. Although this perspective correlates positively with the political framework of the EU and although there are various examples of green growth in the STRING area (e.g. wind power or sustainable transport), developing and implementing a joint transnational strategy on green growth poses some severe challenges (competitive field of action, individual interests, national framework conditions, differences in social and planning culture etc.). The paper is focused on the question in how far a transnational setting has positive or negative impact on the transformation process towards green resp. qualitative growth. Therefore, it clarifies the used concepts (green growth, qualitative growth etc.), describes the STRING cooperation as a soft space and example of co-evolution in regional development, analyses the starting point of the strategy development on green growth, explores factors leading to success or failure of the transnational transformation process, and concludes with reflections about the perspectives of transnational transformation processes towards green growth and respective recommendations. The paper is based on empirical research in the STRING area in 2012 and 2013 and a continuous survey of ongoing developments.

Dühr, S., Colomb, C. & Nadin, V. (2010) *European Spatial Planning and Territorial Cooperation*, London: Routledge. Hospers, G.-J. (2006) *Borders, bridges and branding: The transformation of the Øresund region into an imagined space*, *European Planning Studies*, 14:8, 1015-1033. Mattiessen, C. W. & Worm, M. (eds) *The Fehmarnbelt Fixed Link: Regional Development Perspectives*, Copenhagen: Fehmarn A/S & Syddansk Universitetsforlag. Stead, D. (forthcoming) *European Integration and Spatial Rescaling in the Baltic Region: Soft Spaces, Soft Planning and Soft Security*, *European Planning Studies*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09654313.2013.772731>. Walsh, C., Jacuniak-Suda, M., Knieling, J. (forthcoming) *Soft spaces across the Fehmarnbelt: Territorial Re-shaping and Cross-border Region-building*, in: Allmendinger, P., Haughton, G., Knieling, J., Othengrafen, F. (eds.), *Soft Spaces and Territorial Management in Europe*, London:



Routledge

Planning tools for flood mitigation in trans boundary Watersheds: Proposals for Maritza River Basin

Nuket Ipek Cetin¹, Meltem Delibas²

¹Gebze Institute of Technology, Turkey, ²Istanbul Technical university, Turkey

cetinnipek@gmail.com

The world is becoming ever more urban (Roy et. al., 2009). According to World Urbanization Prospects Revision Report of the United Nations (2011), the world population is expected to increase by 2.3 billion, passing from 7.0 billion to 9.3 billion between 2011 and 2050 (United Nations, 2011). As the human population increase, humans are becoming the dominant species on Earth that cause environmental change and degradation resulted in floods, water contamination, deforestation, water scarcity, natural resource depletion and drought problems etc. which also affect human welfare directly. Therefore, focusing on sustainable and integrated management of natural resources and water related issues seem to be the most important and critical issues that will have to be dealt with for the future of the human beings. Herein, the paper focus on the significance of transboundary watershed management in terms of environmental, social and economic aspects of transnational planning practices for on-going and future challenges in transboundary watershed areas. In this context, it is aimed with this paper to analyze and compare two important transboundary watersheds in Europe including the countries as EU members in Danube River Basin and non-EU members in Maritza River Basin case. At this point, Danube River Basin will be analyzed in terms of transboundary planning practices for flood mitigation under EU frameworks and several proposes for Maritza River Basin will be developed according to the strengths and weaknesses of current practices in Danube River Basin. Therefore, the study aims to demonstrate the importance of integrated watershed management for flood mitigation efforts and intends to investigate transboundary planning practices towards complicated problems of a natural body which is shared by different countries.

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**TRACK 3: ADAPTIVE DELTA STUDIES & GOVERNANCE:
WATER & CITIES, ROOM 135, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: SIMIN DAVOUDI**

The need for adaptation – What do existing housing adaptation strategies and guidelines provide for developing countries regarding climate change and extreme events?

Sabrina Brenner¹, Walter Schönwandt¹

¹University of Stuttgart, Germany

brenner@iqg.uni-stuttgart.de

Climate change leads to more severe and more frequent extreme events and changed weather patterns which can have a devastating impact on human life. As a consequence there are more extreme events in the same areas, while new areas not previously affected by extreme weather are also feeling the impacts and are unprepared. Also there are new impacts due to sea-level rise, temperature increase or greater stresses to ecosystems and water. Even if the goals for climate change mitigation can be achieved, it is necessary to think about adaptation strategies. People in developing countries are by far the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In the last ten years about 200 million people have been affected by natural disasters, 98 percent of whom live in developing countries. There are multiple reasons for this situation such as a shortage in money and other resources, a lack of planning rules and regulations and not accounting for climate conditions and climate change impacts in the design process. Ninety percent of international aid money is spent only after natural disaster has struck, namely for emergency aid and reconstruction. Shifting the focus from emergency aid to adaptation can save lives as well as money, time and other resources. Through analyzing the climatic conditions of a site in conjunction with other framework requirements, a guideline can be developed which will help to retrofit homes in that area so they can work as shelters to combat worsening effects of climate change and weather events. Crucial for the success of such a project is the cooperation with the residents and an analysis of local available material, traditional building methods and cultural specificities. In a first step, existing programs, guidelines and strategies such as the UNFCCC NAPA Projects or the ISDR Hyogo Framework for Action will be analyzed concerning housing adaptation in developing countries in the context of climate change and extreme events. Research area is the Asia-Pacific region, with a focus on Cambodia.

Jung, W. 2008: Instrumente räumlicher Planung. Systematisierung und Wirkung auf die Regimes und Budgets der Adressaten; Hamburg: Verlag Dr. Kovac United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (Hrsg.). 2011: The Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change. Assessing the Costs and Benefits of Adaptation Options. An Overview of Approaches; Selbstverlag United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (Hrsg.). 2013: National Adaptation Programmes of Action; Selbstverlag World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (Hrsg.). 2011: Weather extremes in a changing climate. Hindsight on foresight. WMO No. 1075; Selbstverlag United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR) (Hrsg.). 2007: Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters; Geneva: Selbstverla

Stimuli for municipal responses to climate adaptation: Insights from Philadelphia – An early adapter *Caroline Uittenbroek*

Utrecht University, Netherlands

c.j.uittenbroek@uu.nl

An in-depth understanding of these stimuli is currently lacking in literature as most research has focussed on overcoming barriers to climate adaptation. The aim of this paper is to identify stimuli for municipal responses to climate adaptation and examine how they influence the governance approach to addressing climate adaptation



through explorative case study research. For this, an early adapter was selected as case: Philadelphia (USA). By reconstructing the organization of two municipal responses to climate adaptation in this city, we have been able to identify stimuli and gain insight in the city's governance approach. The reconstruction is based on data triangulation that consists of semi-structured interviews with actors involved in these responses, policy documents and newspaper articles. The research illustrates the importance of stimuli such as strategically framing climate adaptation within wider urban agendas, political leadership and institutional entrepreneurs. Moreover the research reveals that it is the combination of stimuli that influences the governance approach to climate adaptation. Some stimuli will trigger a dedicated approach to climate adaptation, while others initiate a mainstreaming approach. This research is important especially to municipalities to recognize stimuli within their own (policy) context and subsequently, make informed decisions to exploit all or some of these stimuli to initiate a governance approach to climate adaptation.

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Urbanization and farming in the Pearl River Delta: an interaction that challenges planning theory

Francesca Frassoldati

South China University of Technology, China

frafra@scut.edu.cn

The Pearl River Delta (China) is described in international literature as a global manufacturing hub where the rate of urbanization exceeds 80% and population more than doubled in 20 years, reaching 56 million in 2010. Environmental concerns eventually revolve around specific issues, such as the reduction of farmland because of galloping urbanization, water pollution and seasonal floods. Indeed it is rarely considered that all these issues are interconnected because of the very nature of the region: a complex subtropical delta area where environment and people renegotiate their coexistence day by day in a framework of fragmented governance. Single cities implement conventional urban and rural land use plans that, in terms of control, do neither guide urban growth, nor do efficaciously tackle with a peculiar environment where agricultural and aquacultural techniques had been used for centuries as a productive and versatile device to prevent water-related threats to settlements. Recent specialization of farming in an increasingly urbanized region is regarded as the ultimate adaptation of a semi-artificial environment which has been shaped through centuries for human uses. The prospect is theoretically challenging. High rate of urbanization in extreme delta conditions highlights that resilience based on adaptability to variable contexts may prove viable.

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regimes and the South: discordant concepts?" Progress in Human Geography 27 (6): 681–707.

Water and the city: will infrastructure changes change the cities?

Pantoleon Skayannis

University of Thessaly, Greece

leonska@hol.gr

This paper examines the historical development of the urban hydraulic networks (water and sewage) in relation to the structure of the cities and the buildings. The historical periods identified are those of the ancient world, the medieval and post-medieval times, and the capitalist era comprising early modernity, Fordism and post-Fordism. It is argued that as technology is a social construct, so the networks are products of their societies. In this sense, the ancient world produced admirable systems, which however, due to the science acquired then were based on simple principles, such as gravity. The medieval time signalled retrogression, while from the establishment of capitalism networks have undergone massive expansion. In the western world during the era of Fordism under the ideology of mastering nature the universal service was achieved and the design of networks kept up with simplified and rationalised city in layouts, mutually affecting each other. However, production changes towards post-Fordism and climate change create a new environment whereby city networks are inclined towards autonomising some of their characteristics and flexibilising service provision. In this direction, new architectural concepts are devised, and new city plans are made in the development of which water plays a prominent and decisive role.

Chatzis, K. and Coutard, O. (2005). Water and Gas: early developments in the utility networks of Paris. Journal of Urban Technology, vol. 12 (3): 1-17. Gandy, M. (2004). "Rethinking Urban Metabolism: water space & the modern city". City, vol. 8 (3): 363-379. Gandy, M. (2006). "Water, Sanitation and the Modern City: colonial and post-colonial experiences in Lagos and Mumbai". Human Development Report 2006/6. Human Development Report Office Occasional Paper, UNDP. Kaika, M. (2004). "Interrogating the Geographies of the Familiar: domesticating nature and constructing the autonomy of the modern home". International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, vol. 28(2): 265-286. Swyngedouw, E. and Kaika, M. (2003). "The Making of 'Glocal' Urban Modernities: exploring the cracks in the mirror". CITY, vol. 7(1): 5-21.



**TRACK 4: COMPLEXITY & PLANNING THEORY:
ADAPTIVE PLANNING, ROOM A, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: BEITSKE BOONSTRA**

Is strategic planning capable of producing structural change in complex societies? Insights and alternatives from strategic niche management

Tom Coppens

University of Antwerp, Belgium

tom.coppens@uantwerpen.be

Spatial policies from governments are increasingly challenged by processes of economic globalization, climate change, unequal economic development and rapid migration processes, increased social diversity, landscape fragmentation and loss of biodiversity, rapid urban growth and shrink, energy transition and growing concerns about environmental quality and safety, all urging for structural socio-spatial change. Some planning authors (Albrechts, 2004; Albrechts, 1999; Albrechts & Balducci, 2013) advocate forms of strategic planning, as a government-led activity, focused on a collaborative processes of visioning as a way to cope with such structural challenges. Also in practice strategic planning models have been influential on planning policies and documents in many countries, regions and cities in Western Europe. In this paper we argue that government-led strategic planning approaches only have a limited impact on producing real socio-spatial change in an ever more complex society. In order to understand why strategic planning fails to deliver structural change, we need a better understanding how structural socio-structural changes occur and what really triggers processes of change. We use insights from transition management to argue that strategic planning overestimates the capacity of governments to produce change, underestimates the power of small decentralized and incremental innovations and ignores the fundamental openness of the future. We argue that achieving structural change is however still possible however through the stimulation of local innovation processes, in which visions are rather an emergent feature than a device for directing goal-oriented collective action.

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A methodology to plan resilient urban development

Silvio Caputo

Coventry University, United Kingdom

silvio.caputo@coventry.ac.uk

Urban resilience connotes the capability of cities to cope with change and uncertainty. Such a powerful concept can be used to generate an urban model fit for the societal and environmental challenges of this age. It can also be used to develop an alternative to planning and urban design that moves away from the attainment of a static vision of urban development in favour of one that focuses on processes enabling reorganization in response to changing conditions. This paper presents a comparative analysis of three case studies in the UK, developed using a scenario-based tool for assessing the long-term performance of urban development and identifying solutions that account for uncertainty (www.urban-futures.org). In doing so, the tool facilitates an approach to planning that is open-ended and receptive to rapid socio-economic and environmental shifts. The use of scenarios also enables a systemic view of the social, economic and environmental aspects that come into play in the planning process. Through the comparative analysis some principles for urban resilience emerge such as redundancy and diversity. Some of these principles have been previously debated in studies about the resilience of social-



ecological systems. Herein, they are discussed from an urban perspective and as potential generators of a different view to planning.

Folke, C., Carpenter, S., Elmqvist, T., Gunderson, L., Holling, C. S. and Walker, B. (2002) Resilience and Sustainable Development: Building Adaptive Capacity in a World of Transformations. AMBIO: A Journal of the Human Environment, 31(5):437-440

Organic development strategies, an inspiring method for an adaptive approach to city planning?

Ward Rauws

University of Groningen, Netherlands

w.s.rauws@rug.nl

The (re)development of cities include a wide variety of uncertainties that challenge spatial planners and decision makers. In response, planning approaches are being explored in literature that move away from the ambition to achieve a predefined outcome. One of them is an adaptive approach to planning. Adaptive planning is concerned with managing conditions that support a city's own capacity to adapt to changing circumstances. Analysing practices of Organic Development Strategies, in which no specific development trajectory or future outcome is pre-determined, we explore a) what such conditions may comprise, and b) how these conditions can be influenced by cleverly formulated planning strategies. Based on the review of twelve Dutch urban development projects, we conclude that Organic Development Strategies offer concrete interventions through which planners can support a city's adaptive capacity. However, these have to be tailor-made in accordance with the local conventions and desired futures.

Alfasi, N., Portugali, J. 2007. Planning Rules for a Self-planned City. Planning Theory 6(2): pp.164-82. Hartman, S., W.S. Rauws, M.J. Beeftink, G. de Roo (2011) The capacity to adapt - Regional development in an age of quality and dynamism, in De Roo, G. & Zandbelt, D. Regions in Transition; Designing for adaptivity - 010 publishers, Rotterdam Portugali, J. (2011). Complexity, cognition and the city. Springer, Berlin Heidelberg PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, 2012. Vormgeven aan de Spontane Stad: belemmeringen en kansen voor organische stedelijke herontwikkeling (Shaping the spontaneous city: barriers and opportunities for organic urban redevelopment). [online] Available at: < <http://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/2012/vormgeven-aan-de-spontane-stad-belemmeringen-en-kansen-voor-organische-stedelijke-herontwikkeling> > [Accessed 03 January 2013]. Roo, G. de (2012) Spatial Planning, Complexity and a World 'Out of Equilibrium': Outline of a Non-linear Approach to Planning. In Roo, G. de, J. Hillier & J. Van Wezemael (eds) (2012) Planning & Complexity: Systems, Assemblages and Simulations, pp. 141-171, Ashgate, Farnham (UK).

City centers – Regimes, governance networks or assemblages?

Ilona Akkila

Aalto University, Finland

ilona.akkila@aalto.fi

A CASE STUDY OF LAHTI CITY CENTER, FINLAND According to planning literature and previous research, city centers are predominantly viewed as contested spaces: torn between capital accumulation and creating good environments for the residents (exchange vs. use value), balancing between privatization and equal access for all to space (private vs. public space). There is no question about the existence of these socio-spatial struggles. Nevertheless, is argued here, that due to the complex political-social-natural environments planners and researchers are facing, a more versatile approach to urban spaces could be useful. In addition to the local political economy, an issue which is often less investigated is how city centers form organic and temporary governance networks or assemblages for certain negotiated goals. They emerge when actors with different, or



even conflicting interests, find ad hoc ways to negotiate common goals. Governance network and assemblage approach view actors and their relations as fluid and in constant change, not fixed or predetermined. The case of the Finnish postindustrial city Lahti portrays well the deeper dynamics and ambivalences which take place in city center renewal processes, and how the cooperation of urban regeneration of the city center has characteristics of an urban regime, governance network and assemblages. The example of Lahti shows, that a large part of the cooperation is enabled via fitnesses in communication, relations between the local actors, socio-cultural atmosphere and the current physical design and structure of the city. Political and economic processes are crucial in urban development, but other, more fine-grained developments that are intertwined to them need to be taken to account. These processes can be traced by using governance network and assemblage approaches, which enables one to view urban phenomena from various angles, and hopefully produce a more truthful picture of the urban.

Acuto M (2011) 'Putting ANTs into the mille-feuille', City, 15 (5), 552-562. Farías I & Bender T (eds.) (2010) 'Assemblages. How Actor-Network Theory Changes Urban Studies', New York: Routledge. Latour, B (2005) 'Reassembling the Social: an Introduction to Actor-Network-Theory', Oxford: Oxford University Press. Latour, B (1993) 'We have never been modern', New York: Harvester Wheatsheaf. Logan, J. & Molotch, H. (1987) 'Urban fortunes. The political economy of place', Berkeley, CA: UCA.



**TRACK 5 I: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION, ROOM B, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: HARVEY JACOBS**

Land acquisition compensation in post-reform China: Evolution, structure and challenges in Hangzhou

Zhu Qian

University of Waterloo, Canada

z3qian@uwaterloo.ca

Land acquisition compensation and its subsequent socioeconomic effects on land-lost rural villagers and their rural collectives have been a prominent issue in China's evolving land market reform. In response to land-lost villagers' contested interests and possible unstable society incurred by land acquisition, the gradual land use reform has proactively created a hybrid compensation mechanism over the past two decades in order to benefit rural villagers and collectives from the soaring land value and redistribute various types of interests to both rural collectives and individual rural villagers. This paper focuses on evolving land acquisition compensation policy and practice in Hangzhou, a better-developed coastal city in the YRDR, by assessing the evolution of land acquisition compensation and the interplay among the main actors, especially the local government and affected individual villagers and rural collectives. It evaluates the hybrid compensation governance that includes monetary compensation, employment compensation, shareholding co-operative, social security assurance, and rural collective retained land for its economic activity. The study reveals that while land acquisition compensation has been gradually improved in many aspects, land-lost villagers are still subject to various forms of uncertainties in sustaining their lives, competing in labor market, and adapting to urban life. Furthermore, markedly increased land acquisition compensation in Hangzhou has created newly emerging socioeconomic problems among dislocated rural villagers. The paper illustrates divergent forms of land acquisition compensation and reveals how different compensation measures have redefined rural collectives and land-lost rural villagers in the urbanization process.

Hui, C. M. E., Bao, H.J., and Zhang, X. L. 2013. *The policy and praxis of compensation for land expropriations in China: an appraisal from the perspective of social exclusion*, *Land Use Policy*, 32: 309-316. Lin, C.S.G. 2009. *Developing China: land, politics and social conditions*. London: Routledge. Po, L. 2008. *Redefining rural collectives in China: land conversion and the emergence of rural shareholding co-operatives*. *Urban Studies*, 45 (8): 1603-1623. Tsing, You-tien. 2010. *The great urban transformation: politics of land and property in China*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Is regulatory takings coming to the Netherlands?

Harvey Jacobs¹, Erwin van der Krabben²

¹University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States, ²Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands

[hjacob@wisc.edu](mailto:hjacobs@wisc.edu)

There is a conflict in the literature about the status of regulatory takings in Europe. (For the purpose of this research "regulatory takings" means the obligation of government to compensate a landowner when governmental action is deemed to be too onerous. This can be the result of regulatory actions or it can be from the spillover effects of other forms of governmental action.) The majority view is that there is limited regulatory takings in Europe. A minority view is that there is a broad form of regulatory takings emerging. Land use planning in the Netherlands in the current period is structured by several recent changes, including court decisions which decrease the role of the central government, a new, 2008, planning law, a crisis in the traditional approach of public land development, and an increasing interest in a new approach to land development where the public sector will broadly define land use, but the private sector will act to realize land use opportunities.



The Dutch system of planning law and practice does have a mechanism for something analogous to regulatory taking, but it has been little called upon by landowners, it has resulted in modest yearly payments and it is little discussed in academic planning debates. The low level of payment and the generally low level of recognition of land-based property rights as an issue for planners in the Netherlands is in decided contrast to, for example, the situation in the U.S. The major questions that structure this research are: a) whether (and how) regulatory takings is emerging in the Netherlands, b) if it might be, what factors explain its emergence, and c) what are the likely impacts of its emergence on planning practice. The research uses institutional and qualitative methodologies. These include an analysis of relevant court decisions and the 2008 law, the authors' knowledge of Dutch planning, and selected interviews with key planning and legal experts.

Alterman, R., 2010. Takings international: a comparative perspective on land use regulation and compensation rights. Chicago: American Bar Association. Jacobs, H.M., 2008. The future of the regulatory takings issue in the U.S. and Europe: divergence or convergence? Urban Lawyer, 40(1), pp. 51-72. Jacobs, H.M., 2010. Social conflict over property rights: the end, a new beginning or a continuing conversation? Housing Policy Debate, 20(3), pp. 329-349. van der Cammen, H. and de Klerk, L. with Dekker, G. and Witsen, P.P., 2012. The self-made land: culture and evolution of urban and regional planning in The Netherlands. Houten-Antwerpen: Spectrum. van der Krabben, E. and Jacobs, H.M., 2013. Public land development as a strategic tool for redevelopment: reflections on the Dutch experience. Land Use Policy, 30(1), pp. 774-783

Contradistinction between planning and compulsory Property Acquisition Law : The Australian experience

Ken Rayner¹, John Sheehan², John Sheehan²

¹Sydney Institute, Australia, ²University of Technology, Sydney, Australia

ken.rayner@advancedvaluations.com.au

Contradistinction Between Planning and Compulsory Property Acquisition Law : The Australian Experience Land use planning schemes can zone land for a particular use irrespective of whether the land is currently being utilised for that use, or at the maximum level permitted for that use under the zoning. The value attributed to the land arises from a synergy of the worth of the current use and the prospect of a higher use permitted under the zoning. However, when land is compulsorily acquired by the State of New South Wales (NSW) the actual use of the land is crucial to the compensation assessment, irrespective of the zoning provisions. The compensation so assessed under NSW compulsory property acquisition law requires that any worth attributable to the prospective or increased utility of the land arising from the zoning must be disregarded. In this paper, the Author describes the disconnect currently existing between Statutory Planning and the NSW compulsory property acquisition laws and suggest a pathway to resolution.

Russell, D. (2013), "Just Terms Compensation Legislation Review, Consultation Paper". (Sydney, Department of Finance and Services, New South Wales Government)



**TRACK 5 II: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
INSTRUMENTS, ROOM 134, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: JANET ASKEW**

Revision of Municipal Development Charges in Portugal: contributions to a new urban paradigm

Emília Malcata Rebelo

University of Porto - Faculty of Engineering, Portugal

emalcata@fe.up.pt

This communication fits into the overall structural reform of the legislation that frames the territorial planning and urban development currently taking place in Portugal, which consubstantiates into the new Land Act as well as the new Land territorial ordinance and urbanism Act – both recently approved -, being the revision of the juridical regime of territorial management tools currently under way. This reform aims at strengthening a new – more consistent, resilient and harmonious – urban paradigm, providing the legal support to policy development and implementation in more equitable, flexible, transparent and sustainable ways. Within this scope, this communication presents a proposal to reformulate the Portuguese Municipal Development Charges. This revision is crucial within the current socio-economic crisis that strongly shapes municipal finances, and expresses the concern to provide municipalities with sustainable tools in order to fight for the rights of their citizens. It is applied, as a case study, to the municipality of Bragança. This reassessment of municipal development charges fits the goals of the structural legal reform, and is deeply important for territorial development processes and for populations' well-being as it warrants: (a) a greater resilience in the use of urban land; (b) the economic and financial sustainability of urban operations through a proper funding of development infrastructures, funded on accountability-share between the state and private stakeholders; (c) higher transparency in the use of public funds, as it clarifies the origins and applications of funds aimed at development activities; and (d) an increased fairness in the distribution of development costs and benefits among the population within a certain municipality, and among different municipalities

Almeida, J.; Condessa, B.; Pinto, P.; Ferreira, J.A. (2013), "Municipal Urbanization Tax and land-use management – The case of Tomar, Portugal", Land Use Policy, 31(2013), pp. 336-346. Leitão, Dinis (2011), Taxas e Procedimentos Sustentáveis em Operações Urbanísticas, Tese de Doutoramento, Universidade do Minho, Escola de Engenharia Nemos, Gestão e Requalificação Ambiental, Lda. (2009), Avaliação Ambiental da 1ª Revisão do Plano Director Municipal de Bragança, Volume I – Resumo Não Técnico, Câmara Municipal de Bragança, Bragança, Portugal Plural (2009), 1ª Revisão do Plano Director Municipal de Bragança – Relatório. Volume II. Janeiro de 2009. Câmara Municipal de Bragança, Bragança. Silva, J.B.; Deus, R.F.; Tenedório, J.A. (2012), "Paying as the urban áreas grow – implementing and managing urban development charges using a GIS application", International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 26(9), pp. 1689-1705.

Community Infrastructure Levy: heralding a new era in cost recovery or another failed attempt to capture value in the UK?

Janet Askew, Adam Sheppard

University of the West of England, Bristol, United Kingdom

janet.askew@uwe.ac.uk

International and comparative research into capturing the increase in the value of land reveals differences in how countries deal with this. There is literature on the operation and history of planning gain in the UK to date, (e.g. Ennis et al (1995); Allinson and Askew (1996); Campbell et al (2000)), as well as discussions about extracting costs for social housing (Crook and Monk (2011) for example. Alterman (2012) argues that historically, Britain has led the way in the world in considering the nexus between planning regulations and property values, using



the term betterment and compensation as far back as 1894. It is this history of British practice that allows the authors to reflect upon the state of the relationship between land values and provision of infrastructure and community gains. It is argued that in the context of the United Kingdom, due to the discretionary system of decision making, a very different way of capturing developer contributions towards public facilities is encouraged. Successive attempts (often politically motivated) have been made over nearly one hundred years to formalise this. The latest of these ideas is the imposition of a new 'tax' which will contribute to the provision of infrastructure, called the 'community infrastructure levy' (CIL). The question is – will it work?

Allinson, J., Askew, J., (1996), Planning Gain, in: Implementing Town Planning (ed. Greed, C.), Longman, Essex
Campbell, H., Henneberry, J., (2005), Planning obligations, the market orientation of planning and planning professionalism, Journal of Property Research, Volume 22, Issue 1, 2005
Ennis, F., Healey, P., Purdue, M., (1995), Negotiating Development: Rationales and practice for development obligations and planning gain, E and FN Spon, London
Ricketts, S., Kaur, M, (2013), The Community Infrastructure Levy: The unresolved issues for regeneration, Journal of Urban Regeneration and Renewal, Volume 6, Number 3 / Spring, 2013
DCLG, (2012) Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance. London: Department for Communities and Local Government [online] Available at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/36743/Community_Infrastructure_Levy_guidance_Final.pdf

Regional problem solving in action: Lessons from the Greater Bear Creek Valley RPS Process

Edward Sullivan¹, Andrew Ainsworth²

¹Portland State University, United States, ²Lewis and Clark College, United States

esullivan@qsblaw.com

Regional planning coordination is often hampered by a combination of personalities, parochial interests and conflicting priorities. This paper presents one possible solution to these frustrations which has worked in the State of Oregon in the United States, a state with a tradition of state participation in local planning matters, as well as multiple local governments with very diverse planning views. Under the Regional Problem Solving (RPS) legislation passed in 1996, the Oregon planning agency, the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC), is authorized to allow all the planning parties in a given region to work together on a single plan which, if "acknowledged" by LCDC to meet the statewide planning goals, as required by law, will supersede conflicting plans and allow for a common, binding, future vision of the region for the next twenty to fifty years. This paper is the story of the RPS process, as applied to a politically, socially and economically diverse area of Southern Oregon and the dynamics of "Getting to Yes" on a common plan so as to avoid future conflicts. Following this description, the authors provide observations and recommendations for similar future efforts.

Collaborative Planning Building Consensus and Building a Distinct Model for Practice -- Richard D. Margerum -- Journal of Planning Education and Research March 2002 vol. 21 no. 3 237-253
Integrated Approaches to Environmental Planning and Management -- Richard D. Margerum -- Journal of Planning Literature May 1997 vol. 11 no. 4 459-475
Planning for Collaborative Neighborhood Problem-Solving: A Review of the Literature -- David A. Julian -- Journal of Planning Literature August 1994 vol. 9 no. 1 3-13

**Improving the application of Land Readjustment in Portugal: Lessons from other countries**

Beatriz Condessa, Marco Rodrigues, Ana Morais de Sá

Instituto Superior Técnico, Portugal

beatriz.condessa@tecnico.ulisboa.pt

The analysis of international experience is considered to be a good source of new proposals to promote better planning practices. Land Readjustment (LR) is an old spatial planning technique with a growing attention in the last decades. Each country has adopted distinctive LR approaches that match the national planning systems and property rights regime, and adjusted the LR implementation model towards different goals. In the Portuguese context, LR was introduced for the promotion of equity and efficiency in urban development. However, since the publication of the respective law, in 1999, its application is far from the expected outcome. The purpose of this paper is to present a comparison of the characteristics of LR systems applied in specific countries and examine what practices could improve the application of LR in Portugal, based on the obstacles and problems prior identified in the research project "PERCOM – Equity and efficiency in the urbanisation process: a LR execution model", launched in early 2012. We focus the analysis on three case-studies, corresponding to two experienced and consolidated LR models, namely the German Umlegung and the Japanese Kukaku-Seiri; and the Spanish Reparcelación, due to the similarities of the LR legal framework between Portugal and Spain.

Condessa, B., Cambra, P., Sá, A. M. and Ferreira, J. A., 2012. Land Readjustment Pitfalls in Portugal and the Role of Equity. AESOP 26th Annual Congress, Ankara. Larsson, G., 1997. *Land Readjustment: A tool for urban development. Habitat International* 21 (2), pp. 141-152. Hong, Y.-H., 2007. *Assembling Land for Urban Development: Issues and Opportunities. In: Yu-Hung Hong and B. Needham, eds. Analyzing land readjustment Economics law and collective action. Boston: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, pp. 3-44.* Turk, S.S., 2008. *An examination for efficient applicability of the land readjustment method at the international context. Journal of Planning Literature*, 22, pp. 229-42. Viitanen, K., 2002. *The Finnish Urban Land Readjustment Procedure in an International Context - What Can Be Learned Commonly. Tools for Land Management and Development: Land Readjustment, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, 21.-23.3.2002. 27 p. Available at: https://www.lincolnst.edu/pubs/dl/646_viitanen.pdf*



**TRACK 6: HOUSING, COHOUSING & NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING:
COHOUSING, ROOM 102, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: PETER BOELHOUWER**

Assessing co-housing: Why and how?

Lidewij Tummers

TU Delft Faculty of Architecture and the built Environment, Netherlands

l.c.tummers@tudelft.nl

The re-emergence of Co-housing matches with the current rise of 'DIY' and 'urbanization' trends in Western European countries (van der Lans 2013, Krokfors 2012, Vestbro 2010). There are often high expectations, both by inhabitants and urban policy makers, about the resilience and impact of self-organized housing communities (Parasote 2011, Fromm 2012). The relevance of self-organized housing for urban development and spatial planning lies primarily in the lessons it learns on 'participative urbanism': both in design and management (Boelens 2011, Tellinga 2010, Krämer and Kuhn 2009). This paper searches for an interpretation of the co-housing trend: does its international character still hold after trans-national comparison? Publications and websites of co-housing networks show that the ambitions of the initiatives are very similar internationally, and there is a strong information flow between projects and crossing borders. Nevertheless, driving forces behind the trend are different for each country: from demographic change (Germany) to land scarcity (Belgium) promotion of private property (NL) and failing housing distribution (France). Finally, planning contexts vary considerably geographically and over time. Partly this is an explanation for the varying success rate of citizen's housing initiatives. This paper looks at the challenges of comparing self-organized housing projects from different countries and periods. In search of an interpretation of the co-housing trend the paper addresses two major questions: 1- Does the international nature of the co-housing movement also mean that housing models and planning proposals are transported from one country to another? Or do co-housing typologies adapt to regional planning conditions such as building regulations, governance, housing culture and architecture? 2- What is the effect of the variety of national incentives on co-housing as a phenomenon? Does this imply that co-housing is a response to multiple problems? How are cooperative self-organized projects perceived by local authorities and housing institutes? The paper is based on collaborative research in France, Netherlands and Germany, including field experience in several other EU countries.

Krämer, Stefan, and Gerd Kuhn. 2009. Städte und Baugemeinschaften. Stuttgart + Zürich: Karl Krämer Verlag. wuestenrot-stiftung.de. Krokfors, Karin. 2012. "Co-Housing in the Making." Built Environment: 309–314. Parasote, Bruno. 2011. Autopromotion, habitat partagé, écologie et liens sociaux. Strassbourg: Yves Michel. Tellinga, Jacqueline. 2010. "De Almeerse werkwijze." S&RO 91 (3) (June): 36–42. Vestbro, Dick, ed. 2010. Living Together- Co-housing Ideas and Realities Around the World. Stockholm: Royal Institute of Technology division of urban studies in collaboration with Kollektivhus NU.

The development of co-housing initiatives in Germany

Peter Ache¹, Micha Fedrowitz²

¹Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands, ²TU Dortmund, Germany

p.ache@fm.ru.nl

The range of different types of co-housing community in Germany is quite extensive, including projects with single-family houses and large community houses jointly planned by a group of families; projects with elderly people; inter- or multi-generation projects; and communal housing projects following the historic 'Beguin' ideas. As different as the people coming together in the projects are the legal forms and financing models used for implementation, ranging from rental to owner-occupation, with public or private developers building the



projects. The first part of this paper provides an overview of the current situation of co-housing projects in Germany. The second part reviews current practices in German municipalities in support of cohousing projects. For years, co-housing projects were mostly initiated 'bottom-up' and many initiatives failed because of the complex planning process. Meanwhile, the increasing demand for this particular housing model has been acknowledged at the political level and municipalities have set up specific support structures for cohousing. In the last section, the paper draws some conclusions regarding this new form of housing and its future in Germany; what is missing is a self-critical reflection of the co-housing movement, with the intention to change existing market structures, planning procedures or, in general, the power relations in modern societies.

Co-Housing in the making. Special Issue, Built Environment, 38/3, 2012 McKee, K. (2011) *Challenging the norm? The 'ethopolitics' of low-cost homeownership in Scotland. Urban Studies, 48(16), pp. 3399–3413.* MacLeod, G. and Jones, M. (2011) *Renewing urban politics. Urban Studies, 48(12), pp. 2443–2472.*

Cooperatives and Cohousing of older people. German Case Studies in Rhineland-Palatinate

Annette Spellerberg

University of Kaiserslautern

Background:

Especially in the context of demographic change, the activation of neighborhoods is an approach which is supported by social planners and policymakers in order to compensate for supply deficiencies. Social communities in neighborhoods and co-housing are expected to enhance the quality of life of senior citizen as well as their ability to age in place.

In modern society, the “normal level” of neighborhood relationships consists of passive greeting contact, and the possibility of being able to avail oneself of such sporadic assistance as the lending of cooking ingredients. The rule of thumb for neighborliness, even for older people, is a friendly distance, and the assurance of privacy (Argyle/Henderson 1990; Häußermann/Siebel 2004; Seibt 2009). Nevertheless, in viable communities and co-ops trivial day-to-day interactions, mutual support as well as more formal organizations can be found, like community groups, managing local facilities or participation processes. Nowadays, grassroots organizations and self-help approaches especially of senior citizens emerge. They try to establish communities to make neighborhoods safe and comfortable places to grow old, not to be forced to leave one's home by dependence. The concept of co-housing means: affordable housing (not always), member-led governance, green spaces and not at last – community interaction, participation, and support for older people.

Project:

During the last years, 25 co-housing projects were realized in the quite rural state Rhineland-Palatinate (Germany), and 40 more initiatives can be identified as being in a course of formation. Many of these initiatives do not make it into real life, facing a long and complicated group process, having to become an entrepreneur, and construct buildings. The objective of an ongoing research project (6/2013 – 5/2015) is to contribute to answering the question as to success factors and barriers of co-ops with older people. Under which social, financial and organizational circumstances do initiatives succeed and when do they fail?

Methods:

We conducted 15 narrative interviews with emerging initiatives and failed ones, as well as semi-structured interviews with political actors in villages and cities respectively.

Based on these interviews, in this contribution we should focus on the following questions: Which ideas exist about future neighborhoods and communities? Which conflicts occur? Why was planning stopped? How do villages and cities react? Do they support initiatives for co-ops and co-housing? Do political actors feel disturbed by active groups of elder people within their cities? Do they regard them as an incubator for community life?



Wellmann, B., (1979), *The Community question: intimate networks of East Yorkers*, *American Journal of Sociology*, 84, p. 1201-1231. Richardson, L., (2008), *DIY Community Action. Neighbourhood problems and community self-help*, Bristol: The Policy Press. Blokland, T., (2003), *Urban Bonds, Social Relationships in an Inner City Neighbourhood*, Cambridge: Blackwell Publishing, Argyle, M., Henderson, M., (1990), *Die Anatomie menschlicher Beziehungen, Spielregeln des Zusammenlebens*, Paderborn.

Co-creation and sustainable neighborhoods: How a joint effort of housing economy, city and civil society contributes to quality of life

Heidi Sinning

Erfurt University of Applied Sciences, Germany

sinning@fh-erfurt.de

The paper deals with new forms of cooperation between the housing economy, residents and municipalities that are motivated both by social developments and by economic needs of a changing housing market against the background of current transformation processes in Germany (e.g. demographic, social and economic change - aging population, falling birth rates, increasing gap between the poor and the rich, tight public budgets etc.). Considerations about the future of urban neighbourhoods place special emphasis on the fact that joint responsibility of housing economy and residents as well as municipalities will gain more importance. Latest approaches in a number of fields, like innovative collective solutions in different neighbourhood issues, in sustainable consumption or in energy supply and efficiency, offer starting points. Some of these new forms are linked to concepts of post growth economy or common goods ("the commons"; Ostrom, 1990), e.g. 'shared economy' (Heinrichs/Grunenberg, 2012), 'collaborative consumption' (Botsman/Rogers, 2011) or collective use of open space or other resources. With regard to the co-creation concept from business management the housing economy has become aware that collective task accomplishment correlates with its economic needs of reaching a sufficient tenancy rate. Thus, some housing companies have started to integrate these approaches into their product portfolio. The paper deals with the question, how this form of cooperation of housing economy and residents – in most cases together with the municipality - can contribute to sustainable neighborhood development (Heyder et al., 2012). As starting point serves the thesis that in particular municipal housing associations and housing cooperatives offer potential for collective innovations. The paper explores recent developments in German housing policies as framework conditions, describes strategies and concepts of co-creating neighborhoods and discusses factors that contribute to success or failure of introducing. The conclusion looks for lessons learnt and aspects that might be of interest for international transfer.

Botsman, Rachel; Rogers, Roo 2011: *What's Mine is Yours – How Collaborative Consumption is Changing the Way we Live*, London. Heinrichs, Harald; Grunenberg, Heiko 2012: *Sharing Economy – Auf dem Weg in eine neue Konsumkultur?*, Lüneburg, verfügbar: <http://pure.leuphana.de/ws/files/3881633/Heinrichs_Grunenberg_Sharing_Economy.pdf> (Zugriff: 2013-10-21). Heyder, Monika; Huber, Andreas; Koch, Andreas 2012: *Nachhaltigkeit in Stadtquartieren zwischen standardisierter Planung und kontextbezogenen Prozessen*, in: Schnur, Olaf; Gebhardt, Dirk; Drilling, Matthias (eds.): *Nachhaltige Quartiersentwicklung. Positionen. Praxisbeispiele und Perspektiven*, Wiesbaden, p. 197-212. Ostrom, Elinor 1990: *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Sinning, Heidi; Ziervogel, Daniela 2009: *Wohnungsgenossenschaften und Herausforderungen der kommunalen Wohnungspolitik*, in: Köster, W.; Osner, A. (eds.), *Handbuch Kommunalpolitik*, p. 1-22/H3, Raabe Publishers, Stuttgart.



**TRACK 7: ANALYTICAL TOOLS & SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR PLANNING:
PARTICIPATIVE AND COMMUNICATIVE PLANNING, ROOM 029, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: STAN GEERTMAN**

Supporting suburban change in city-regions - A communicative tool for co-operative planning

Mathias Jehling

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany

jehling@kit.edu

Today's planning is confronted with highly interlaced regional settlement structures that are characterised by a heterogeneous urban fabric, comprising a multitude of municipal entities. These city-regions, and especially suburban residential areas within those, are now facing substantial changes in infrastructure and housing stocks. Related causes are to be found in an aging infrastructure and coinciding demographic changes like shrinkage and ageing, but also growth of population. The divers processes threaten the provision of regional infrastructures and services as well as the functioning of a regional housing market. From a planer's perspective, this brings challenges, which arise from the need to cope with a functionally interdependent regional structure and a fragmented institutional situation. From an analytic point of view, the lack of consistent and small scale data affects the understanding and localisation of the mentioned challenges and subsequently hinders decision making processes and adequate mutual action. In this context, the proposed approach provides an analytical and communicative geographic information framework for an inter-municipal governance of suburban change. By classifying socio-technical types of residential areas, it goes beyond available tools. The classification is based on social and technical indicators, derived by a profound analysis of the German city-regions Karlsruhe and Leipzig, which are facing contradictory demographic and economic processes. In applying these results to available statistical data, a transferable tool is developed. Finally, identified challenges can be made visible through GIS and possible reactions can be discussed in inter-municipal bodies or co-operations. Hence, governance processes within the context of suburban change in city-regions could be qualified. Seen in the light of a paradigm change from control to co-evolution, the proposed work delivers the possibility to discuss the capabilities of GIS and planning support systems in co-operative and discursive planning.

Berndgen-Kaiser, Andrea; Bläser, Kerstin; Fox-Kämper, Runrid; Siedentop, Stefan; Zakrzewski, Philipp (2013): Demography-driven suburban decline? At the crossroads: mature single family housing estates in Germany. In: Journal of Urbanism 6(3), forthcoming. Geertman, Stan (2006): Potentials for planning support: a planning-conceptual approach. In: Environ. Plann. B 33 (6), S. 863–880. Haase, Dagmar; Tötzer, Tanja (2012): Urban – rural linkages—analysing, modelling, and understanding drivers, pressures, and impacts of land use changes along the rural-to-urban gradient. In: Environ. Plann. B 39 (2), S. 194–197. Hamel, Pierre (2013): Governance and Global Suburbanisms. In: Roger Keil (ed.): Suburban Constellations. Governance, Land, and Infrastructure in the 21st century. Berlin: jovis Verlag, S. 26–32. Kroll, Franziska; Haase, Dagmar (2010): Does demographic change affect land use patterns? In: Land Use Policy 27 (3), S. 726–737.

SUSS Revisited: An Interactive Spatial Understanding Support System (ISUSS) for collaborative spatial problem structuring

Rehana Shrestha, Johannes Flacke, Javier Martinez, Martin van Maarseveen

University of Twente, Faculty of Geoinformation Science and Earth Observation, Netherlands

r.shrestha-2@utwente.nl

Collaborative planning theories emphasize the involvement of stakeholders from the earlier phases of planning such as scoping or problem formulation. To formulate the problem rightly, there should be a thorough understanding of the problematic situation. Analytical tools to support these participatory activities can be



found in the notion of Spatial Understanding Support System (SUSS), that considers problem structuring paradigm rather than problem solving paradigm. However, they have been conceptualized to enhance public participation for structuring disputes, rather than providing deep insights on problematic situations. This paper investigates how such system can help in spatial problem structuring with a heterogeneous group of stakeholders; from spatial planning and public health with regard to environment related spatial inequalities in health, in Dortmund, Germany. Grounding the concept of ISUSS on three research avenues- problem structuring methods (PSMs), SUSS and knowledge creation, we set up our system to enhance two way communication between stakeholders and the system and amongst stakeholders. The system is tested in a series of workshops in a face-to-face collaborative environment with a map table as the medium of interaction. The paper outlines the conceptual framework of the ISUSS, describes the setup of the ISUSS and stakeholder workshop for testing it; and presents the results on the usability of such system

Couclelis, H. (1991). There is nothing as theoretical as good practice. Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design, 18(4), 379-384. Couclelis, H., & Monmonier, M. (1995). Using SUSS to resolve NIMBY: How spatial understanding support systems can help with the 'Not in my back yard' syndrome. Geographical Systems, 2(2), 83-101. Horita, M. (2000). Mapping policy discourse with CRANES: spatial understanding support systems as a medium for community conflict resolution. Environment and Planning B, 27(6), 801-814. Jankowski, P., & Stasik, M. (1997). Spatial understanding and decision support system: a prototype for public GIS. Transactions in GIS, 2(1), 73-84.

Let the citizens map - Public participation GIS as a planning support system in Helsinki 2050 master planning process

Maarit Kahila, Anna Broberg, Marketta Kyttä

Aalto University, Finland

maarit.kahila@aalto.fi

The objective of the paper is to identify the critical conditions for PPGIS (Public Participation GIS) tools to support the two-way communication of a Helsinki 2050 master plan process. Potentially, PPGIS can assist the effective gathering of experiential knowledge from inhabitants, provide high quality, place-based data for further analysis and inform participants about the current goals and phases of the master plan process. When successful, PPGIS can therefore enlarge the scope of planning support systems (PSS) by entailing public participation explicitly to the master plan process. We will introduce the use of the so called softGIS tool in the master plan process of Helsinki metropolitan area. During autumn 2013 a large softGIS data was collected online that included over 4000 respondents and over 33000 localized comments by inhabitants about the core issues of the Helsinki metropolitan area master plan. We will discuss the findings from three points of view: 1. We will study the experiential data produced by respondents concerning e.g. the suitable places for urban densification and places worth protection; 2. We will study the variation in the acceptability of the goals of the master plan by profiling inhabitants based on their attitudes towards urban densification, service production and urbanization; 3. We will evaluate the conditions and attitudes for the use of the produced place-based knowledge in the master planning process. Based on these findings, we will define the critical conditions that allow PPGIS to act as a PSS system in master plan level and contribute changing the mainstream planning practices.

Brown, G. & Kyttä, M. (2014) Key issues and research priorities for public participation GIS (PPGIS): A synthesis based on empirical research. Applied Geography 46, 122-136. Kahila, M. (2013) SoftGIS Development Process as a Trading Zone: Challenges in Implementing a Participatory Planning. In A. Balducci and R. Mäntyselä (eds.), Urban Planning as a Trading Zone, Urban and Landscape Perspectives 13. Springer. Kyttä, M. (2011) SoftGIS methods in planning evaluation. In Hull, A. Alexander, E.R. Khakee, A. & Woltjer, J. (eds.) Evaluation for Participatory and Sustainable Planning. Routledge: London and New York, pp. 334 - 354. Kahila, M. & Kyttä, M. (2009) SoftGIS as a bridge builder in collaborative urban planning. In Geertman, S. & Stillwell, J. (2009) eds.



Planning Support Systems: Best Practices and New Methods. Springer, pp. 389 – 411. Kyttä, M. Broberg, A. Tzoulas, T. & Snabb, K. (2013) Towards contextually sensitive urban densification: location-based softGIS knowledge revealing perceived residential environmental quality. Landscape and Urban Planning, Vol 113, May 2013, 30-46.

Sustainable development by means of a collaborative planning framework, the case of Municipal Housing in Guatemala City

Jose Morales, Johannes Flacke, Javier Martinez

University of Twente, Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation, Netherlands,

j.a.morales@utwente.nl

Previous growth trends and planning approaches in Latin American cities are now being shifted towards denser developments and inclusive planning. In Guatemala City, larger expansion takes place in form of sprawl. Housing is identified as a key urban shaper to address a vision of sustainable development. The municipality intends to promote such projects within stakeholder's associative schemes. However, structured frameworks and methods for collaborative planning, as a mean of co-evolution of the different stakeholder' interests, are still not fully defined. This research conceptualized sustainability in urban environments and its implications in planning for sustainable housing development. A collaborative framework was designed and implemented within an analytical and communicative planning support system to identify and assess sites for municipal housing development. Spatial Multi Criteria Evaluation (SMCE) methods were used as the core analytical method and geo visualisation techniques for the communicative aspect. Results show that the different methodologies applied can offer an effective and transparent support to inform the planning process. Still, in addressing the sites assessment for municipal housing project from a multi-dimensional perspective, strong discussions should be stimulated in order to strength the decision-making process in collaborative environments.

Camagni, R. (1998). Sustainable urban development : definition and reasons for research programme. In: International Journal of Environmental Pollutin, 10(1998)1, pp. 6-26. Jenkins, P., Smith, H., Wang, Y.P. (2007). Urban development and housing in Latin America Planning and Housing in the Rapidly Urbanising World (pp. 235-265). London: Routledge. Malczewski, J. (1999). GIS and multicriteria decision analysis. New York etc.: Wiley & Sons. Sharifi, M. A., & Zucca, A. (2009). Integrated planning and decision support systems : concepts and application to a site selection problem. Spatial decision support for urban and environmental planning : a collection of case studies / editor D. Geneletti, A. Abdullah. - Sengalor Adrul Ehsan : Arah, pp. 5-31.



**TRACK 8: TRANSPORT PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY:
INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING, ROOM 116, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: LUCA BERTOLINI**

Transparency in Public Private Partnerships: A case study on highway development in India

Chandrima Mukhopadhyay

Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, India

chandrima.mukhopadhyay@ncl.ac.uk

Public Private Partnership (PPP) offers an innovative framework of accountability in comparison to traditional public sector procurement model (Flyvbjerg et al, 2003). Transparency is one of the four components of the framework. Whereas theoretically PPP calls for restricted transparency, policy makers have recently raised their voices for improved transparency of public infrastructure delivery process throughout the project cycle. But the question arises what transparency is and what does it do? This research offers a nested framework of transparency to understand the concept both in depth and breadth, drawing on the literature of decision-making in mega projects (Flyvbjerg et al, 2003), PPP (Siemiatycki, 2007) and transparency (Florini, 2007; Stiglitz, 2003; Sen, 1999). Evidences from three highway projects from a region called Jharkhand, one of the most corrupt regions in India assure transparency must be improved in order to assure public interest is protected in decision-making in public infrastructure delivery.

Florini, A. (2007). Introduction: The Battle Over Transparency. The right to know: Transparency for an open world. New York, Chichester, West Sussex, Columbia University Press: 1–16.

Flyvbjerg, B., et al. (2003).

Megaprojects and risk: An anatomy of ambition, Cambridge Univ Pr. Sen, A. (1999). Development as freedom.

New York, Random House Inc. Siemiatycki, M. (2007). "What's the secret? Confidentiality in planning infrastructure using public/private partnerships." Journal of the American Planning Association 73: 388-403.

Stiglitz, J. E. (2003). "On Liberty, the Right to Know, and Public Discourse: The Role." Globalizing rights: the Oxford Amnesty lectures 1999: 115.

Reactions of residents to Highway Project Proposals: Exploring the Role of Information Provision

Marije Hamersma, Eva Heinen, Jos Arts, Taede Tillema

University of Groningen, Netherlands

m.hamersma@rug.nl

One of the ways to increase residents' acceptance of highway project may be information provision by the project organization about the project proposal. Nevertheless this assumed relationship has never been empirically studied. This paper aims to investigate the relationship between project organization information provision and residents' expectations about the proposal by use of a questionnaire among residents living close to two announced highway project proposals in the Netherlands. Results show that residents who collected information via a project organization have slightly more positive expectations than the ones collecting other information sources, via a mediating role of information satisfaction. Although information provided by the project organization significantly contributes to information satisfaction, a lot of variance in information satisfaction remains unexplained. Moreover, although information satisfaction is of influence, other contextual factors are more important in explaining residential expectations. No differences in the influence of project organization information were found for people who seek more information i.e. people living closer to the highway and higher educated, or between the different project locations. From a practical perspective, providing project organisation information indeed seems to result in more positive expectations. Nevertheless, as we find differences in information seeking and in information satisfaction, further research into differences in information preferences is worthwhile.



Healey, P. (1997). *Collaborative Planning: Shaping Places in Fragmented Societies*. UBC Press, Vancouver. Dear, M. (1992). *Understanding and overcoming the NIMBY syndrome*. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 58(3), 288-300. Aeschbacher, M. (2006). *The acronym NIMBY, Its use in the scientific literature about facility siting*. *ETH-NSSI Semesterarbeit*, 50(6). Wright, S. (1993). *Citizen information levels and grassroots opposition to new hazardous waste sites: are Nimby'ists informed?* *Waste Management*, 13, 253-259.

Data availability and ex-post project evaluations: A case study of the Post-Opening Project Evaluation (POPE) scheme in the UK Highways Agency

Morten Skou Nicolaisen, Patrick Arthur Driscoll

Aalborg University, Denmark

mortenn@plan.aau.dk

There have been a number of studies conducted by national auditing authorities, lending institutions, and researchers of ex-ante/ex-post evaluations of transportation projects in the rail and road sectors within the past three decades, many of which point to data availability as a major barrier to uncovering the possible causal mechanisms that may explain under- or over-estimated cost and demand forecasts (Bain, 2009; Flyvbjerg, 2007). This paper presents a descriptive analysis of the Post-Opening Project Evaluation scheme that has been in use within the UK Highways Agency since 2002, detailing the precise mechanisms by which the evaluation schemes create more robust chains of evidence through the use of standardized systems of monitoring and evaluation at one-year, five-year, and ten-year intervals of major road projects within the UK. Through a detailed assessment of 80 individual POPE reports, two meta-analyses, and project control framework documentation, the authors conclude that although there is a clear trend towards better availability of ex-ante and ex-post data, there are still significant gaps in a number of areas including: tracking changes in project scope, model specification/validation, accounting for changes in land use within model runs, levels of induced travel demand, and insufficient monitoring and data collection of the effects of projected and actual mitigation measures for a number of environmental indicators such as biodiversity, noise, and CO2 emissions. Finally, the paper also addresses some of the blind spots that arise from a strict focus on traditional assessment tools such as cost/benefit assessments, traffic models, and Environmental Statements, given that even if the available transport planning tools become more accurate and more precise, that does not necessarily imply that the transport options that are funded and built are the most desirable from a societal standpoint.

Bain, R. 2009. 'Error and optimism bias in toll road traffic forecasts'. *Transportation* 36(5): 469–482. Flyvbjerg, B., M.K.S. Holm, and S.L. Buhl. 2005. 'How (in)accurate are demand forecasts in public works projects?: The case of transportation'. *Journal of the American Planning Association* 71(2): 131–146. Næss, P., M.S. Nicolaisen, and A. Strand. 2012. 'Traffic Forecasts ignoring induced demand: a shaky fundament for cost-benefit analyses'. *European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research* 12(3). van Wee, B. 2007. 'Large infrastructure projects: a review of the quality of demand forecasts and cost estimations'. *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design* 34(4): 611–625.



Environmental Impact Assessment in urban transport planning: Process-related barriers and solutions in Spanish practice

Julio Soria-Lara, Luca Bertolini, Marco te Brömmelstroet

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

j.a.sorialara@uva.nl

A reduction of negative environmental impacts in transport planning is thought to be decisive in promoting sustainable development outcomes in our cities (Givoni and Banister, 2013). This requires that transport planning assess the performance of projects based on insights from the environmental assessment field. One of the most representative tools associated with environmental assessment is the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). EIA evaluates the effects likely to arise from major projects significantly affecting the environment. With this it aims to supply decision-makers with an indication of the likely environmental consequences of their actions (Jay et al, 2007). Although widely used in many countries, the effectiveness of EIA for evaluating transport projects is also contested. Research on EIA and related instruments reveals technical and process-related barriers that limit their effectiveness (Fischer, 2003). EIA developers have traditionally focused more on solving technical problems of the EIA (i.e. the measurement of environmental effects) than on process-related issues (i.e. the role of the EIA in the planning process, and the interaction between EIA developers and transport planners). It seems however questionable that technical improvements will be enough to solve the effectiveness problems of EIA. This research aims to gain insight into how the EIA is experienced in the Spanish planning context. It offers more in-depth knowledge about the relation between technical and process-related problems of EIA in the field of urban transport planning. While the research acknowledges that there is a multitude of actors involved in the EIA process, it focuses on exploring the existing barriers and opportunities from the perceptions of the two main involved professional groups; EIA-developers and urban transport planners. Through a web-based survey we define the nature and estimate the importance of process-related barriers to the effective use of the EIA in urban transport planning, as well as identify potential ways for overcoming them.

Fischer TB (2003) "Strategic environmental assessment in post-modern times" Journal of Environmental Impact Assessment Review, 23, 155-170 Givoni, M and Banister, D. (Eds.). (2013). Moving Towards Low Carbon Mobility. Edward Elgar Publishing. Jay S, Jones C, Slinn P and Wood C (2007) "Environmental impact assessment: retrospect and prospect" Journal of Environmental Impact Assessment Review, 27, 287 – 300



**TRACK 9: FOOD, ENERGY AND URBAN METABOLISM:
ENERGY, ROOM 033, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: GERNOT STÖGLEHNER**

District heating networks in the framework of spatial planning

Joke Vansteenbrugge, Greet Van Eetvelde

University of Ghent, Belgium

joke.vansteenbrugge@ugent.be

The way to a more sustainable energy future is running over a transition process that drives change in our views and actions on renewables, emissions and efficiencies. The interaction between energy and space evolves in this transition, with district heating taking up a growing role. Distributed (renewable) energy generation, the reuse of waste and excess heat significantly contributes to the sustainable energy system, but more than the former it is constrained by spatial dependencies. In contrast to North and East European countries, Flanders has a highly centralised energy production profile. When focusing on thermal energy, decentralised supply such as district heating and cooling is rare. Adding to the poor transportability of heat and the high investment cost of network infrastructure, spatial factors such as proximity and density of heat demand play an important role. Meanwhile acknowledging the need for an integral approach, this paper explores the relationship between district heating and spatial planning. Via heat mapping, areas with sufficient heat demand are located and investigated for their spatial potential. First a linear heat density map is drawn and subsequently the preliminary district heating potential is represented in a heat tariff map. The latter proves to be prospective for screening district heating projects by network administrators.

[1] European Commission, Europe 2020 – a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, communication from the commission, Brussels, 2010 [2] Lund, H. Möller, B. Mathiesen BV and Dyrelund, A. The role of district heating in future renewable energy systems. Energy, Vol 35(3), pp. 1381-1390, March 2010. [3]

Implementing the Go SOLAR Broward project: Insights and Evaluations from Complexity Theory

Stephanie Reed

Florida Atlantic University, United States

reeds2013@fau.edu

The Go SOLAR Broward Rooftop Challenge, operated through the Broward County Florida government, seeks to increase the adoption of rooftop photovoltaic (PV) systems by reducing market barriers. It is funded by the Department of Energy SunShot Initiative grant, which seeks to “enable widespread, large-scale adoption of solar across America by making solar energy systems cost-competitive with other forms of energy by the end of the decade”. Phase I focused on reducing the “soft” costs and time of PV installation via a pre-approved design online permitting application. A year after the website launch, an online PV application has yet to be approved. This paper analyzes the co-evolutionary process of network engagement of the actors (city/county governments, solar businesses, financial institutions, residents, the utility company, etc.) to identify critical barriers to entry framed in terms of complexity theory models of collaborative governance illustrated by Innes & Booher (2010). Phase II is ongoing, but preliminary analysis revealed a need for: clearer funding mechanisms of material costs; measurable goals based on market and environmental analysis; and a means of measuring citizens’ changes in attitude. By analyzing case studies and best management practices (BMPs) through the lenses of collaborative governance, this paper identifies strategies to inform practice.

Innes, J.E. & D.E. Booher. 2010. Planning with Complexity. New York: Routledge. SunShot Initiative: Mission, Vision and Goals (31 Dec 2013). http://www1.eere.energy.gov/solar/sunshot/mission_vision_goals.html



Welcome to GoSOLAR Broward Rooftop Solar Challenge (31 Dec 2013)

<https://www.broward.org/gogreen/gosolar/Pages/Default.aspx>

Co-evolution urbanization model driven by knowledge complex

Yunsheng Su¹, Zhiqiang Wu²

¹International Green Campus Alliance / Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute, China, ²Tongji University, China, China

pipek@126.com

In the substitutive mechanism of fossil fuel energy, there is always a lack of thinking on spatial policy and mechanism which is significant for the transition from fossil fuel energy city to neo energy city. In this paper, the author proposes that the consumption of energy can positively promote the evolution and hierarchy of city with various energy consumption mechanisms. In the ecological civilization era, universities will grow into the innovation center as the substitution of government, churches or enterprises of traditional times, which will lead the development of the whole city. What's more, the center of university town will be a high density knowledge complex that connects with the surrounding areas via public transportation system. Surrounding residents are encouraged to collect and sell energy in exchange for information and knowledge, which, as a whole, is going to be a self-support and co-evolution system. With the collaborative work of citizens, society, enterprises and government, this ideal model will solve issues of developing countries such as pollution, energy, poverty, education, housing and employment in one generation period.

Droege, P. 2008. Urban energy transition: From fossil fuels to renewable power. Amsterdam: Elsevier. Foster, J.B. 2012. The planetary rift and the new human exemptionalism: a political-economic critique of ecological modernization theory. Organization & Environment 25(3), pp. 211-237. Caragliu, A. et al. 2009. Smart Cities in Europe, Serie Research Memoranda 0048, VU University Amsterdam, Faculty of Economics, Business Administration and Econometrics. Mclaughlin, P. 2012. Ecological modernization in evolutionary perspective. Organization & Environment 25(2), pp. 178-196.

Toward structural parameters for energy efficient cities

Azadeh Mashayekhi, Stephen Read, Roberto Rocco

Technical University of Delft, Netherlands

a.mashayekhi@tudelft.nl

Europe is going through a great social, economic and environmental period of transition. The changes the EU is currently undergoing have been causing increased awareness about sustainable development, natural resources use and energy efficiency on the agenda at the European level of policy making. However after more than forty years of the series of 'Earth Summit' conferences under UN Environmental program (UNEP) such as Rio 1992, Rio+5, Johannesburg 2002, Copenhagen climate summit 2009, Earth Summit 2012, the path towards sustainable development has not yet been clarified and is far from being achieved. Virtually all cities share concerns for the state of their environmental outlook. The relatively new problem of planning for urban energy efficiency emerges in this transition process. This will require substantial and concerted shifts in social-cultural, economic and environmental subsystems of cities. This paper presents a critical review of the literature on the context of urban energy efficiency and particularly on the 'structural' aspects of this issue. Our aim is to understand the larger context for planning for energy efficiency in Europe and clarify what the substantive content of planning for sustainability is. This means also understanding the functional-structural nature of urban energy regimes on which planning acts. Moreover this paper seeks literature to build up an understanding of what makes the city



of today structurally unsustainable. The paper outlines crucial background issues in relation to energy efficiency and begins to outline a framework for further studies.

Beatley, T. 2003, "Planning for Sustainability in European Cities: A Review of Practices in Leading Cities," In The sustainable urban development reader, S. M. Wheeler & T. Beatley, eds., London: Routledge, pp. 249-258.

Château, B. and Rossetti di Valdalbero, C. (Eds.), 2011, World and European Energy and Environment Transition Outlook, WETO-T, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2011

J. Rotmans et al., 2000, "Visions for a sustainable Europe", Futures, issue 32, p. 809–831



**TRACK 10: PLANNING IN STRESSFUL PLACES:
UNDERSTANDING STRESS, IMPROVING RESILIENCE, ROOM 119, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: JON COAFFEE**

Planning for Resilience to Multiple Stressors – operationalising the theory of social-ecological resilience through green infrastructure planning

Mick Lennon

University College Dublin, Ireland

michael.lennon@ucd.ie

Stresses present in different forms and call for subtly different responses. Conventional modes of planning seek to render such stressors manageable by administering them discretely. This has generally resulted in a segregated approach to spatial planning wherein functional delineations have become institutionally 'sedimented' within planning authorities (flood risk management, open space demand, biodiversity protection etc). This 'silo mentality' foregrounds efficiency at the expense of flexibility and restricts the scope for interdisciplinary collaboration. Consequently, it impedes a holistic social-ecological perspective on resilience by limiting adaptive potential. This paper aims to explore innovative ways in which planning practice can facilitate greater social-ecological resilience when planning in stressful places. With this in mind, the paper poses four interrelated questions: (1) What does social-ecological resilience mean? (2) Why plan for social-ecological resilience? (3) What does planning for social-ecological resilience entail? (4) What does planning for social-ecological resilience look like in practice? The paper responds to these questions through an analysis of how an Irish local authority has sought to overcome the limitations of traditional planning approaches by innovatively employing the 'green infrastructure' (GI) concept in developing policy and design ideas for the urban periphery of Dublin City. Drawing on documentary and interview material, the paper appraises the transformative potential of the GI planning approach by investigating its capacity to facilitate horizontal integration between different planning authority departments, deliver connected multifunctional spaces and cater for ecological conservation while concurrently facilitating sensitive urban development.

A framework for urban planning to reduce disaster risks

Alan March, Jorge Leon

University of Melbourne, Australia

alanpm@unimelb.edu.au

Disasters are an increasingly urban phenomenon, reflecting negative manifestations of the interactions between human settlements and the natural world. Disaster risk reduction (DRR), a newer manifestation of emergency management planning, is a field of activity that is increasingly linked with the processes of urban planning. Urban planning has a long history of interacting with and integrating the range of other disciplines and practices that relate to the functioning of cities and regions. This paper argues that the integration or otherwise of urban planning with DRR can be understood in terms of six main functional elements that occur within both fields of activity. DRR is made up of various fields that include science, research in disasters, and emergency agencies. Meaningful integration of urban planning and disaster risk reduction (DRR) is needed as there is increasing realisation of the inter-relations between the nature of human settlements and disaster risks. The framework set out in this paper provides a mechanism to understand and critically assess the ways that integration of urban planning and disaster risk reduction might occur. Planning is aimed at improving the spatial and functional organisation of human settlements cities and regions. Its origins are in a range of traditions that include health, law, design, social reform and economic development. Accordingly, it has a well established range of legislative, agency, governmental and professional bases, providing legitimacy and frameworks for action. DRR, a much



newer tradition, is typically a development from emergency management traditions. Because of this, its systems are often biased towards response to disaster events, such as flood, fires and storms. DRR's future success requires integrating action affecting risk factors prior to events, such as those relating to urban planning. This paper sets out six categories demonstrating convergences and tensions between urban planning and DRR, used to critically understand the possibilities and pitfalls of integrating these disciplines.

Albrechts, L. 2006. Bridge the gap: From spatial planning to strategic projects. European Planning Studies, 14, 1487-1500. Beck, U. 2009. World at Risk, Cambridge, Polity. Godschalk, D. R., Kaiser, E. J. & Berke, P. R. 1998. Integrating Hazard Mitigation and Local Land use Planning. In: Burby, R. J. (ed.) Cooperating with Nature. Confronting Natural hazards with Landuse Planning for Sustainable Communities. Washington, D.C.: Joseph Henry Press. Hall, P. G. & Tewdwr-Jones, M. 2011. Urban and regional planning, Abingdon, Oxon, England ; New York, Routledge. UNISDR 2007. Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. Geneva: United Nations.

Disaster governance for resilience: A post-earthquake Christchurch case-study

Melanie Bakema¹, Constanza Parra¹, Philip McCann¹, Paul Dalziel², Caroline Saunders²

¹University of Groningen, Netherlands, ²Lincoln University, New Zealand

m.m.bakema@ruq.nl

Although disasters impact all aspects of society, there is a social vacuum in international protocols for disaster management as they privilege a technocratic-oriented approach which proves insufficient when systems are overwhelmed. In this paper we focus on disaster governance as a multi-level and interdisciplinary approach to enhance the understanding of post-disaster recovery processes. The objective is to examine governance practices for creating resilient disaster-prone areas, based on insights from Christchurch, New Zealand. We first draw theoretical connections between the concepts of institutions, governance, resilience and disasters. Following a social-ecological systems type of perspective, we present the approach that disasters can best be understood when studying them in integration with their institutional and governance context, and when looking at them as being the result of the interactions between nature and society. This framework for disaster governance allows us to understand the shift in disaster studies from disaster management towards governance and that enables multi-level and multi-actor collaboration highlighting long-term recovery processes. With a case-study of post-earthquake Christchurch we empirically test our theoretical framework by exploring the role of institutional systems in guaranteeing post-disaster recovery towards resilience. We conclude with reflections on governance responsibilities of actors on multiple levels.

Acemoglu, D. & Robinson, J.A. (2013), Why Nations Fail. The Origins of Power, Prosperity and Poverty. Profile Books LTD, London, UK. Davoudi, S. (2012), Resilience: A Bridging Concept or a Dead End? Planning Theory and Practice, 13, 299-307. Ostrom, E. (2012), The Future of the Commons. Beyond Market Failure and Government Regulation. The Institute of Economic Affairs, London, UK. Rodrik, D. (2007), One Economics, Many Recipes. Globalization, Institutions, and Economic Growth. Princeton University Press, Oxfordshire, USA. Tierney, K. (2012), Disaster Governance: Social, Political and Economic Dimensions. Annual Review of Environmental Resources, 37, 341-363.

Approaches in the education and practice of risk mitigation planning

Murat Balamir

Middle East Technical University, Turkey

murat.balamir@gmail.com



Three distinct sources of inspiration and bases of argument seem to prevail today that justify the accommodation of a comprehensive approach to risk analyses and mitigation methods in schools of planning as well as in channels of planning practice. These could be briefly described in material, knowledge/ theory, and policy terms. Observations in real life manifest an increased (actual and potential) loss of societies due natural events. Rising interest in 'risk society' and sociological structures of vulnerabilities in the neo-liberal climate is a second area of intellectual motivation. Thirdly, international policy objectives gravitate more and more on issues of DRR since 1990s. As a survey of institutions granting degrees in DRR indicate, planning schools represent today a minute sample. Same conditions could be observed in the practice of risk mitigation, as recruitments in most national and international organizations, planners represent only a minority group. Yet no other professional occupation perhaps is closer to the exercises of inference in 'colonizing future' of complex systems within a spatial context. Two avenues of remedial challenge could be developed for this state of affairs. A comprehensive approach for the revision of curricula in planning schools is necessary to reinstate planners' status in theoretical and research efforts, as well as in teaching, professional practice and official policy development services. AESOP could have a vital role and obligations in this task. On the other hand, the development of a special system of incentives could be operative besides the market system for the adoption of extensive adoption and practice of risk management. As international authorities are currently contemplating the structuring of post-2015 policies, planners could have a powerful contribution to make.

Planning Education Reports of AESOP Inventories of Academic Activities related to DRR

**TRACK 11: INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE PLANNING:****COMPARATIVE PLANNING: INSTITUTIONS AND PLANNING CULTURES, ROOM 103, JULY 10 2014,****11.00-12.30****SESSION CHAIR: DOMINIC STEAD****Emerging planning cultures in Italy. Driving forces and disciplinary foundations of innovation of urban planning**

Bruno Zanon

University of Trento, Italy

bruno.zanon@unitn.it

The concept of 'planning culture' is being used to frame the approaches and practices of planning. It regards the 'planning style', or the 'model of professional practice', and it reflects how territorial and urban organization problems are constructed and addressed – in the diverse countries and regions – by combining technical knowledge and political leadership. The concept makes it possible to highlight the drivers of action, the technical expertise required, and the consensus mechanisms connected to local societal attitudes, values and mindsets. The paper, after an insight into the concept of planning culture, and taking into account the motivations for planning, analyses how planning cultures in Italy are evolving, considering the role of the planning discipline (addressing new issues and making use of a variety of methods and tools), the change in the institutional organisation (reflecting processes of territorial governance re-scaling), as well as the new political orientations (with the affirmation of neo-liberalism trends, in particular). Notwithstanding a stable national legal framework, new regional planning systems have been defined, and new practices are going to be consolidated. The traditional 'urbanistica' (focused on urban design and land-use rights assignment) is being replaced by new approaches and tools, which extensively adopt dialogical methods and contractualism, but on fragile theoretical bases and making use of provisional operational instruments. The analysis developed allows to highlight the social values and attitudes (what is considered 'public interest'), the technical expertise (the role of planners vs. politicians), the decisional processes (how consensus is built) which are conveyed by the planning discipline and the legal provisions.

- Alexander, E. R. (2002) *The Public Interest in Planning: From Legitimation to Substantive Plan Evaluation*, *Planning Theory*, 1(3), pp. 226- 249. - Campbell, H. & Marshall, R. (2002) *Justification for Planning Utilitarianism's Bad Breath? A Re-Evaluation of the Public Interest*, *Planning Theory*, 1(2), pp. 163–187. - Friedmann, J. (2005) *Globalization and the emerging culture of planning*, *Progress in Planning*, 64, pp. 183–234. - Knieling, J., Othengrafen, F. (ed.) (2009a), *Planning Cultures in Europe. Decoding Cultural Phenomena in Urban and Regional Planning*, Ashgate. - Sanyal, B. (ed.) (2005) *Comparative Planning Cultures*, London and New York: Routledge.

The cultural dimension in comparative planning researchFrank Othengrafen¹, Mario Reimer²¹Leibniz University Hannover, Germany, ²ILS – Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development, Germanyf.othengrafen@web.de

Spatial planning combines multiple, overlapping policy processes; it pursues manifold and competing objectives and rationales which are bound to specific local (cultural) contexts; and it employs certain doctrines or paradigms concerning spatial patterns, future developments, and the longer term legitimacy of planning action. This helps to explain the widespread desire to study and understand spatial planning practices in different countries and contexts (e.g., Reimer et al. 2014), to identify planning rationales, and to contribute to a better



understanding among member states by the exploration of potential policy transfers. Even if comparative studies contributed to compare spatial planning in terms of legality, certainty, forms of state organisation, and administrative structures (e.g., CEC 1997; Davies 1984; Healey & Williams 1993; Newman & Thornley 1996; Williams 1984), they do not provide a systematic compilation of how spatial planning is affected by localised contexts, i.e. the unexpressed points of view, traditions, paradigms, cognitive frames, and philosophies that underlie the ‘technical knowledge’ of spatial planning. As other academic disciplines, such as political science, public administration or organizational culture, already emphasised the cultural dimension in comparative studies with regard to, for example, administrative cultures, policy styles and behavioral patterns, it is the aim of this paper to analyse and discuss the merits of these approaches for the comparative study of spatial planning practices. On basis of the theoretical approaches of political cultures and comparative politics (Almond & Verba 1963; Berg-Schlosser & Müller-Rommel 2003; Inglehart & Welzel 2005; etc.), organisational or administrative culture (Aberbach, Putnam & Rockman 1982; Faust 2003; Richardson & van Waarden 1995) and cultural theory (Douglas 1982; Hofstede 2001; Gullestrup 2006; Schein 2004), the paper will then derive a conceptual framework for the systematic analysis of planning cultures and practices.

Almond, G.A. & Verba, S. (1965). The Civic Culture. Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Company. Faust, T. (2003). Organisationskultur und Ethik: Perspektiven für öffentliche Verwaltungen. Berlin: Tenea. Othengafen, F. & Reimer, M. (2013). The embeddedness of planning in cultural contexts: theoretical foundations for the analysis of dynamic planning cultures. Environment and Planning A, 45, 1269-1284. Schein, E.H. (2004). Organizational culture and leadership. Third edition. San Francisco, CA, Jossey-Bass.

Innovative processes of metropolitan governance: The Lisbon region in a comparative analysis

Rui Florentino

Lisbon University, Portugal

ruiflorentino@gmail.com

The institutional mark and the planning practices are the principal dimensions for improving the metropolitan governance, as it was presented by Patsy Healey (1997), Willem Salet (2003) and Michal Neuman (2006), among many others. In particular, these processes should respond to the running governance challenges, at the local, regional and national levels. Despite their growing relevance in the global scenario, even how, many capital regions don't have a remarkable experience on the metropolitan governance. But how are they facing those challenges? Regarding the European South West capital regions, what are the main differences in their currently governance model? In the debate about these questions, this paper proposes an applied framework, addressed to the main problems of a metropolitan governance analysis. Through a comparative case study methodology, twelve variables were qualitatively measured, concerning the regions of Lisbon, Madrid, Barcelona and Paris. The discussion finds a natural tendency to balance, between the efforts on those two major variables of the metropolitan governance system, which does not prevent different paths to register: for exemple, Ile-de-France has developed good initiatives in the technical processes, which then require some adjustments in the political mark, while Madrid had in recent years “less activity”, in result of his institutional stability. The Portuguese capital region maybe stays in an “intermediate position”, with a dynamic evolution that is difficult to predict. But according to that argument, it's possible to admit that his processes can gradually lead to small improvements in this governance system, with his own path, implementing actions that must respect, in particular, the geography of the territory.

FLORENTINO, Rui (2011) Procesos innovadores de gobierno y ordenación del territorio. La región metropolitana de Lisboa en perspectiva comparada, PhD thesis, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid. HEALEY, Patsy (1997) Collaborative Planning. Shaping Places in Fragmented Societies. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan. NEUMAN, Michael (2006) 'La gobernanza regional metropolitana. Grandes redes institucionales y fenómenos de multiescala' en Urban nº 11. Madrid: DUyOT, ETSA, UPM. ROJAS, Eduardo; CUADRADO-ROURA, Juan R.;



FERNÁNDEZ GÜELL, José Miguel (eds) (2005) Gobernar las metrópolis. Washington: Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo. SALET, William; THORNLEY, Andy; KREUKELS, Anton (eds) (2003) Metropolitan Governance and Spatial Planning. Comparative Case Studies of European City-Regions. London: Spon Press.



**TRACK 12: PLANNING EDUCATION:
EDUCATING FOR THE PLANNING PROFESSION, ROOM 114, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: ELA BABALIK-SUTCLIFFE**

Educating collaborative planners

Carla Oonk, Judith Gulikers

Wageningen University, Netherlands

carla.oonk@wur.nl

Aiming at effectively preparing planning students for a professional career within today's collaborative planning context, the authentic "Regional Learning Environment" (RLE) has been developed in The Netherlands to provide planning students with the possibility to work on real world planning problems in a realistic multi-actor context. In the RLE, students work in groups on interdisciplinary regional planning problems initiated by actors in the field. Solving the problem requires co-creation of new knowledge between students on the one hand, and researchers, policy makers, members of NGOs, entrepreneurs and/or citizens on the other hand. The end result is of value for the external problem holder and contributes to regional development. A series of studies have recently been carried out to find evidence for the effectiveness of the RLE for planning students' competence development. Both the development of professional expertise and eight generic competencies e.g. customer-oriented acting and collaborating, are examined per RLE. Additional GLM analyses compared the effects of RLEs varying on three typical learning environment characteristics that are expected to strengthen planning competence development i.e. working in multidisciplinary (versus mono-disciplinary) student-groups, working with a high (versus a low) level of stakeholder collaboration and high (versus a low) coaching intensity. The first study in this series (Oonk et al, submitted) showed, using paired t-tests, differences in number of developed competencies, and absolute growth and effect size of competence development across different RLEs. GLM analyses showed that the typical learning environment characteristics positively influenced these effects. This replication study, as presented at the conference, adds evidence to the impact of RLEs, and their typical learning environment characteristics, on the development of planning competencies. The series of studies contribute to an effective design of this authentic learning environment as part of current planning curricula.

Balassiano, K. 2011. "Tackling 'Wicked Problems' in Planning Studio Courses." Journal of Planning Education and Research 31 (4): 449-460. Khaled, A., Gulikers, J., Tobi, H., Biemans, H., Oonk, C., & Mulder, M. (in press.). Exploring the Validity and Robustness of Competency Self-reports for Cross-level Evaluation in Competence-based Education. Journal of Psychoeducational Assessment. Long, J. 2012b. "State of the Studio: Revisiting the Potential of Studio Pedagogy in U.S.-Based Planning Programs." Journal of Planning Education and Research 32: 431. Oonk, C., Gulikers, J.T.M. & M.Mulder. submitted. Educating Collaborative Planners: the Learning Potential of Multi-Actor Regional Learning Environments for Planning Education Sletto, B. 2010. "Educating Reflective Practitioners: Learning to Embrace the Unexpected through Service Learning." Journal of Planning Education and Research 29 (4): 403-415.

Planning studio on demand? - Limits and merits of municipality-university cooperation in planning education

Gerhard Kienast, Uwe Altrock

School of Architecture, Urban Planning and Landscape Architecture, University of Kassel, Germany

kienast@asl.uni-kassel.de

Planning studios cover a wide array of subjects and provide instructors with a great variety of possibilities. Recent scholarship on planning studios describes a wide range of experiences, including advocacy and service learning (Roakes / Norris-Tirrell, 2000; Balassiano, 2011; Balassiano / West, 2012; Sletto, 2013; Winkler, 2013). While studio pedagogy in the US has long lost its dominant role in planning education and today is mainly used



as a way to provide a synthetic experience toward the end of the program (Long, 2012), in most German-speaking planning schools, studio formats are considered the backbone of both graduate and undergraduate programs. As a background for a case study of municipality-university cooperation at the authors' home institution, this paper firstly provides an overview of the German educational landscape in planning, the objectives and formats of studio pedagogy, the curricula of selected planning schools and their approach towards real planning tasks. This information is based on an analysis of study regulations, module descriptions and manuals available from the various institutions. In the following, typical constellations of city-university cooperation in planning studios are presented based on the authors' teaching experience in various planning schools as well as preliminary findings from interviews with lecturers, students and planning officials. Diverging expectations between the university and the municipality are discussed in terms of the range of issues and product logic, approach and timing dominant at either side. Further on, some preliminary findings regarding the communicative setting and the necessary ingredients for fruitful cooperation are put forward. It is argued that mutual benefits can be derived from a stable long-term cooperation, specialization on the part of university scholars and real life interventions carried out during the course of planning studios. This reflection is inspired by an agreement between the authors' home institution and their host city's planning department, arranging for biannual consultations and official suggestions for planning studios and students' theses. Hence, for the presentation of this paper and its future refinement, illustrative examples and the voices of studio participants, scholars and planning professionals will be added to widen the discussion.

Konieczek, M., Warning, H. and Besecke, A. 2011. Projekthandbuch. Berlin: Institut für Stadt- und Regionalplanung, TU Berlin.

Integrating community involvement skills in planning education

Andrea Frank, L. Sieh

Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Franka@cardiff.ac.uk

Community involvement in design and planning has become an important aspect of planning practice. The rationale for involving local stakeholders in development and planning of regeneration projects, open space improvements and so forth has been well rehearsed; scholars agree that such practices help deliver better decisions, build community, empower people and encourage democratic credibility. However, while public participation ranks high in the ethos of contemporary planning practice its implementation often fails to go beyond the perfunctory for a variety of reasons. For one, planners need to have the skills to involve the public. We argue that public participation skills – not just theory need to be embedded in planning curricula if community involvement practices are to become a valued standard in planning. From a pedagogical perspective this is not a trivial endeavour. This paper reviews and critically evaluates approaches of integrating public participation skills in planning curricula of RTP1 accredited programmes in the UK on the basis of selected case studies which feature practical learning opportunities including student-supported community involvement. In particular, we explore the value gained from collaborative university-community engagement for planning for the community partners and citizens as student learning should not come at the cost of citizens or jeopardise planning practice.

<L>Angotti, T. et al. 2011. Service-learning in design and planning. Oakland: New Village Press
Apostol, I. et. al. 2013. Flânerie between Net and Place: Promises and Possibilities for Participation in Planning. Journal of Planning Education and Research 33, 1:20-33.
Forsyth, A. et al. 2000. Service learning in an urban context: Implications for planning and design education. Journal of Architecture and Planning Research 17: 236-259.
Torres, J. 2012. Participation as Pedagogy of Complexity: Lessons from Two Design Projects with Children. Urban Design International 17, 1: 62-75.
Wates, N. 2000. The community planning handbook. London:



Earthscan.

Learning through communicating with the public

Martina Schretzenmayr, Simona Casaulta-Meyer

ETH Zurich, Switzerland

schretz@ethz.ch

In 2012 and 2013, the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, (ETH) Zurich, in collaboration with the Swiss Society of Engineers and Architects (SIA), organized a travelling exhibition on the theme Darum Raumplanung (Why We Need Planning), which was hosted by 35 Swiss cities over the last two years. Through this exhibition and its parallel events, such as guided tours, debates, and Web pages displaying the exhibition's content, we wanted to raise public awareness of our responsibility, both individual and collective, for our living spaces and the environment. Guided tours for adults, as well as for primary and secondary school students, were conducted by planning students and recent graduates of a master's program in planning.

Anne Shepherd (1998): Problem-Based Learning: A Bridge between Planning Education and Planning Practice, in: Journal of Planning Education and Research, Summer 1998, vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 348-357. Robert Freestone, Susan Thompson, and Peter Williams (2006): Student Experiences of Work-Based Learning in Planning Education, in: Journal of Planning Education and Research, December 2006; vol. 26, 2: pp. 237-249. Michael Gunder (2004): Shaping the Planner's Ego-Ideal: A Lacanian Interpretation of Planning Education, in: Journal of Planning Education and Research, March 2004; vol. 23, 3: pp. 299-311.



**TRACK 13: ETHICS & JUSTICE IN PLANNING:
ETHICS AND PLANNING THEORY (1), ROOM 136, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: PAOLA BRIATA**

What Cordelia lacks of. The ethical dilemma of authenticity in the planning practices of reasoning in public.

Francesco Lo Piccolo Giulia Bonafede

University of Palermo, Italy

francesco.lopiccolo@unipa.it

Given the significance of planning public argumentation, that is 'reasoning in public', in ways in which it is possible to recognize the diversity of perspectives and the complexity of many issues faced, this paper faces the question of how to deal with this issue in political and social contexts where the notion of (substantial) democracy faces several obstacles in its way. Due to our context-based research work field (and place where we live), we experienced significant difficulties in applying normative principles which are nurtured by promises on behalf of deliberative democracy. Consequently the paper raises the following questions: 1. how to practice this normative ideal in those contexts or situations in which the 'reasoning in public' arena is a mere deceitful pretence, or in some occasions there is no 'reasoning in public' at all; 2. how to practice this normative ideal when some (individuals or groups) are excluded from the 'reasoning in public' process, due to their (citizenship, social or cultural) status; 3. how to develop this in contexts where insincerity is the rule, and where the gap (and the imbalance in role) between the public arena and the 'closed rooms' of power and the (most powerful) elites is so huge. In order to do so, we will use a Shakespearean character, Cordelia, as metaphor of some theoretical dilemmas in the theory-practice relations, in order to enhance the difference between formal and substantial democracy. In short, the tragedy of King Lear reveals that planning is not just assigning pieces of land, but recognizing or denying citizenship, as a result of sincere or insincere speeches in public reasoning. The paper will develop some theoretical concepts of Hanna Arendt (1958, 2005 and 1948, 2004) and Foucault (2009) to discuss the ethical dilemma of authenticity in the planning practices of reasoning in public.

Arendt, H. (1951) (Revised ed. 2004) The Origins of Totalitarianism. New York: Schocken. Arendt, H. (1958) The Human Condition. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press. Arendt, H. (2005) The Promise of Politics. New York: Schocken Books. Foucault, M. (2009) Le Courage de la Vérité. Le Gouvernement de Soi et des Autres II. Cours au Collège de France 1983-1984. Paris: Seuil/Gallimard.

Inequality in a classless society? Reflections on the relationship between national identity and policy frames

Emma Fergusson

Auckland Council, New Zealand

emma.fergusson@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Aotearoa/New Zealand has long had a reputation as an egalitarian country. Developing as a British colony during the nineteenth century, the image of this place as a classless society and a 'social laboratory' for progressive policy was widely promulgated by early commentators on the emerging nation (Nolan, 2007, pp. 114-115). This characterisation of our national culture as fair and equitable persists to the present day, despite considerable evidence to the contrary: since 1984, socioeconomic inequality in Aotearoa/New Zealand has increased more rapidly than in any other O.E.C.D. country (St John and Wynd, 2008), and we are now the fourth most unequal society among that grouping (O.E.C.D., 2011). Inequality in Aotearoa/New Zealand is highly spatialised, with extremes of wealth and poverty clustered in specific localities. As a field that regulates our living environment and distributes community facilities and services, planning has an important role to play in reducing or exacerbating disadvantage. This paper proposes that the myth of egalitarianism continues to condition how we



write and speak about the issues of inequality and poverty in Aotearoa/New Zealand, including in planning policy.

Nolan, M. 2007. *The Reality and Myth of New Zealand Egalitarianism: Explaining the Pattern of a Labour Historiography at the Edge of Empires*. *Labour History Review*, 72, 113-134. OECD (2011) *Divided We Stand: Why Inequality Keeps Rising*. OECD Publishing [online]. Available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264119536-en> [Accessed 24 March 2012] Perry, B. 2012. *Household incomes in New Zealand: Trends in indicators of inequality and hardship 1982 to 2011*. St John, S. & Wynd, D. (eds.) 2008. *Left Behind: How Social and Income Inequalities Damage New Zealand Children*, Auckland: Child Poverty Action Group.

London and the UK Localism Act 2011: the challenges and limits of Neighbourhood Planning in a super-diverse metropolis

Claire Colomb

University College London, United Kingdom

c.colomb@ucl.ac.uk

In 2011 the UK government (a coalition of Conservatives and Liberal Democrats) passed the Localism Act, which marks a fundamental transformation of the planning system in England and Wales. As part of the Act, a new tier of planning – Neighbourhood Planning – has been established, with a view to ‘empower local communities’ through a decentralization of (some) planning decision-making from local government to neighbourhood-based community groups. The paper reviews the first developments in the process of neighbourhood planning in London since 2011 and asks whether such a form of planning has the potential to bring about more progressive, socially equitable forms of planning or on the contrary, to stir up inter-group conflicts and exclusionary forms of planning. The paper will analyse cases of neighbourhood planning in two Boroughs of North-East London, Haringey and Hackney. Based on a sociological perspective on public engagement in planning, I will argue that in the context of a metropolis like London, neighbourhood planning can often divide rather than unite ‘communities’. This is especially the case in a super-diverse and highly unequal city like London, where micro-diversity within neighbourhoods is such that the concept of a homogenous or potentially articulate and cohesive community rarely makes sense. In some cases, a dominant ‘local community’ with common class, ethnic or religious characteristics can actually use neighbourhood planning to further its particular interests in ways that can be exclusionary to those of other groups. In rare cases, there may be alliances of highly diverse lower and middle income groups in the process of neighbourhood planning, although such alliances are more likely to form outside of that process, in the shape of new urban social movements fighting against urban redevelopment and gentrification.

UK Parliament (2011) *The Localism Act (c. 20): Part 6, Chapter 3, Neighbourhood Planning*. Available online: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted>

Exception, citizenship and justice in planning

Erez Tzfadia

Sapir College, Israel

erezt@sapir.ac.il

The body of research on informality portrays informal planning as a method of urban poor and minorities to claim justice. Within this body, terms such as ‘deep democracy’, ‘insurgent citizenship’, ‘familiarization of space’, and ‘quiet encroachment of the ordinary’ describe the attempt of the poor / minorities for just city. A major question within this body of research focuses on the ability and the rule of planning to manage / tame the



informal (dis)order. Indeed, one of the main questions refers to the right of individuals and groups to exceptionally organize their spaces according to their abilities and cultural preferences. Exception is defined as an instance or case not conforming to the general rule of law and planning; that is to say, indicating individuals and groups as exceptional to the norm. Against the body of research on informality (as well as informal urbanism), in my paper I seek to distinguish between (a) individuals and groups who willingly become exceptions and (b) individuals and groups who are forcibly excepted by policy and planning practices. In other words, my aim is to examine the meanings of exceptions that are caused by spatial policy in general and planning in particular – against the fundamental assumptions of professional, scientific and objective modern planning. To that end, I examine the affiliations between 'exception' as political paradigm and two forms of rationalism: humanistic and instrumental. The humanistic rationalism should encapsulate and recognize exceptions as a form of justice in planning under conditions of socio-cultural diversity in urban areas. Instrumental rationalism (the inspiration of modern planning) conceals the production of exceptions (by will or by force). Yet, I argue, the coexistence of these two forms has resulted in political technologies of territorial and social control, that stratify society and citizenship.

Agamben, Giorgio, State of Exception, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005. Roy, Ananya, Urban Informality: Toward an Epistemology of Planning, Journal of the American Planning Association 71:2 (2005): 147-158. Yiftachel, Oren. "Theoretical Notes on 'Gray Cities': The Coming of Urban Apartheid?", Planning Theory 8:1 (2009): 88-100.



**TRACK 14: EVOLUTIONARY URBAN ECONOMY:
NETWORKS, SPATIAL PROXIMITY AND AGGLOMERATION ECONOMICS, ROOM 031, JULY 10 2014,
11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: CHARIS CHRISTODOULOU**

Temporary spatial proximity in a space of flows

Anna Growe

Freiburg University, Germany

anna.growe@geographie.uni-freiburg.de

The submitted abstract introduces a paper that systematizes two questions: How and why is temporary spatial proximity strategically used in processes of knowledge-based service production? Chosen examples of qualitative empirical work will support the argumentation. Interpretation and systematisation of the empirical results are based upon Castells' three layers of the space of flows. Although socio-economic processes today are supported by information and communication technologies, spatial concentration of economic actors can be proved empirically for many socio-economic functions, especially for knowledge-intensive work. This phenomenon is mainly explained by the importance of face-to-face contacts for the exchange of knowledge and the creation of knowledge-intensive services. However, it can be observed that many stakeholders do not necessarily communicate and cooperate most with other economic actors at the same location, but with partners, suppliers and external sources of information that are located in a spatial distance (long-distance collaboration) (Martin, Sunley 2003, Torre 2008). The basic criterion of temporary geographical proximity is that players are briefly physically in close spatial proximity and the interaction process is carried out personally. Having said this, it is obvious that economic agents have to invest in a limited co-location (temporary spatial proximity), for example by funding business trips, guest visits or exhibitions. Discussing the agglomeration paradigm from a new perspective is the aim of the presentation. During the presentation a focus is laid on the strategic use of temporary spatial proximity to exchange knowledge in business processes in which the genesis of new knowledge plays a central role. 1) The first question that will be addressed in the presentation, therefore, is how phases of temporary spatial proximity are embedded in the entire production process. 2) Build on this the second question is concerned with the aims that should be achieved by the creation of temporary spatial proximity.

Torre, A. (2008): On the Role Played by Temporary Geographical Proximity in Knowledge Transmission. In: Regional Studies 42 (6), 869–889. Martin, R.; Sunley, P. (2003): Deconstructing clusters: chaotic concept or policy panacea? In: Journal of Economic Geography 3 (1), 5–35.

Agglomeration economies shaping the spatial structure in German city regions?

Angelika Krehl¹, Stefan Siedentop, Hannes Taubenboeck, Michael Wurm

ILS – Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development, Germany

angelika.krehl@ils-forschung.de

The emergence of polycentric spatial structures has been an area of research since the late 1970s. However, despite a large number of studies from economics, urban geography, and planning science many questions remain more or less unanswered. Researchers widely agree that agglomeration economies play a key role when monocentric urban systems have gradually transformed into polycentric or dispersed patterns of economic activities. But how other factors such as governmental policies or infrastructure systems interact with economic forces is highly unclear. In this paper, we try to shed some light on the urban spatial structure of four selected German city regions. By looking at employment and employment in higher-order service sectors we try to find evidence for different agglomeration economies at work. Our results suggest that both employment types show



a concentrated spatial pattern but with quantitative and qualitative differences. These differences might be explained with agglomeration economies as well as influences from planning policies. Our findings for the German city regions are qualitatively similar to those for North America. However, there are fundamental differences with respect to magnitude and spatial manifestation. We conclude that agglomeration economies contribute to shaping the spatial structure but they are not solely responsible for this.

Ahlfeldt, G.M. and Wendland, N. (2013), "How polycentric is a monocentric city? Centers, spillovers and hysteresis", *Journal of Economic Geography*, Vol. 13 No. 1, pp. 53–83. Anas, A., Arnott, R. and Small, K.A. (1998), "Urban Spatial Structure", *Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol. 36 No. 3, pp. 1426–1464. Duranton, G. and Puga, D. (2004), "Micro-foundations of urban agglomeration economies", in Henderson, V. and Thisse, J.-F. (Eds.), *Handbook of Regional and Urban economics*, Vol. 4, Elsevier, Amsterdam. Glaeser, E.L., Kallal, H.D., Scheinkman, J.A. and Shleifer, A. (1992), "Growth in cities", *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 100 No. 6, pp. 1126–1152.

Spatial socio-economic polarisation in the Czech republic

Karel Maier

Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic

maier@fa.cvut.cz

The economic transformation of the 1990s in the Czech Republic as well as in other then post-communist countries triggered off a dramatic growth of economic disparities. The following decade of the 2000s witnessed the new spatial economic pattern to be stabilised. Moreover, increased mobility of people towards better jobs emphasised the preceding unequal growth. The national capitals started to develop as growth poles. Analysis proves dramatic change on national, regional and local levels; both in the quantitative (population, GDP) and qualitative sense (dwelling stock, demographic age, education level and economic activity of population). The data related to certain types of regions and micro-regions correlate and they show that the spatial economic disparities from the 1990s have shifted to spatial social polarisation. On national scale, several categories of micro-regions were identified from the analyses of the changes of population, education level, demographic age, economic activity and dwelling stock. On the contrary to the booming metropolitan hinterlands there are declining regions based on outdated industries of mining, heavy industry and energetics, as well as by remote rural peripheries. This recent, increasingly polarised development is contradictory to the EU objectives of territorial cohesion, and it rather supports theories of regional divergence as prevailing trend of spatial change. The ongoing shift towards knowledge and information economy can be another challenge for the lagging regions that are being abandoned by young and educated population, and their capacity to recover themselves by endogenous development. The available planning instruments and policies, as well as institutional capacity of territorial governance to cope with the emerging challenges, need to be scrutinized in the regions and places affected by the decline and abandonment.

Calafati, A. G.. 2005. *On the use of local labour systems. Scienze Regionali / Italian Journal of Regional Science*, vol. 4 (2005), No 1 EORPA (European Regional Policy Research Consortium) 2011. *Regional Policy in Europe: Divergent Trajectories?* Glasgow: University of Strathclyde Fujita, M., P. Krugman, A. J. Venables. 1999. *The Spatial Economy: Cities, Regions, and International Trade*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. Giannetti, M. 2002. *The effects of integration on regional disparities: Convergence, divergence or both?* *European Economic Review* 46 (2002) 539–567 Krugman, P. 1991. *Increasing Returns and Economic Geography*. *Journal of Political Economy* 99:483–99.

**'The Stressful Urban Fringe' : Planning in the Perimeter of Thessaloniki (Greece)**

Charis Christodoulou

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki/ School of Architecture, Greece

christodoulou@arch.auth.gr

The fringe of the city is a place in continuous transition. It consolidates socio-spatial dynamics and transformations, as well as planning processes and conflicts, and time-specific stresses on human agency, environmental resources and cultural heritage. Some of the changes and stresses form era-dominant representations while other gets past inconspicuously. While the urban fringe is in ceaseless binary relation to the city centre and compact areas, it is constituted on its own terms. The paper argues that the fringe of the city is a distinct stressful urban zone of multiple identities - partly undocumented, a field of uneven manifestation of all kinds of stakeholders at urban transition turning points. The paper addresses the subject of 'the stressful urban fringe' by investigating the perimeter of Thessaloniki (Greece) on the background of urban growth, urban restructuring, sprawl and social cohesion discourse. It focuses on stresses related to landscape, habitation, and socio-spatial constitution along with formal and informal planning processes. The research period refers to the 2nd post war era, mostly to the period since the 1990s up to the 'contemporary crisis' time. In this period one can discern distinct causes and consequences of urbanization at different times, and dominant planning processes that have shaped the fringe of major Greek cities. At all times, pressures and threats go hand-in-hand with fragmented policies, institutional diversions and self-organized initiatives. The paper makes use of diverse documentation material out of primary and secondary sources, and triangulated conclusions out of extensive empirical research in the period 2000-2004 and in 2013.

Christodoulou, C. (2013) Transformation of the Periphery of Thessaloniki: Urbanization, Habitation and Landscape across the Postwar Period, Book of Proceedings, conference titled: Thessaloniki: A City in Transition, 1912-2012, Navarino Network, Thessaloniki, 18.-21. Oct. 2012 (in print) Couch, C., Petschel-Held, G., Leontidou, L. (Eds) (2007) Urban Sprawl in Europe: Landscape, Land-Use Change & Policy, Oxford, Blackwell Publishing
European Environment Agency (2011) Europe's Environment – the Dobris Assessment, Ch. 37: Urban Stress
Kazepov, Y. (ed) (2005) Cities of Europe: Changing Contexts, Local Arrangements, and the Challenge to Urban Cohesion, Oxford, Blackwell
Sieverts, T. (2003) Cities Without Cities: An Interpretation of the Zwischenstadt, London and New York: Spon Press



**TRACK 15: PLANNING HISTORY & CULTURAL HERITAGE:
GOVERNANCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE, ROOM 104, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: KARL FISCHER**

Project new Dutch waterline and project Arcadian landscapes; Guidelines for new spatial development based on heritage

Gerdy Verschuure

Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

g.a.verschuure-stuip@tudelft.nl

In the 17th and 18th century Holland was defended by the (New) Dutch Water Defence line. This line was made out of fortifications, sluices and so on, to inundate the land if foreigners would attack. Nowadays, this defence line is out of order and therefore it was overgrown and abandoned. In the last decade, this line was revitalised and re-used with an approach open to the future instead of preserving the past. This new approach in which many authorities and other participants were involved, reflected the new ideas on combining heritage and planning. (Luiten, van Hezewijk, Bunk, Witsen, 2004). Can this approach for the identification of large scale landscapes structures work as well for other themes in other parts of Holland? One of these grand historic landscape structures, is the construction of several hundred estates and manors in the Netherlands. A Dutch estate is a house, gardens in connection to the surroundings. From the 17th Century these estates were built in connection to the specific landscapes in the Netherlands. These estates were built on the ridges and specific lines in the morphology and used the d landscape, next to each other, creating large estate landscapes. (Verschuure, 2013) Nowadays, these estates form green lungs in or next to urban tissue. Can these luxurious residential landscapes be an inspiration for these areas around the cities? In this contribution, I want to compare the New Dutch Water Defence Line and the Arcadian Landscapes of Holland. What are the similarities and differences, especially in the landscape in the past as well as the future? Next to this, I want to explore if the transformation method of the defence line can also be used to revitalise the Arcadian landscapes of Holland as a new planning approach.

Luiten, E.A.J., Hezewijk, J. van, Bunk, E.J., Witsen, P.P., Panorama Krayenhoff: linieperspectief. Utrecht: Projectbureau Nationaal Project Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie, 2004 Verschuure, G., Een vermaeckelijk uitzicht. Landschap en compositie in het ontwerp van Hollandse buitenplaatsen, Over Holland 12/13 (Nijmegen, 2013) 81-98

Urban Planning and Cultural Heritage. Governance towards sustainability

Kjell Harvold¹, Ragnhild Skogheim¹, Kari Larsen²

¹NIBR, Norway, ²NIKU, Norway

kjell.harvold@nibr.no

The importance of vertical and horizontal interplay between institutions and organisations for sustainable and adaptive governance of natural resources has often been underlined (Herrfardt-Pähle 2012, Young 2006). Recent works have indicated that to be successful, strategies for sustainable development require a multi-level governance framework (see for instance Tompkins and Adger 2005). This will probably require integration across different scales of management as well as sectors (Hovik et al 2009, Nordahl et al 2009, and Harvold et al 2010). Over the past decades increasing urbanization have created more pressure - not only on the suburban outskirts - but also in the inner core of the cities and historic city centers, where for instance new developments are replacing old buildings. This redevelopment is part of a planned renewal, but at the same time it may direct attention to how historic buildings and archaeological deposits in the inner city should be protected. Often, it's not enough to protect the building site itself: new developments outside a specific protected area can lead to



serious changes in groundwater level, and cause serious damage to heritage buildings and archaeological deposits. Our study highlights how authorities in the two largest cities in Norway – Oslo and Bergen - deal with this kind of problems. In our paper we discuss how different actors contribute to the planning process. Our conclusion is that there is a need to move away from “traditional planning”, not least when it comes to protecting culture heritage in the inner cities. More cooperation between different local government sectors are required in order to protect these interests.

Herrfahrdt-Pähle, E. 2012: The South African Water Sector: On its Way Towards Adaptive Water Governance? In Leal Filho, W. (ed): Climate Change and the Sustainable Use of Water Resources. Springer. Berlin Heidelberg
Hovik, S., Harvold, K. and Joas, M. 2009. New approaches to managing protected areas in the Nordic countries (Guest editorials). Local Environment Volume 14, Number 3, March. Harvold, K ed., 2010. Ansvar og virkemidler ved tilpasning til klimaendringer. CIENS-rapport 1-2010. Oslo CIENS. Tompkins, E. L. and Adger, W.N. 2005. Defining response capacity to enhance climate change policy. Environmental Science and Policy 8 (6), pp. 562-71. Young, O. 2006: Vertical interplay among scale-dependent resource regimes. Ecol. Soc 11:27

Perceiving heritage: The case of Greek traditional settlements

Ioanna Katapidi

Cardiff University, United Kingdom

iokatapi@gmail.com

In view of more democratic and participatory approaches to heritage in general and to urban heritage in more particular, the need for further research in the field of people’s perceptions of heritage has been stressed by both scholars and relevant organizations. Heritage is not a fixed idea as it was used to be taken and ‘imposed’ by legislative frameworks for a long time, but a social construct which lies heavily upon people’s selection and perception (Hobson, 2004; Ashworth, 2012; Lowenthal, 1975). As Ashworth states, “The stones and bricks are not heritage until recognized and designated as such” (2012:5226). Understanding of the way people perceive heritage may contribute significantly to the approaches to conservation (Howard, 2003; Smith, 2006). In view of the above, the current paper deals with people’s perceptions of heritage. This paper in more specific draws on the preliminary aspect of perception that of awareness. The research methodology is based on a case study approach focusing on 6 similar Greek traditional settlements in Mount Pelion in the region of Thessaly in central Greece. In particular, 95 in depth interviews, 85 with local residents and 10 with experts and policy makers at central and regional levels, have been conducted within a period of 5 months spent in the field. As it was expected awareness of heritage varies among people, but more importantly among groups of people as it was shown from the results. In particular the below variances of awareness have been identified: a) between residents across the different settlements, b) between residents within the same settlement, c) between experts and residents and d) between experts at different levels. The similarities and differences regarding the subject of awareness as well as the reasons behind this are examined for the four cases above.

Ashworth G.J., 2012. ‘Using heritage: let’s begin by using the same language’. The Proceedings of AESOP 26th Annual Congress 11-15 July 2012 METU, Ankara, pp.5221-5234
Hobson, E., 2004. Conservation and planning: Changing Values in policy and practice. London: Spon Press.
Howard P., 2003. Heritage Management, Interpretation, Identity. New York: Continuum.
Lowenthal, D., 1975. ‘Past time present Place: Landscape and Memory’, Geographical Review, 65(1), pp.1-36.
Smiths, L., 2006. Uses of Heritage. New York: Routledge.



**TRACK 16: PLANNING METHODOLOGY & PLANNING PROCESS:
METHODOLOGIES IN MOTION A, ROOM 109, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: REINDER RUTGERS**

Urban transformation, spatial transformation? Developing alternative futures as a planning methodology

Nadia Alaily-Mattar, Alain Thierstein

Technische Universität München, Germany

n.alaily-mattar@tum.de

Spatial structure plans, development plans and land use plans are key formal planning instruments in spatial planning in Germany. These plans kick start legal mechanisms to legislate desired spatial changes. The development of these plans comes after various analyses and participatory planning exercises that assist officials with planning mandates to identify spatial requirements for change. These plans are developed on the basis of a hypothesized impact that spatial changes are supposed to deliver. Statutory plans capture static goals set in the near future. They serve to operationalize elements of a larger strategy for long-term change. However, how can we capture these larger and long-term strategic spatial changes? If spatial transformation is a key aspect for urban transformation, what media can planners use to plan for and present an evolutionary process in which there are different rhythms and speeds of change and in which inter-scalarity is a key feature? Set against this background, we propose in this paper an impact oriented, systemic, futures thinking approach that calls for the consideration of the paramount role of space in planning for urban transformation. We present a case study of a City quarter, Nuremberg West, in which we applied this methodology.

Ratcliffe, J. and Krawczyk, E. 2011. Imagineering city futures: The use of prospective through scenarios in urban planning. Futures, 43(7), 642-653. Schönwandt, W. L., 2008. Planning in crisis? Theoretical orientations for architecture and planning. Aldershot: Ashgate. Technische Universität München. 2013. Stadtlabor Nürnberger Weststadt. Ein interdisziplinäres Forschungsprojekt der Technischen Universität München in Zusammenarbeit mit der Stadt Nürnberg. München: TUM München. Wegener, M. 2011. Die Umbaubarkeit unserer Städte: Zur Dauerhaftigkeit von Stadtstrukturen. Archimaera, 2011(4), 75-86. Vester, Frederic. 2007. The Art of interconnected thinking: Tools and concepts for a new approach to tackling complexity, Munich: MBC Verlag.

Research on the evaluation method of social carrying capacity in urban regeneration projects-Case study of Shanghai Tianzifang Project

Chenchen Ren, Nankai Xia

College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University; Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute, China,

ayaks@qq.com

The process of urban regeneration accompanies by the intense conflict between the various stakeholder groups and therefore leading to certain social risks. This research tries to introduce the concept of "social carrying capacity" in the urban regeneration, in order to explain the maximum acceptable impact on the local community by urban regeneration projects. Social carrying capacity is a concept of "threshold", which is, if exceeded it will result in a surge of social conflicts and contradictions, even social crisis, thereby hinder the development of the Urban regeneration projects, and the sustainability of city. This research attempts to establish " the Evaluation Method of Dynamic Social Carrying Capacity in urban regeneration projects "(EMDSCC) which is composed of the following steps: (1) to build the framework of evaluation model with five dimensions: ①Social fairness (justice), ②Social harmony (satisfaction), ③Social development (employment), ④Social welfare (Facilities), ⑤ Social security (crime));(2) to create a second grade index system involving data which based on external data, and still it records the feelings of local people.(3) to produce the evaluation model of dynamic social carrying



capacity in urban regeneration projects which based on the AHP (Analytic Hierarchy Process) method; (4) to analyze the data results of statistical processing and to make a comparison in two aspects: space sequence and time sequence. Expected outcomes: (1) Comparison in the way of space sequence would show the changes of social carrying capacity, which demonstrated by the date of the research and its surrounding involved; (2) Comparison in the way of time sequence would show the changes of social carrying capacity which demonstrated by the project process. Case study, which chooses Tianzifang project in Shanghai, which involved with residential quarters, business offices, and tourism & leisure, tries to establish an adaptive mechanism of urban regeneration project based on the dynamic social carrying capacity perspective.

Ulrich Beck, 1992. *Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity*. London: Sage. Rob Imrie and Emma Street, 2009. *Risk, Regulation and the Practices of Architects*. *Urban Studies*. 46(12), pp. 2555-2576.

A Backcasting Scenario Methodology for planning adaptation to climate change in coastal Dar es Salaam

Giuseppe Faldi

Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

giuseppe.faldi@yahoo.com

The study assumes that planning for Climate Change (CC) adaptation in urban areas should not seek exclusively to reduce the potential impacts of CC, but should also identify transformative social projects oriented to sustainability. By focusing on scenario analysis methods, which are increasingly used in adaptation planning to cope with the growing uncertainty and complexity in socio-economic, environmental, and climatic systems, the study aims to improve methods for building local-level CC vulnerability scenarios that incorporate communities' development objectives and the non-climatic factors that influence their potential to reach such objectives. The study employs a backcasting scenario approach, considered more suitable than the "classical" forecasting when supporting decision-making in systems whose trajectory depends heavily on human choice. Focusing on the Sub-Saharan urban context, the study analyses how the main features of participatory backcasting (community vision, stakeholder learning, future-present pathways) can support communities and local authorities in defining shared adaptation objectives, alternative livelihoods, and possible system transformative actions. The implications of this approach in local adaptation planning are explored through a community scenario exercise, carried out in a peri-urban settlement of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), where a scenario-building methodology based on the conceptual model of participatory backcasting and Augusto Boal's Forum Theatre technique was developed and tested. The analysis focuses on access to safe water, an emerging problem for Dar es Salaam's coastal communities that could be exacerbated by the effects of CC. The results of the community scenario exercise are presented, and the capacity of the developed methodology is evaluated with respect to promoting social learning, increasing the population's awareness of relationships between access to water and climatic or non-climatic factors, and defining shared targets, agents of change, and actions with the potential to transform the system.

Börjeson, L., Höjer, M., Dreborg, K.-H., Ekvall, T., Finnveden, G., 2006. *Scenario types and techniques: Towards a user's guide*. *Futures*, 38, pp. 723-739. Dreborg, K.-H., 1996. *Essence of backcasting*. *Futures*, 28(9), pp. 813-828. Oldfield, F., 2005. *Environmental Change. Key Issues and Alternative Perspectives*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Quist, J., Vergragt, P., 2006. *Past and future of backcasting: The shift to stakeholder participation and a proposal for a methodological framework*. *Futures*, 38, pp. 1027-1045. Robinson, J., 2003. *Future subjunctive: backcasting as social learning*. *Futures*, 35, pp. 839-856.



**TRACK 17: RURAL & REGIONAL PLANNING:
SOCIAL INNOVATION, ROOM C, JULY 10 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: PABLO ELINBAUM**

Informality: How Galician communities compensate the lack of statutory planning using bottom up planning initiatives

Marlies Meijer

Radboud University, Netherlands

m.meijer@fm.ru.nl

Planning practices performed by non-governmental actors are often not considered as part the spatial planning domain. Nevertheless, these planning practices are still subject to (formal) decisions made by governments. Vice versa, planning practices by communities shape the implementation and meaning of these decisions. In this paper I argue that these planning practices do deliver an important contribution to the improvement of local living circumstances. Within this paper, this process of interaction between formal and informal planning practices is defined as an ongoing dialectic. From the perspective of dialectics we explore how planning practices evolve and continuously shape and reshape the performance of spatial planning in Galicia (North-Western Spain). In Galicia the planning practices performed by communities are studied in two case study areas in Galicia. Both communities developed and implemented their own plans for local public services and economic development. These cases were studied in-depth through interviews with involved community members, observation of their planning practices and analysis of contextualization. The cases show that a comprehensive understanding of dialectics is necessary to understand how a spatial organization is shaped, and how planning practices of various actors interact and shape each other. Without this understanding it is difficult to value the contribution of planning practices performed by communities for better local living circumstances and their interaction with other forms of planning.

Altrock, U. (2012). Conceptualising informality: some thoughts on the way towards generalisation. Urban Informalities: Reflections on the Formal and Informal. C. McFarlane and M. Waibel. Farnham, Ashgate Publishing: 171-193. García, M., Swagemakers, P., Bock, B., et al. (2012). "Making a living: Grassroots development initiatives, natural resource management and institutional support in Galicia, Spain." European Countryside 4(1): pp. 1-88. Innes, J. E., S. Connick, et al. (2007). "Informality as a Planning Strategy. Collaborative Water Management in the CALFED Bay-Delta Program." Journal of the American Planning Association 73(2): 195-210. Roy, A. (2009). "Strangely Familiar: Planning and the Worlds of Insurgence and Informality." Planning Theory 8(1): 7-11.

Social Innovation, a dynamic and sustainable social-ecological asset for regional development? Challenges and possibilities in Costa Rica

Karina Castro Arce

University of Groningen, Netherlands

k.castro.arce@rug.nl

This paper elaborates on and examines the connections between social innovation and governance of social-ecological systems. The aim is to develop a conceptual framework to analyse the significance of social innovations for regional development. It is argued that in social-ecological systems the emergence of new practices and social arrangements have the potential to enhance adaptive capacity, which allow regions and their governance to use crises and conflicts into opportunities to develop and evolve. Within the governance of social-ecological systems, new social practices develop and interact at different territorial levels, giving rise to



multi-layered processes and spatial dynamics affecting and transforming the management and decision-making over common resources. Discussion is guided by: How does social innovation and governance of social-ecological systems relate in regional development? Does this relation bring adaptive capacity to a region? These questions are discussed from a theoretical perspective while empirical illustrations from Huetar North Region in Costa Rica give examples of what can be analysed through the proposed conceptual framework. It is intended to draw attention to social innovations that are being developed to foster regional sustainability. Moreover, the interest is to determine if these dynamics could contribute to an adaptive development of the region, and how.

Baker, S. & Mehmood, A., 2013. Social innovation and the governance of sustainable places. Local Environment, pp.1–14. Folke, C. et al., 2005. Adaptive governance of social-ecological systems. In Annual Review of Environment and Resources. pp. 441–473. Moolaert, F., MacCallum, D., Mehmood, A., et al. eds., 2013. The International Handbook on Social Innovation: Collective Action, Social Learning and Transdisciplinary Research, Edward Elgar Publishing Inc. Ostrom, E. et al., 2012. The Future of the Commons: Beyond Market Failure and Government Regulation, Institute of Economic Affairs. Young, O.R. et al., 2006. The globalization of socio-ecological systems: An agenda for scientific research. Global Environmental Change, 16(3), pp.304–316.

Does planning matter? Focusing on community support program in water conservation zone

Kyungwan Bae, Juchul Jung, Gyoungjun Ha

Pusan National University, Korea

mwkw77@naver.com

This study explores to analyze the impact of long-term planning on the effectiveness of community support program in water conservative zone. Water conservation zone is operating a community support program as apart of supporting policy for the residents of upstream area whose property rights are violated by water quality control and governmental regulations. However, there arose problems in many aspects. In this situation, the long-term planning has been proposed as a method to facilitate smooth operation of the program. So this study seeks to analyze the impact of the planning prior to proposing the planning. Analysis of this study is based on advanced studies and its limitation has been modified regarding analysis model and parameter setting. So Multi-level Ordered Logit Model was used as analysis model. The said analysis model enables the processing of multi-level data and consideration of discretion of the dependent variable. The result of the analysis with resident satisfaction as dependent variable showed that the satisfaction with community support program increased as the duration of residency increased. From this result, it can be assumed the subjects who experienced the program for a long time received positive benefits. However, when the degree of financial assistance was as a dependent variable, at the individual level period of residence and existence of direct support program have negative effects. At the policy level, programs for income increase and education appeared to be variables with positive effects. And the planning appeared to be a variable had positive effects. This means that if the long-term planning can be established, the program can have better impact on financial assistance compared to the areas that did not have such planning. Therefore I would like to present the ineffectiveness of the direct support program and the importance of the long-term planning in the operation of community support program and to propose the long-term planning prior to the implementation of the community support program. [Acknowledgment : This work was supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea Grant funded by the Korean Government(NRF-2013S1A5A8024272)]

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How discourses on leisure affect regional development in the Province of Fryslân: A complex adaptive systems perspective

Jasper Meekes, Constanza Parra, Gert de Roo

University of Groningen, Netherlands

J.F.meekes@rug.nl

Leisure is seen as an important factor for regional development in the province of Fryslân (e.g. Hartman & de Roo), as it is in many other predominantly rural and peripheral areas (Parra, 2010). However, planning for leisure, requiring high spatial quality, is a complex challenge. This is due to the fragmentation of leisure policy in the region, but also to the position of leisure on the fringes of urban and rural, and of nature and agriculture (Hadjimichalis, 2003). Additionally, the meaning and development of leisure changes over time due to the temporary nature of discourses on leisure. This paper provides an operationalization of complex adaptive systems to analyze the role of leisure in regional development of Fryslân by looking at the way in which discourses on leisure both shape and are shaped by regional development in the province. The paper, which follows an earlier paper on the evolutionary development of leisure, is structured in three parts. The first part positions the research in the debate on complexity and complex adaptive systems in planning. The value of this approach for comprehending the role of leisure in regional development is highlighted. The second part argues for the use of discourse analysis in this complex adaptive systems approach. The argument builds on the notion of discourses on leisure both as being based on the current understanding of the concept among groups of actors in spatial projects, and as constructing the development of this understanding. The third part presents a model that positions these discourses in terms of robustness versus dynamics and in terms of unity versus diversity. By positioning the system of regional development in this model, the evolution of the system as a whole can be revealed, as opposed to a reductionist view on one specific subsystem. The paper concludes that combining this approach with an analysis of past development can help identify the way in which planning can and has influenced regional development, and thereby provides insights in the role of planning for future development.

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**TRACK 9: FOOD, ENERGY AND URBAN METABOLISM:
ENERGY / URBAN METABOLISM, ROOM 033, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: ARNOLD VAN DER VALK**

Integrated energy landscapes; How co-evolutionary behaviour informs planning to adapt its strategies

Jessica de Boer, Christian Zuidema

University of Groningen, Netherlands

jessica.de.boer@rug.nl

Despite ten years of energy transition management, the existing energy system in The Netherlands remains path-dependent and the upscaling of local energy initiatives is still awaiting take-off. For the energy transition to take off transition thinking already suggests that co-evolution between new technologies and social, economic and institutional practises is essential. To strengthen our understanding of the kind of conditions that enable such co-evolution, we adopt an area-based perspective on the energy transition. The area-based perspective helps us to identify how local energy initiatives adapt to their local and wider contexts and vice versa. We identify these mutual adaptation processes with help of the image of an integrated energy landscape: a multifunctional physical and socio-economic landscape in which energy systems are an integrated part. This image allows us to identify various mechanisms for upscaling and expanding local energy initiatives. Based on our empirical work, we highlight four mechanisms of upscaling of local energy initiatives that indicate co-evolutionary behaviour between the energy system and contextual systems, that is the physical landscape, the regional development, (inter)national energy landscapes and the governance system. Given the relevance of initiatives their interaction with local conditions we argue that area-based approaches can add value to existing strategies by focusing on developing linkages between the energy system and its spatial-physical and socio-economic context. Instead of relying on centralised top-down planning of the existing energy system, more flexible, adaptive strategies are needed that, we argue, also need to respond and learn from local conditions.

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Mapping and managing essential resource flows in airport regions – the case of Amsterdam Airport Schiphol

Alexander Wandl, A. van den Dobbels, B. Geldermans

TU Delft, Netherlands

A.Wandl@tudelft.nl

Metropolitan airports are focal points of large amounts of essential resource flows, such as energy, materials, water and food. Airports are inherently part of a bigger system and in multiple ways interwoven with the region they are located in. However, this interdependence between individual entities in a region or system is usually insufficiently anticipated. According to Rotmans [2006], an emphasis on sectorial concerns within individual policies prevails, whereas a multi-dimensional, integrated planning approach is required for sustainable and mutually beneficial systems. Such an approach demands new paradigms of, among others, governance.



Innovative methods are required to understand flows and their infrastructures, as well as spatial implications associated with flow-interventions and the organisational and institutional context in which they take place. These flows are predominantly linear, whilst externalising both the negative and positive impacts associated with them. Moreover, qualitative and quantitative understanding regarding the throughput of these flows is usually incomplete and the related data fragmented i.e. distributed over multiple actors within the system that comprises the airport. To a significant extent these airports can thus be considered black boxes. The aim of this paper is to provide a methodology for analysing and mapping several essential resource flows with their infrastructures, whilst detecting potential for closed and connected cycles. The proposed methodology is part of an integrated effort, addressing both technical and organisational aspects, to secure smart and sustainable development. The case study is the region of Amsterdam Airport Schiphol. The essential resource flows under scrutiny are: energy, plastic packaging materials, wastewater, food and waste. By unravelling supply & demand patterns of the studied resource flows and their infrastructures on the one hand, and local characteristics on the other, potential improvements came to the surface regarding sustainable flow management and regional integration.

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The decelerated energy turnaround: How negative interactions and conflicting interests are jeopardizing the implementation of the energy turnaround

Mario Schneider, Walter Schönwandt

University of Stuttgart, Germany

schneider@iqp.uni-stuttgart.de

Up to today, the current stage of planning of the energy turnaround in Germany has been dominated by political and economic guidelines and goals, which make it unlikely to achieve upon the agreed climate change objectives from 1990. This paper aims to start a discussion about extracts from my latest research. The conflicts which occur during the planning of the energy turnaround in Germany will be outlined through analysis of the planned and resolved political measurements, expert interviews and the review of literature. The focus will be on obstructions that occur during the planning of different and contradictory measurements on a local level and also on the national level. In this context, the strong interrelations of the government and the energy companies plays a major role. Because of this the energy companies and their interests receive preferential treatment. This particularly applies to, the continuing use of old technologies such as coal-fired power plants. At the same time, the maintenance and expansion of centralized fossil-fueled power plants hinder the accelerated expansion of renewable energy plants. Thus, the utilization of local potentials and the implementation of local measures are often hindered by measurements of the federal government. While new decentralized power generation solutions are sought on a local level, the federal government favors the existing power plant structures and new centralized power generation solutions, such as off-shore wind parks. These large scale projects cause additional expansion of major infrastructures, such as the power grid or energy storage facilities. Nevertheless the planning of the energy transition must change, if the future energy consumption shall be met only with energy from renewable sources. This paper tries to overcome the mentioned conflicts, so that in turn an accelerated energy turnaround can be realized.

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**TRACK 10: PLANNING IN STRESSFUL PLACES:
CONFLICT, CRISIS AND SOCIAL STRESS, ROOM 119, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: JON COAFFEE**

Public space supply in post-conflict situations: The case of Beirut

Christine Mady¹, Angeliqe Chettiparamb²

¹Notre Dame University (NDU), Lebanon, ²University of Reading, United Kingdom

christine.mady@gmail.com

There are ongoing discussions on the changing nature of urban public spaces in terms of their withering, privatisation or the co-presence of newly identified categories worldwide. Meanwhile existing public spaces annihilated by conflict and wars await reinsertion into their urban and social fabrics. Wars accelerate and combine problems, while affecting the provision and nature of public spaces. Little is known about the supply of public spaces in such unstable and stressful war afflicted contexts. This research tries to inform this subject by studying public spaces in Beirut during the period 2005- 2007, which was marked by social schisms, political and economic instability. The research revealed that non-conventional supply mechanisms presented public space opportunities that meet people's everyday needs, and lead to convivial living in a socially fragmented context. This paper focuses on these innovative mechanisms and their response to the privatisation, and loss of a common identity in public spaces. It examines the motivations of the suppliers in meeting collective needs, resourcefully transforming urban vacant land into public spaces, and forging local identities away from the war-inherited schisms. This research focuses on two case studies from Beirut in exploring these contemporary post-conflict spaces.

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Real in their consequences: On Thomas Theorem, violence and re-bordering divided cities

Meirav Aharon - Gutman

Technion, Israel

meiravaq@technion.ac.il

With the extensive social gap on the one hand and the prevalent wars and terror attacks on the other, insecurity has become one of the main challenges that cities face today. In this paper we contribute to the ongoing research concerning "safe cities" by "placing insecurity in its place". We conducted a comprehensive study of the social production of space in Jerusalem - the manner in which insecurity reshapes the urban space and vice versa. The originality of our study stems from our analysis of the combined effect of the two main components of insecurity – crime (social violence) and terror (political violence) – on an urban scale, using spatial methods to investigate that effect. Thanks to the cooperation of the Israeli Police Research Unit, we were able to compile a comprehensive database, using statistical investigation and GIS to perform our analysis. Our study found a clear spatial pattern: most of the acts that lead to insecurity (political and social violence) occur along the historical international border that divided the city during 1949 to 1967. Regardless of the fact that there is no physical border in the city and that these areas are being watched by the police – people that operate violence in the city gather along the ethnic, religious and economical urban border line. We conclude with a theoretical



contribution, arguing that what the violence operators experience as a border line consequently, becomes Real in its consequences. We document urban dynamics where neighborhood committees along the historical border line fight to separate themselves by placing physical obstacles in order to prevent the entry of violence operators. In this way, the borders of consciousness become real manifestations. We argue that when these dynamics occur in Jerusalem, they blur the meaning of the common scale (neighborhood, municipality, region, state) , and urban actions that occur on the neighborhood scale reshape municipal and national issues. In other words, we argue that these neighborhood committees are re-dividing Jerusalem.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme FP7/2007-2013 under grant agreement n°261652.DESURBS – Designing Safer Urban Spaces through the Bezalel Academy for Arts and Design, Jerusalem

Hazardous social resilience versus everyday vulnerability in Greek cities in the crisis era - The idea of an urban risk observatory

Kalliopi Sapountzaki

Harokopio University of Athens, Greece

sapountzaki@hua.gr

Government debt crisis and recession in Greece cause decline of the welfare state. This is the result of the attempt of the Greek Government to reduce state's vulnerability to debt crisis through dismissals of public employees, cutting wages and pensions, shrinking social welfare public provisions. On the part of the Government this has been an effective adaptation indeed, but entailed dismantling of the welfare system instead of other possible options such as chasing tax evasion. Through resilience state's vulnerability to debt crisis has been transformed to human and social and has been transferred to every social group dependent on the state's welfare system. As a result, crowds of unemployed in the Greek cities do not have accessibility to allowance and numerous poor households suffer from malnutrition, homelessness or extreme material deprivation, loss of accessibility to fuel for heating, old age and health care services. Not only the Greek Government but vulnerable people themselves, local authorities and social organizations as well employ novel resilience attitudes, sometimes widely beneficial but most of the times harmful to themselves or others currently or in the future, in an attempt to manage the unexpected risks of everyday life and amplified vulnerability, all caused by the crisis. Such practices as turning to wood fuel for heating or resorting to cheaper but unsafe housing accommodation, have already led to new hazards and collective exposures in the Greek cities such as atmospheric pollution, urban fires and diseases. The present paper (a) maps vulnerability trajectories and risk production processes in the Greek cities as triggered by institutional, collective and individualized resilience in the economic crisis era; (b) supports the idea of establishment of Urban Risk Observatory systems to monitor the dynamics of risks (everyday, extreme event etc) and of related exposure and vulnerability in cities under crises and (c) offers planning guidelines for what is termed by the author as "Good Urban Resilience".

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Planning in the face of social conflicts and violence: A preliminary evaluation of the pacification and slum upgrading programs in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Rachel Coutinho-Silva

Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

rachelcc@acd.ufrj.br

This paper aims to contribute to the discussion about planning in stressful places, taking as an example the case of the peace building and upgrading programs for the favelas of Rio de Janeiro. It intends to examine the context of urban violence in the city of Rio de Janeiro, how it took control of low-income communities, and the effectiveness of planning policies to deal with it. The analysis is centered on the impact of UPP program (pacifying police unit) in dealing with social conflicts and in building up resilience and adaptive capacity in some favelas of Rio. The paper focuses on the dimensions of risk, vulnerability, safety, and the construction of socio-environmental sustainability within the favelas and its surroundings. The study is based on empirical evidence from four favelas in Rio de Janeiro: Comunidade Dona Marta, Morro da Providência, Morro Pavão-Pavãozinho and Complexo do Alemão. It also uses data and information from government and non-government sources and when available, from the plans and designs put forward in these communities. The UPP program is part of a broader plan to adapt the city to receive two mega-events: the Soccer World Cup in 2014 and the Olympic Games in 2016. It started in 2008 in several favelas under the control of the drug dealers. Other important programs, such as Morar Carioca (Carioca Housing) and the PAC (Program of Development Acceleration) complement the UPP, focusing on housing, infrastructure improvements, and mobility within favelas. The proposed analysis as well as its implicit comparative nature will point out the advances and setbacks of these programs, and will indicate possible strategies for improvement. It will try to point out on-going spatial transformations and institutional innovations in the four favelas under scrutiny. It hopes to contribute to better planning practices and ultimately to diminish social and environmental vulnerability of less privileged communities.

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**TRACK 11: INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE PLANNING:****COMPARATIVE PLANNING: RESCALING AND DEVOLUTION, ROOM 103, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15****SESSION CHAIR: DOMINIC STEAD****Spatial justice and regional calls for devolution and/or independence in Europe: a comparative analysis of the contemporary Scottish, Catalan and Flemish debates through a spatial planning and territorial cohesion lens***Claire Colomb, John Tomaney**University College London, United Kingdom*c.colomb@ucl.ac.uk

Several member states of the European Union have, in recent months, been faced with a strengthening of claims for territorial independence, or for more devolution, from one of their constituent regional units with a strong regional/national 'identity': Scotland in the United Kingdom, Catalonia in Spain, and Flanders in Belgium. Such claims are not new and have a long political history. What seems to be new is their intensification in a context of economic crisis of the nation-state and of the EU, leading particular regions to contest the current model of fiscal redistribution in place at the national level and demand that structural changes be implemented in order to gain the 'true' means to steer and finance their own regional development. A close look at the recent media, political and civic society discourses surrounding the Scottish, Catalan and Flemish questions reveal that arguments related to the 'politics of territorial solidarity' (Béland and Lecours, 2008), to territorial justice, spatial redistribution and the financing and planning of large-scale infrastructural developments have gained strength, perhaps at the expense of more 'culturalist' and identity-based arguments. This paper will present the first results of a comparative project which analyses the current debates on the devolution and/or potential independence of Scotland, Catalonia and Flanders from a spatial planning, regional policy and territorial cohesion perspective. Are we witnessing the emergence of a distinctive spatial planning culture in those regions since the devolution processes of the 1990s? To what extent do spatial planning and territorial development issues explicitly or implicitly figure in the current debates on devolution/independence? How is spatial planning mobilized in the agendas of separatist political parties in those territories? The paper will finally reflect on the challenge of comparing 3 regions/nations with very distinct histories of state formation and territorial organization.

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Co-operative planning across local boundaries: Comparing England and Italy*Valeria Lingua**University of Florence, Italy*valeria.lingua@unifi.it

The paper concerns the changes that have occurred in the planning practices following the revision of the institutional and planning systems in Italy and in England, as a result of the growing emergence of the concept of subsidiarity, which in these States has led to a strong affirmation of "Localism" as a new paradigm of planning. Object of the paper is the presence, in both countries, of an obligation to cooperate ("duty to cooperate" in the England Localism Act 2011, section 110; obligation of union for diverse municipalities in the Italian Law n. 135/2012) and its implications in terms of rescaling of planning spaces and governance, in a comparative perspective between Italy and England. The contribution, through the analysis of diverse joint spatial planning practices in Italy and England, aims to answer to some common issues, covering: - the extension of cooperation, which in England is completely open and "free", while in Italy is based on two parameters (population and area)



totally divorced from territorial specificities; - the presence of overlapping spaces of cooperation, between joint local development plans and development planning documents taken forward for the area of the LEPs (Local Enterprise Partnerships); - the effectiveness of cooperation: the duty to cooperate cannot become a “duty to agree”, so what does it happens in case of disagreement or conflict? Or if an involved LPA refuses to cooperate? - the role of the planner, not only to demonstrate the link between plan and rules, but in activating practices of effective strategic planning across local boundaries; - finally, the results of cooperation in terms of shared sub-regional strategies. The expected results are concerned with drawing, deriving or disseminating lessons from the international cases, in order to approach supra-local planning practices as co-operative platforms between different councils, capable to really imprint local planning strategies.

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Modernising Nordic urban planning: A comparative analysis of planning systems, policy strategies and neoliberal experiments

Lukas Smas

Nordregio, Sweden

lukas.smas@nordregio.se

From an international perspective spatial planning in the Nordic states are often perceived as very similar, characterized by comprehensive planning with an urban development focus. There are however significant differences between the Nordic planning systems, especially with respect to the involvement of regional- and state-level governments, and with regard to the legal status, form, and content of different planning instruments (i.e. plans and policies). Furthermore, the Nordic welfare states has been transformed during the last decades through pragmatic neoliberal adjustments (i.e. privatization and deregulation), with significant consequences for urban planning and policy. This paper provides an overview of the differences and similarities between urban planning systems in the Nordic states. It also includes an analysis of recent reformations of the spatial planning systems and dominant urban policy strategies. There is an ongoing search for more effective forms of planning procedures, and experimentation with different policies and public-private collaborations, crucial in the new forms of market-oriented urban governance. The ongoing transformations is not a radical break but rather a gradual shift of emphasis from a comprehensive planning tradition which included strong social and welfare dimensions, towards more strategic (economic and rational) planning practices focusing on creating attractive urban areas. While these new forms of re-modernized planning often strive for horizontal and vertical integration of polices, questions regarding legitimation and democracy, does however remain difficult. Nordic planning systems and practices are however diverse with on-going policy experiments, and any comparative analysis needs to recognizing both the historical and geographical context of the Nordic states and the different political discourses and socio-spatial practices.

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**TRACK 12: PLANNING EDUCATION:
PLANNING EDUCATION CURRICULA DEVELOPMENTS, ROOM 114, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: KLAUS KUNZMANN**

Problem oriented study in urban design course against China's urban transition - Case study of Nanjing's joint studio from six Chinese planning faculties

Xin Yi

Southeast University, China

xinyi.tum@gmail.com

Against a radical urban transformation, a series of changes have been provoked in social, economic and cultural aspects in Chinese society. As a result, Chinese planning education system also tries to make efforts to handle with such new requirements. This article tries to make an investigation in a joint urban design studio from six Chinese planning faculties with a purpose to collect perspectives about the new progress in contemporary Chinese planning education on one hand, and make summary over several symptoms in planning education system reform. With help of enhanced status in the nationally educational regulation system in 2012, Chinese planning education system is experiencing a new development period. Since then, a series of cooperation activities have been adopted for the development of this discipline. The so called "joint studio from six Chinese planning faculties" is one of most important instruments. The joint urban design studio 2014 will be held in Nanjing with three keywords "Life, Networks & Perception." The author of this article plays a role of chief coordinator of this event. The main purpose is to provoke diversified perspectives in understanding urban public space. In an overall area of ca. 21 km², the design groups are encouraged to establish their own criterions in selecting site, defining problems and finding their own solutions. The discussion concentrates in the interaction between the social and spatial aspects in urban public space. As an experiment, the author will try to make a survey on the differentiated reactions and responses of participants from six planning faculties during the whole process. Except for making classification, the author will also try to give a further discussion in combining the exiting problems, which have been noticed in the joint design studio with Chinese planning education system.

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Is it possible to kill two birds with one stone? Tensions, challenges and opportunities in integrating the master's programmes in land use planning and traffic engineering

Jonna Kangasoja, Hanna Mattila

Aalto University, Finland

jonna.kangasoja@aalto.fi

In Finland there are currently strong demands to increase efficiency in both planning practice and planning education. Aalto University decided recently to enhance efficiency in education in the fields of land use planning and traffic engineering by combining the respective master's programmes into one program. The process is ongoing, and the authors are involved in the developing the new master's program. The new programme will start in the Fall of 2016. In this paper we discuss the tension laden expectations and demands that can be identified from our sets of research data. We have gathered the data from two workshops, and from interviews of various representatives of interest groups. We have organized two workshops, the first one for the leading professionals from the two respective fields, and the second to the academic and teaching staff of the respective departments (land use planning and urban studies, and traffic engineering). Both workshops revolved around



the question of key competences that should be catered for in the new program. (A third workshop for student representatives will be organized in January 2014.) In the two workshops the participants were enthusiastic to sketch out the competencies that were regarded as necessary for those planners who get involved in LUTI-planning. Among these skills there were many generic skills, such as competencies in communications etc. However, the implicit expectation still was that even though the number of courses is diminished in the process of integration, the students still will achieve not only the shared competencies, but also core competencies in both land use planning and traffic engineering. The paper examines these expectations and tensions and reflects on the possible avenues for resolution, such as pedagogical methods – such as problem-based learning – that enable us to increase efficiency in education by integrated teaching of core competencies in respective fields as well as of more generic competencies needed in working in a multidisciplinary and societally complex field.

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Understanding the Effectiveness of Recent Attempts in Turkish Planning Schools in Promoting Interdisciplinary

Osman Balaban, Ela Babalik Sutcliffe, Bahar Gedikli

Middle East Technical University, Turkey

obalaban@metu.edu.tr

Urban space is an agglomerate of not only physical elements but also socio-economic relations and processes which are ever deepened by advanced information and communication technologies. Vis-à-vis the complexity of urban space, urban planners often collaborate with professionals from other disciplinary domains, ranging from engineering sciences to social sciences. Given the ever increasing interdisciplinary nature of urban planning, planning education should develop in such ways to prepare students for interdisciplinary work. In other words, the curriculum of planning schools should include such educational means as courses or workshops where students are introduced to reasons and practices of collaboration with other disciplines. However, there is no “one size fits all” solution to this issue, as practical implications of planning profession vary among different contexts. Thus, the necessary adjustments to the curriculum need to be made by taking local context and requirements into consideration. This paper aims at elaborating on the achievements and shortcomings of urban planning education (for the Bachelor Degree) in Turkey to prepare students for interdisciplinary work. The study both provides a review of different attempts in introducing more interdisciplinary collaboration models in teaching in Turkish planning schools, and reports on the outcomes of a questionnaire carried out on planning practitioners and students. The questionnaire seeks to find out the respondents’ opinions about the adequacy of their educational background for interdisciplinarity, positive or negative experiences they have encountered, and effects of different approaches employed by planning schools to promote interdisciplinarity. An underlying objective of the research is to provide a better understanding of the current state of interdisciplinary work in planning practice in Turkey. The study concludes with implications and recommendations for Turkish planning education.

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**Education for urban regeneration: Theory-practice dialogue in the context of changing planning culture***Milena Tasheva-Petrova**University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, Bulgaria*tasheva_far@uacg.bg

Contemporary Bulgarian cities face complex problems: some inherited from the past, others – raised during the Transition. The EU accession in 2007 brought various opportunities to the national planning system as new tools, access to financial resources but also obligations and explicit rules. Since 2011, due to the requirements of the European Regional Development Fund, the Integrated Plans for Urban Regeneration and Development (IPURD) have been introduced as tool for sustainable and permanent overcoming of economic, environmental and social problems in urban areas. As new planning instrument, the IPURD is perceived as a chance to open the planning system and to modernize the planning process. It requires rethinking of planning concepts and incremental changes within the planning system; options for fine-tuning and effective communication, participation, consultation, prioritization and risk management. It requires professional capacities that are sensitive to the variety of actors, interests and driving forces. The paper presents the teaching module “Urban Regeneration” delivered since 2005 within the newly developed BSc programme in Urban Planning at the Faculty of Architecture, UACEG – a compulsory pack of lectures, seminars and project work in the seventh semester of the programme. The author discusses the educational aims, the methodological approach and the contents of the module in the framework of the evolving planning system, integrated and interdisciplinary planning environment and the development and the recognition of the urban planning profession in Bulgaria. Analysis is provided of the interrelations and continuity of knowledge, skills and attitudes acquired during the study at the BSc in Urbanism, the Urban Regeneration module, thesis work, MSc curricula in planning, and the employment opportunities and competitiveness of the graduates. Conclusions are drawn about the mechanisms that provide and rediscover links between theory and practise, and between planning and other areas of professional expertise and transdisciplinary fields. The research results and the conclusions are part of the research theme BH 173/14 „Optimization of the expert capacity for spatial planning in Bulgaria” financed by the Centre for Research and Design at UACEG

Accreditation Package (2002) and curricula documentation (2011) of BSc and MSc programs in urban planning at UACEG André, I. et al. Learning for and from the city: the role of education in urban cohesion, 2010, http://www.socialpolis.eu/uploads/tx_sp/EF07_Paper.pdf MRDPW and Bulplan ltd, „Guidelines for preparation of Integrated Plans for Urban Regeneration and Development for the middle-sized and the big cities in Bulgaria”, 2010 Roberts, P. & Sykes, H., „Urban Regeneration: A Handbook”, Sage, London. 2000 Tasheva-Petrova, M., „Model for Integrated Urban Regeneration”, PhD thesis, submitted and at UACEG, Sofia 2010 (unpublished)



**TRACK 13: ETHICS & JUSTICE IN PLANNING:
ETHICS AND PLANNING THEORY (2), ROOM 136, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: DANIELA DE LEO**

Place-based leadership - a new approach to justice in planning?

Robin Hambleton

University of the West of England, Bristol, United Kingdom

robin.hambleton@uwe.ac.uk

Planning theorists have neglected the role of leadership in planning. A consequence is that planning scholarship is missing opportunities to advance the influence of planning in creating more just and more inclusive cities. This paper argues that place-based leadership should be given much more attention by scholars who want to understand, and advise on, how to bring about progressive change in cities. The paper, which outlines some of the arguments set out in a forthcoming book on *Leading the Inclusive City* (to be published by The Policy Press, University of Bristol), suggests that much of the literature on sustainable development and urban resilience is failing to get to grips with the distributional consequences of current approaches to city planning and urban management. In the book the author presents seventeen inspiring Innovation Stories, drawn from cities in all continents, to underpin the argument that place-based civic leadership, when combined with radical social innovation, can help to create inclusive, sustainable cities. The paper draws on the evidence presented in the book to suggest that there are likely to be five overlapping realms of civic leadership in any given locality – political, managerial/professional, community, business and trade union. A new conceptual framework – The New Civic Leadership – is presented and it is suggested that effective place-based leadership often draws insight and energy from all five realms. The paper explains the methodology used to co-create the Innovation Stories about bold civic leadership. It is hoped that the paper will encourage scholars concerned with planning and sustainable development to explore theories relating to leadership and public innovation.

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The dynamics of trust in contested land use - A longitudinal study towards trust in intergroup conflicts in the Baviaanskloof, South Africa

Jasper de Vries

Wageningen University, Netherlands

jasper.devries@wur.nl

Conflicts between groups over land use and planning occur regularly. One of the characteristics of such intergroup conflicts is that groups hold strong diverging perspectives on the conflict. In these perspectives, the ideas and members of the own group are strongly favoured over out-group members. As such, the own group members are regarded as trustful partners in conflicting situations, while members from other groups are approached with distrust. Consequently, trust and distrust are at the heart of intergroup conflicts. Despite its importance, surprisingly little attention has been paid to the emergence and evolution of trust and distrust in intergroup contexts over time. We therefore focus on the question: How does trust emerge and evolve over time in intergroup negotiations? We make use of the Baviaanskloof case (South Africa). Here, farmers and nature conservationists have been struggling over the expansion of a nature reserve for generations, and their relation is strongly characterized by distrust. In order to understand how the distrust emerged and developed,



we used a historical perspective and reconstruct the interaction between the two groups. We found that in ingroup discussions, both groups expressed strong distrust towards the outgroup. Seemingly unrelated past events and contextual changes were actively used as arguments why the others were distrusted. These arguments formed the basis of distrust and accelerated this process as well by threatening the identities of both groups. We conclude that intergroup trust develops over time based on the constantly reconstructed group history through ingroup discussions under the influence of new events. In this process, old arguments gain weight over time as new events give rise to re-emphasizing these arguments. The strong distrust towards the outgroup made interaction with other group members difficult, stabilizing distrust dynamics and limiting the possibilities for cooperation and solving the conflict.

Spiereburg, M.J. (2012). Getting the message across: biodiversity science and policy interfaces. GAIA - Ecological Perspectives for Science and Society, 21(2), 125-134. Tajfel, H. (1982) Social identity and intergroup relations. European Studies in Social Psychology. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge UK. De Vries, J.R., Beunen, R., Aarts, N., Lokhorst, A.M. & Van Ark, R. (2013) The pivot points in planning: how the use of contracts influences trust dynamics and vice versa. Planning Theory (online first): doi: 10.1177/1473095213501506 Blok, A (1978) Antropoligische perspectieven. Muiderberg: Continho.

Corruption and land use: Challenges for Planning Theory

Francesco Chiodelli¹, Stefano Moroni²

¹Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy, ²Politecnico di Milano, Italy

francesco.chiodelli@gssi.infn.it

This presentation deals with the problem of corruption in land-use issues. Corruption is an endemic feature of governments and public authorities, at all levels and in many countries. A significant amount of corruption is related to land-use decisions. With few exceptions, planning theory has never dealt in-depth with this issue. The question of corruption is often considered merely (or, at least, principally) a problem of (dishonest) individual behaviour. However, we argue that a specific causal nexus exists between the spread of corruption and the structural characteristics of certain planning systems. Therefore, corruption does not concern only the domain of “virtue ethics” (i.e. individual ethics); it also concerns the domain of “institutional ethics” (i.e. the ethics of public decisions and regulations). The level of corruption is clearly a function of the honesty and integrity of both public officials and private individuals; however, it is a function also of the (substantive and procedural) characteristics of public institutions and rules. After having described the different forms of corruption in the planning domain, the presentation considers the “determinants” of corruption in the land-use planning field; for instance: the existence of a discretionary power, which can allocate building rights and resources in an arbitrary and unpredictable way; the existence of relevant economic rents associated with this power; and the (low) riskiness of corrupt deals. The paper illustrates what principles can lead to less corruptible planning, and what technical tools can be used to reduce the incentives for corruption. The authors’ idea is that planning theory can provide a relevant contribution to the fight against corruption. It is fundamental that (the possibility of) corruption become a central topic when we assess the strengths and weaknesses of a planning system. It should be at least as important as other topics, which are nowadays widely considered.

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**Environmental procedural justice, insights from a behavioural science perspective**

Heike Köckler

TU Dortmund, Faculty of Spatial Planning, Germany

heike.koeckler@tu-dortmund.de

Environmental procedural justice deals with social inequalities regarding the involvement in and initialisation of political procedures with a desired impact on the local environment (Köckler, 2011). In Germany citizens have many guaranteed rights to claim their interests. But what does this guarantee mean for different groups of society? The lessons we learned from environmental justice show, that those who might have a claim, because of living in a unhealthy environment are often vulnerable (Cutter, 2006). Therefore it is assumed that they have only limited resources to use this right as one opportunity to cope with the local situation. But how can we learn more about vulnerable households from a planning perspective? One way to follow this question is to apply behavioural theories. Therefore, a theoretical model named MOVE (Model on Households' Vulnerability towards their local Environment) has been developed (Köckler, 2011). It combines to behavioural theories: Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) and Conservation of Resource Theory (Hobfoll, 1989). In a second step MOVE was used as the theoretical framework of a telephone survey being carried out in winter 2010/2011 in the Ruhr, Germany (N= 300). The quoted survey aimed at reaching non-deprived and deprived households (represented by migrants from Turkey) in polluted and less polluted neighbourhoods (due to noise and air quality) equally. The statistical analysis using multiple linear regression shows, that different resources, are significant to predict whether and how people initiate or participate in procedures that are relevant for their local environment. In addition to well-known environmental justice variables of deprivation like household-income other variables like Communal Mastery and Social Networks produced explanatory value in the model. The model as well as the results will be put for discussion and conclusions for participatory planning and the argumentative turn in planning will be taken.

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Hobfoll, S. E. (1989). *Conservation of Resources. A New Attempt at Conceptualizing Stress. American Psychologist*, pp. 513–524. Köckler, H. (2011). *MOVE: Ein Modell zur Analyse umweltbezogener Verfahrensgerechtigkeit. Umweltpsychologie*, 15(2), 93–113.



**TRACK 14: EVOLUTIONARY URBAN ECONOMY:
URBAN ECONOMIC POLICIES: CREATIVE ECONOMIES AND INDUSTRIAL PARKS, ROOM 031,
JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: NICHOLAS KARACHALIS**

Influential Factors on Layout of Creative Industry Park and Talent Distribution in Shanghai

Ying He¹, Feng Luan¹, Huai Wang², Wenyun Wang³

¹College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, Shanghai, China, ²Shanghai Yu Architectural Design Co., Ltd, China, ³Shanghai Hua Yu Architectural Design Co., Ltd, China

1332192@tongji.edu.cn

Shanghai, as one of the fastest growing cities in the field of creative industries in China, has 90 creative industrial parks to date, while the number is rapidly increasing still. The situation and tendency of its creative industrial parks makes Shanghai a great object to research layout of the parks. Among the elements that influence the layout of creative industrial parks, talent is the motive power and foundation of creative industry, which not only influences the layout characteristics of them in the regional level, but also in the urban level. In order to demonstrate this from the perspective of quantitation, and further study the influential factors of the talent distribution, this paper takes talent as a starting point, and selects Shanghai as the research object to analyse the correlation between the location of the parks and talent distribution with SPSS software. After that, the factors that influence both are further explored. Through reading and systemizing the previous literatures, this paper chooses traffic convenience, university(research institution),amenity, urban diversity, intellectual property to analysis their relation with talent distribution and layout of creative industry parks. The result is forecasted as talent distribution is highly correlate with the location of creative industry parks, traffic convenience, amenity and urban diversity are positively correlated with talent distribution. Therefore through improving or restraining some special factors, the cities could attract and persuade the creative talent, so as to foster and develop creative economy.

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Research on culture creative industry cluster evolution model in Shanghai: Comparative study of Tianzifang and No.8 bridge.

Zhihui ZHU¹, Nankai XIA², Nankai XIA²

¹Tongji University, China, ²Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute, China

zzh50352@163.com

Keywords: cultural creative industry cluster, evolution model, Shanghai First of all, the paper reviews the evolution courses of the development of Shanghai's culture creative industry cluster. And then research the three stages of development of Shanghai culture creative industry cluster based on the macro view. Secondly, this paper take Tianzifang and No. 8 Bridge as the empirical cases, for they are both approved as the first batch of cultural creative industry clusters in Shanghai. They are high degree of concentration areas whose development lasted for a long time, and they also locate in the same district. Tianzifang is a representative of the "bottom-up" model, while No. 8 Bridge is typical of the "top-down" model. This paper respectively describes evolution aspect from four parts: development background, industrial evolution, space evolution of the cultural creative industry cluster and the role of the main participations. Finally, compared the differences between the



two cases in the evolution of development and put forward relevant suggestions on the development of cultural creative industry clusters in Shanghai.

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The evolution and performance of new development zones in medium and small cities in China

Xiaojian Chen, Jia Feng

Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology, China

353059872@qq.com

Most of the cities in China are experiencing the significant adjustment of the urban function and structure. As a result, a lot of new development zones were born, as a part of its city, they have made a tremendous effect on reasonable framework of overall city structure. This paper examines the features, types of new development zones, development processes as well as analysis the dynamics of promoting the development, especially for the new development zones in Medium and Small cities which have different performance and driving forces. The specific focus is on the relationship between the location, size, spatial patterns, and development dynamics of new development zones and their impacts on the spatial system to attempt to analyse and understand the links of policies and development strategies for sustainable city development. The paper examines the performance of new development zone in several contexts, including how it is function, and whether it has the promoting effect on home city development; whether it has the improvement effect on organisational models of spatial systems; and interregional comparison by carefully considering the opportunities and challenges presented by the new development zones. The analysis in this study utilises site visit in depth, literature review, documentary research and census data. Findings from these studies provide stepping stones to identify effective strategies and policy instruments which respond to the change processes of urban function and structure in medium and small cities in China.

Saeed Zanganeh Shahraki, David Sauri, Pere Serra, Sirio Modugno, Faranak Seifolddini, Ahmad Pourahmad . Urban sprawl pattern and land-use change detection in Yazd, Iran [J] . Habitat International ,2011,35(4) :521.
Lin Li, Yohei S, Haihong Zhu. Simulating spatial urban expansion based on a physical process [J] . Landscape and Urban Planning. 2003, (64):64:76

The elaboration of a city marketing plan for Kozani: A planning response to socio-economic pressures?

Alex Deffner, Nicholas Karachalis

University of Thessaly, Greece

adefner@prd.uth.gr

The aim of this paper is to analyse the elaboration phases of a city marketing plan (a work in process) for Kozani –a medium sized city in Northern Greece. Since the field of place marketing and branding has become particularly popular, creating a “buzz” term both in the academic and the local government communities, city authorities, regions and nations worldwide try hard to create the conditions to either to construct or to strengthen their image and therefore the most effective strategies are sought. Especially for cities such as Kozani which are trying to rebrand themselves, the need for a participatory approach seems more than necessary; difficulties and –in some cases- conflicts can be confronted by implementing the so-called 4 Rs (rights, roles, responsibilities, relationships) approach. Planning the development steps and ensuring that the outcomes are representing the views of the different stakeholders is of major importance. Despite the socio-economic crisis, or rather because of it, and the fact that city branding strategies are entering the city agendas in Greece only



very recently, there is a growing interest for the subject. The authors share their experience regarding their co-operation with the local stakeholders, the processes and draw on the different ideas that were discussed regarding the elaboration of a city marketing plan for Kozani. The paper draws on the results produced by the field survey with questionnaires regarding residents, entrepreneurs and visitors. Through the case-study of Kozani the link between city branding theory and practice is critically discussed.

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TRACK 15: PLANNING HISTORY & CULTURAL HERITAGE:
INVESTIGATIONS IN CULTURAL HERITAGE, ROOM 104, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: JOKS JANSSEN

Pre-urban patterns and co-evolutionary repair of sprawl

Pere Vall-Casas

Universitat Internacional de Catalunya (UIC), Spain

perevall@uic.es

This article contributes to the literature and debate on “retrofitting suburbia” by drawing on planning methods that emphasize the morphology, history and culture of places. Building on approaches to redevelop periphery areas in Catalonia, Spain, this paper suggests that an analysis of pre-urban patterns such as agricultural plots, homestead systems, rural grids, and watercourses is an important basis for developing strategies to retrofit suburbia. Specifically, the recovery of rural grids and watercourses as the main elements of civic networks allows one to: (1) increase diversity and pedestrian accessibility of the overlapping suburban growth; (2) reinforce the synergies among interconnected urban regeneration projects; (3) integrate urban retrofitting strategies with the unique characteristics of each place; while (4) propelling co-evolutionary repair based on social accountability. The implementation of this approach is outlined using the Barcelona Metropolitan Region in Spain as an example. We also consider the applicability of this approach to U.S. suburbs such as those in Boston or Phoenix.

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Structure and dynamics of Urban Centralities in Historical Cities

Eduardo Miranda, Jorge Baptista e Silva, António Ricardo da Costa

Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

ervmiranda@gmail.com

Urban centralities are an essential component of urban structure, considering the historicist, architectural and functionalist point of view (Cutini, 2001). The need to understand the hidden complexity behind the urban structure and its dynamics recommends a deep look to the structural urban components of agglomerations. Historical cities are a particular case, where the historical center co-evolves with the surrounding urban centralities, with different roles and dimension in relation to the all network of urban centralities. The paper tries to analyse both sides – structure and dynamics - of this co-evolution, focused on urban centralities or central places and using, as a case study, the city of Évora. Évora is a medium sized city and its Historic Core is listed World Heritage by UNESCO. The city was shaped by a huge expansion in the second half of the 20th century, along with the mutation of its economic base, in which the service sector was the main driving force. The configurational analysis uses space syntax (Hillier et Hanson, 1984) in order to identify places of centrality and to determine its main structure, hierarchic qualities, morphological attributes and functional composition. During the last decades the functional structure of the city become more complex, the pattern of the activities become less segregated as planning try to promote more mixed and functional balanced neighborhoods. This structure has been dominated by the dimension of the historical center which, in the recent period, seems to show relevant changes in this evolution. We analyzed also subcenters dynamics and the factors that support



them. The paper ends with some recommendations for planning practice focused on structure and dynamics of the city.

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Comparative mapping of city histories: the city of Volos in the network of mediterranean cities

Evangelia Athanassiou, Charis Christodoulou, Vilma Hastaoglou-Martinidis

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

evieath@arch.auth.gr

The history of a city, its cultural heritage and planning history can be narrated in a multitude of angles and representations. City museums suggest a distinct strategy of heritage conservation and act as beneficial sites of urban narratives and public aspiration. In recent decades, they have shifted away from object-centered exhibitions that narrate formal histories in chronological order. Instead, they organize thematic presentations, open-ended and people-centred exhibitions, based on consultation and inclusion of multiple views. The paper suggests a comparative mapping of a city's spatial evolution and planning history, with a view to visualizing the city as an networked field of flows of goods, capital, information, ideas and culture, rather than as an isolated entity. Responding to the networked evolutions of cities, a comparative approach in narrating cities' and their planning histories aims at acknowledging the significance of connections and influences as well as at foregrounding commonalities and differences among them. It can, thus, contribute to an enhanced understanding of similar, diverting or totally dissimilar local trajectories in time, challenging homogenizing views of urban planning histories, as well as tracking the multiplicity of actual futures of the past. Comparative as well as thematic mapping of formative developments, trends, planning paradigms and phenomena in selected cities can act as a means of setting the wider canvas of their emergence, decline and futures. The paper focuses on the city of Volos (Greece) in diverse networks of Mediterranean cities from the 18th century till today investigating a process of comparative mapping of the city's transformation with respect to a number of formative spatial themes. The paper draws on ongoing research pursued in the framework of EU funded research programme 'Designing the Museum of the City of Volos: Historical Research and Development of innovative interactive content for the dissemination of knowledge (DeMuCiV)'.

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**TRACK 16: PLANNING METHODOLOGY & PLANNING PROCESS:
PLANNING PARADIGMS REVISITED, ROOM 109, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: HENK VAN DER KAMP**

Can old style long term spatial strategic planning still work? Lessons from the 1988 Sydney strategy

Glen Searle

University of Queensland, Australia

g.searle@uq.edu.au

Old style 'blueprint' spatial strategic plans, especially those incorporating detailed quantitative modelling (Lee, 1973), have been increasingly seen as failing to reflect the increasing unpredictability of regional futures (Hillier, 2007) as technological change accelerates and the importance of unforeseen urban mega-projects increases. Together with the greater involvement of the private sector and the community in shaping regional futures, this has led to relationally-based strategic planning that is less schematic (Healey, 2006). However in regions where the state still has strong planning powers and legislative control over local government and major infrastructure investment, old-style strategic planning might still be effective (Searle and Bunker, 2011). This paper analyses long term metropolitan strategy outcomes in one such region, Sydney, and in particular the extent to which the outcomes forecast in the plan corresponded to actual outcomes at the end of the plan period in 2011. The analysis investigates outcomes relating to population total and distribution; employment total, structure and distribution; post-1988 greenfield development; transport networks and corridors; and centres development. The paper examines differences between plan proposals/forecasts and 2011 outcomes in terms of inadequacies of forecast methods and of emergent factors not taken into account in preparation of the plan.

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Is good evidence all that is needed to make good decisions?

Jonathan Hall¹, William Brady, Brendan O'Sullivan, Eimear Murphy

University College Cork, Ireland

j.hall@ucc.ie

Evidence-based decision-making is one of the dominant objectives of planning today. The strength of the rhetoric can eclipse consideration of the nature and value of the evidence that is actually required. Questions are rarely asked as to whether 'good' evidence actually produces 'good' policy and 'good' decisions, or whether 'good' policy and decisions are made with little or 'poor' evidence. The evidence in favour of evidence-based policy and decision-making is strongly intuitive but is not necessarily supported by an empirical understanding of how the evidence-based process works and what other inputs might be critical to good policy formation and decisions. Applying rigorous, rational thought, selecting actions from a well-structured range of alternatives, manipulating market forces, sharing decisions with the local community and assessing the impact of actions to identify least-worst outcomes are all examples of techniques used to make progress, in a context where there is deficient evidence. This paper explores whether evidence is all that is needed or whether in a world where evidence is often incomplete or ineffective we need to broaden our appreciation of what delivers good planning policy and decisions, or perhaps more importantly, good outcomes. Using examples from Ireland and England, the paper explores whether in a world where evidence is often incomplete or ineffective we need to broaden our appreciation of what delivers good planning policy and decisions, or perhaps more importantly, good outcomes. Is it possible that good policy and decisions may be supported by weak evidence, or that



demonstrably weak evidence has supported good policy and decisions? The evidence for evidence-based policy and decision-making is strongly intuitive but is not necessarily supported by an empirical understanding of how the evidence-based process works and what other inputs might be critical to good policy formation and decisions. Applying rigorous, rational thought, selecting actions from a well-structured range of alternatives, applying market forces, handing decisions to the local community and assessing the impact of actions to identify least-worst outcomes are all examples of techniques used to make progress based on deficient evidence. A recent investigation into the planning research needs in Ireland raised many questions about the nature of that planning research. What evidence does planning really need? What is needed to understand the interaction of place, work and folk, to promote good practice or to manage planning processes to ensure transparency, equity and sustainability? Our paper will present the findings of this research and consider to what extent evidence is the holy grail of planning policy and decision making. We will explore whether evidence is all that is needed or whether in a world where evidence is often incomplete or totally ineffective we need to broaden our appreciation of what delivers good planning policy and decisions, or perhaps more importantly, good outcomes. Using examples from Ireland, we will explore the extent to which oversight, rigor and challenge, in our processes can be as important as evidence.

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European Spatial Planning Observatories and Maps: An Evaluation of Their Performance for Planning

Julio Soria-Lara¹, María Zuñiga², Rocío Pérez-Camapaña³

¹University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, ²University of Zaragoza, Spain, ³University of Granada, Spain

j.a.sorialara@uva.nl

Over the past decades, a large number of Spatial Planning Observatories (SPO) have emerged in Europe in response to certain factors, such as the growing complexity of urban systems, the development of GIScience or European Union territorial policies. Previous studies have shown that SPO have little effect when confronted with planning practice. It is believed that one of the main reasons is that the maps held by SPO are not always focused on decision making (Valenzuela-Montes and Soria-Lara, 2011). The paper aims to gain insight into this problem through the evaluation of maps held by a representative number of SPO across Europe. An evaluation method inspired by the doctrine of performance-based evaluation for spatial planning (Faludi, 2000; Oliveira and Pinho, 2010), is presented and applied here. Its central idea is to assess how SPO maps can improve the understanding of different focus groups (decision-makers, planners and the public) on present and future problems they have to face during planning. A total of 27 European SPO from 63 considered initially were selected for this evaluation following various criteria such as whether or not they had maps, being transversal or comprehensive with respect to planning, as well as being representative of existing planning systems in Europe. The obtained results showed that very few SPO could have a real impact on all three focus groups simultaneously. In general, the performance of SPO held by SPO was low, leading to the conclusion that it is necessary to define coordination strategies between intended users and governments, which usually fund these SPO

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The use of geographic data ('evidence') in strategic plan preparation... and strategic plans in decision-making: A comparative study – Pretoria and Perth

Mark Oranje¹, Sharon Biermann²

¹University of Pretoria, South Africa, ²University of Western Australia, Australia

mark.oranje@up.ac.za

Since their earliest days as British colonies, Australia and South Africa have been subject to similar trends and tendencies in the English-speaking planning world, including the push for evidence-based planning and decision-making over the last decade or so. The (subsequent) stated preference for 'evidence-based planning' and the extent, depth and availability of geographical information in both countries, would have suggested a golden age for the use of GIS in long-term/strategic plan preparation. An overview of the map and table-crammed analysis-sections of, and annexures to, many such plans in the two countries does in fact suggest extensive use of such data. Closer inspection of (1) the actual plans and (2) the government and state-sanctioned private spending and investment decisions suggests differently. From a preliminary analysis, it would seem that either (1) geographic data is gathered, but superficially considered, not actually used in plan preparation, not used to the extent that it could be used, and/or selectively used; or (2) geographic data is adequately and meaningfully used in plan preparation, but plans are disregarded or selectively used in decision-making processes in which powerful interests in government and the private sector hold more sway than the plans. In this exploratory paper, a comparative analysis of the use of geographic data in strategic plan preparation and the use of strategic plans in government and state-sanctioned private spending and investment decisions in two cities (Pretoria in South Africa and Perth in Australia), both of whom (1) have prepared a number of long-term/strategic plans over the last decade, and (2) are known for their massive sprawling footprints, is undertaken. It is envisaged that the study will be expanded to other cities in the two countries, and hopefully other countries in the not too distant future.

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**TRACK 17: RURAL & REGIONAL PLANNING:
DISTRIBUTED URBANISMS, ROOM C, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: MICHEL DEHAENE**

In between City and Region. - The Historical Development of the Flemish Electricity Grid within the Co-Evolution of Multiple Territorial Arrangements

Dieter Bruggeman, Michiel Dehaene

Ghent University, Belgium

dieter.bruggeman@ugent.be

This paper studies the relation between the historical urbanisation process in the region of Flanders and the development of utility networks. As a case study it discusses the way in which the development of electricity networks has been historically inscribed within a distributed urbanism. Particular stages of the emergence and development of the Flemish electricity grid are framed within the logics behind three territorialisation strategies at play in the Flemish urban landscape. First, the legacy of a constellation of interconnected, but autonomous towns is still perceptible. Second, there is the contribution of the Belgian nation state to the formation of the metropolitan area of Brussels. Third there is the continued commitment of the Belgian nation state to the geographical distribution and dispersal of development. The historical development of the electricity grid adheres to varying degrees to these contrasting territorial logics. The result is an electricity grid in the form of a hybrid patchwork. It consists of linked networks, each searching for an equilibrium of the diverging territorialisations adapted to its own context. This gives rise to a sometimes problematic ambiguity about the scale on which the electricity grid is organised. Furthermore, this case study seems to suggest that the Flemish urban condition can be framed by these territorialisation processes working on the different scales of the city and of the region / nation, but that the Flemish urban condition can only be understood as their contingent and co-evolving outcome.

Gabriel DUPUY, Urban Networks - Network Urbanism (Amsterdam: Techne Press, 2008) Maria KAIKA, City of Flows. - Modernity, Nature and the City (New York: Routledge, 2005)

High density rural regions: A tale of three villages in India

Sandeep Agrawal

Planning program, Canada

sagrawal@ualberta.ca

How does an agrarian rural area change when its population density reaches urban levels? This is the question that underlies this chapter. Urbanity has been universally associated with high density. Thus it is to be expected that high density and population pressure will transform the spatial organization and land market for housing and community needs of a rural area, endowing it with urban characteristics. Vast regions that are economically and socially rural but whose population densities qualify them as urban have emerged in India and other neighboring countries in South Asia. In India, all along the Ganges River, from Delhi to Kolkata, and in Kerala as well as along the coast of Orissa, rural population densities range from 400 persons per square kilometer (1,000 persons per square mile) to 1500-2000 persons. By the UN definitions (also adopted by India for urban-rural designations), 400 persons per square kilometer is the density criterion for defining an urban area. A mega region of approximately 2500 by 400 kilometers in the Ganges valley has ruralopolitan densities interspersed with many large cities. Yet vast stretches of this mega region have reached high densities without the influence of cities. Such districts in this region are the focus of this chapter. This proposition will be tested in a high-density rural district of the state of Bihar in India. It will address a problem that remains unrecognized and unexplored. It will



not only explain the structure of high-density rural regions but also provide guidelines for their sustainable development.

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Renewable energy and local development between self organisation and the need of an integrated regional planning

Valentina Alberti

Sapienza - Università di Roma, Italy

valenalberti@gmail.com

The spread of the renewable energy through plants of medium and small size changed substantially problems that the regional planning has to face. Especially in rural areas and little towns, in fact, the consequences of the new energy layout involve both physical aspects and those ones related to the local development. Several experiences showed that a cohesive community and the ability of self-organisation are essential for ensuring the link between renewable energy and local development, but in some cases this is not enough. Within a research that aims to investigate the role of the planning in the exploitation of energy production for driving the local development, the paper wants to focus the attention upon the characteristics of a planning process that have necessarily to related with practices which are difficult to manage from a 'traditional' planning (self-organisation, networks, properties of networked arrangement, etc). The main objectives are: to explore the potentialities and the limits of the 'traditional' regional planning to promote connection between renewable energy and local development (especially in rural areas); to understand how a more flexible and integrated planning tool can be more incisive in developing the link; to define the relationship that there should be between the plan and the community in the management of territory. Thus, the Samsø island experience will be taken as a case study to investigate upon the role of the planning and the community in the project success. The yardstick for measuring the success will not be related to energy transition, but to the tangible development produced on the local context by energy transition. The experience will be used to reflect upon how the plan should converse with social background for ensuring the link between energy and local development, and, in a co-evolutionary perspective, to identify the invariants and the variables (that change not only in different territorial contexts but also in the same one with the passing of time) to which the planning have to learn to relate to.

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Planning in a bio-based economy landscape development. Cascading from different directions

Wim van der Knaap

Wageningen University, Netherlands

Wim.vanderknaap@wur.nl

The contours of a bio-based society are emerging, using biomass as basic material. This new approach is being developed because we're running out of fossil fuels and we want to reduce CO2 emissions, while the demand for energy and related products only grows. In this paper we will focus on biomass produced in nature areas, roadside verges, urban green, etc., which is treated as waste material the last decades, and not on regular biomass from current agricultural production processes. This 'left-over' biomass was not treated as product the last decades, but rather as a cost factor. However, it can be applied in a first development phase as renewable energy source, and in a next phase it can even be especially applied for bio-based products. The landscape is on the one hand the supplier for the required biomass, but it should also facilitate and absorb the impact of this development. There are many questions related to a bio-based economy landscape development. Will there be a growing pressure on available space? Is there a balance point between material/fuel and food production? Does it require new spatial layouts, logistics and maintenance approaches, either creating new landscapes or reconstructing fossil-based landscapes? Should you incorporate and realize renewable and recycling production processes and cascading opportunities (e.g. distance and costs minimization)? How is the transition process taking place in landscape and society? Is society ready to more efficiently apply energy and bio-based materials? Does the co-evolution process within spatial planning contribute to this new and complex development? The main aim of this paper is to create a planning approach to deal with developments for a more bio-based oriented landscape. To make a step in this direction, nineteen Dutch initiatives around the use of 'left-over' biomass were studied. The Multi-Level-Perspective offers a suitable framework to analyse the bio-based transition process. Several aspects should get attention, such as landscape, product developments (cascading impact), maintenance, cooperation, layer/level, power positions, law and regulations, bottom-up planning processes, awareness in society, learning processes. To enlarge and absorb this current niche of a bio-based approach in society and landscape the learning-curve approach seems to be useful, from instrumental via conceptual towards social learning. This also fits nicely in the co-evolution process of planning. All these developments have a sort of cascading in common, either be it the biomass application, the absorption in landscape and society, the planning process or the learning process. Keywords: Biomass Application; Bio-Based Economy Landscape; Transition processes

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ROUNDTABLE 1: IFHP THE CO-CREATION OF PUBLIC SPACES IN CITIES IN TRANSITION
ROOM 111, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15
ORGANISERS: DEREK MARTIN (IFHP)

The co-creation of public spaces in cities in transition

"We live in a rainbow of chaos."

P. Cezanne

A meeting of opposites

It is strange. Never have we experienced so much interest in public space as we are seeing today. In times of spread and changeable needs, fluid and light human relations, there is, maybe as a reaction, an increasing demand for public spaces where we can re-discover and re-create a democratic and social dimension in our often impersonal cities. On the one hand, we assist in the standardisation, 'museumification', privatization and homologation of public space as a result of the decline of public engagement and common actions. On the other hand new individuals, new creative groups, and new collaborative networks get organized to "reconquer" public spaces – spatially, physically and politically. These initiatives can be temporary or permanent, physical or immaterial, spontaneous or organized. A factor of importance is that they are initiated by actors who are not part of the institutions, but are trying to invent, experiment, stimulate certain processes, programmes, usages, and social interactions within public spaces.

This tension between opposites is perfectly represented in the Balkan region where the celebration of private interest cohabits with a quest for public participation, where formal planning and extreme order and informal planning and total freedom co-exist. All these contrasts are visible in the urban space: all mixed together with the enthusiasm of what the future could bring; inspired by the new freedom of private initiative; within an almost drunk-able "urban cocktail".¹

Self-organization and public spaces

In the Balkan cities, public space has undergone a rapid transformation in terms of its function for the communities. Major cities expanded in an unplanned, chaotic manner. Street trade and small shops proliferated. Parks and squares turned into improvised retail markets. Basements and garages turned into offices and shops, in a sort of return to the model of the medieval city.² The entry of large international corporations into the Central and Eastern European market punctuated the urban landscape with logos and advertisements.³

¹ Aliaj, B. Planning between vacuum and energy , the case of Co-Plan in Tirana, published in ne Wiener Architekturstudien Balkanology, ISBN 978-3-9502880-0-1, 2010

² Engel B. (2007), "Public spaces in Blue Cities of Russia" in Stanilov K. (ed.) The post socialist city, Springer, pp.285-300

³ Sayfutdinova L. (2010), "Transforming public spaces in Post Socialist cities", Azerbaijan in the World, Biweekly Newsletter, Vol.3, N. 24



The presence of “no-man’s land” and public open spaces was seen by many as an opportunity for profit. The turmoil and animosity surrounding property restitution procedures encouraged the appropriation of public space. Empty urban land in state ownership, from designed squares to leftover spaces between buildings, began to erode rapidly. In a reversal of collective values and meanings, cities filled up with walls and fences to protect seized private property and the private lives of urban residents.⁴ Moreover, a “balkanization” process occurred: the urban fabric was fragmented and small islands were created which housed American-style gated communities with their own private “public” spaces.⁵

Many Balkan cities today witness the positive impact of the local self-organisation networks when it comes to cultural, economic, social and spatial revitalization of the neglected (and sometimes vacant) inner-city urban public spaces. The typical “yes we can” culture is showing great vitality and creativity in times of unclear urban policies and economic instability, but still the potentials of this energy are not being fully utilized.

IFHP working session

This IFHP working session at AESOP’s 2014 annual congress will look at a number of pertinent questions around this theme. How can the gap between informal and formal development be bridged? What do self-organizing networks need to get their ideas realized? And vice versa: how can institutions use this cultural phenomenon as a legitimate and valuable city making instrument?

The panel discussion will explore how people construct and redefine places through self-organization in urban spaces, how the logic underlying self-organizing systems can be translated into a design tool or integrated into urban policy, and how this hidden energy can support and be better used to (re-)vitalize neglected urban public spaces. Fostering dialogue between countries with a different urbanization pattern, the event will combine the experience of urban planners, policy analysts, academia, civil society and local governments especially from Central and Eastern Europe.

Speakers:

Dorina Pojani, *Department of Urbanism, TU Delft*, The Netherlands

Pietro Elisei, *URBASOFIA, University of Tor Vergata – Roma2*, Bucharest- Rome

Bostjan Bugaric, *KUD C3, University of Littoral*, Ljubljana- Berlin

Maja Popovic, *Failed Architecture, Mikser*, Belgrade- Amsterdam

Tanja Raijc, *Expeditio*, Kotor, Montenegro t.b.c

Moderator:

Derek Martin, *IFHP*

⁴ Stanilov K. (ed.) *The post socialist city*, Springer

⁵ Sayfutdinova L. (2010), “Transforming public spaces in Post Socialist cities”, *Azerbaijan in the World*, Biweekly Newsletter, Vol.3, N. 24



**ROUNDTABLE 2: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS IN PLANNING EDUCATION WAYS OF
COLLABORATION
ROOM 032, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15
ORGANISERS: ANLI ATAÖV**

Challenges and Solutions in Planning Education Ways of Collaboration?

Anlı Ataöv: Assoc. Prof. Dr. (Middle East Technical University), anliataov@gmail.com

Ender Peker: Res. Assist. (Middle East Technical University), pender@metu.edu.tr

Duygu Cihanger: Res. Assist. (Middle East Technical University), cihanger@metu.edu.tr

Funda Erkal: Instructor/Planner/Vice Mayor. (Middle East Technical University, Çankaya Municipality),
erkal_funda@hotmail.com

Upon our correspondence with Lia Vasconcelos, Zorica Nedovic-Budic, Francesco Lo Piccolo, and Izabela Mironowicz last Winter 2013, we, as the recipients of the 2012 AESOP Excellence in Teaching Award, would like to propose organizing and/or participating to a round table session in the Planning Education Track on the innovative highlights of the planning education and collaborative ways to diffuse them with the participation of the current and previous years' recipients of AESOP Excellence in Teaching Award. By doing this, we aim at creating a setting for dialogue on the distinguished efforts in teaching in the field of planning and constructing a collaborative process between involved scholars. Within this framework, we suggest that participants discuss the challenging issues that they face in the classroom and/or that they bring into the classroom, the pedagogical approach and innovative tools that they use to overcome those challenges, the process and some examples of the outcomes, and the possible collaborative ways of diffusing the experiences. We propose that the session runs in short presentations by the participants followed by a proactive discussion on what can be done together in the future. Being said that, we are also open to other suggestions that would make such an opportunity more joyful and yielding for everyone.

Keywords: planning education, innovative tools, collaboration

**ROUNDTABLE 3: MARKETPLACES AS AN URBAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY****ROOM 135, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15****ORGANISERS: FREEK JANSSENS AND CEREN SEZER****Marketplaces as Urban Development Strategies****Freek Janssens:** University of Amsterdam, Department of Sociology and AnthropologyEmail: F.janssens@uva.nl, t. +31205252656**Ceren Sezer:** Delft University of Technology, Department of Urbanism, Chair of Spatial Planning and StrategyEmail: c.sezer@tudelft.nl, t. +31 650801339

Marketplaces are often romanticised as traditional spaces of 'pure' encounters between producers and consumers in an increasingly privatised world. Farmer's Markets are well-known example of this and several city governments seem to have embraced the urban marketplace as a tool for 'placemaking.' Yet this enthusiasm needs to be supported by a critical analysis of how exactly, marketplaces act as inclusive public spaces that support residents, rather than merely real estate developers.

For this reason, Freek Janssens (UvA) and Ceren Sezer (TU Delft) published a Special Issue for the journal "Built Environment" (Peter Hall, David Banister, Stephen Marshall, editors) on "Marketplaces as Urban Development Strategies" (2013). The issue focuses on the ways in which marketplaces in the city can be strategically deployed to improve neighbourhoods, by facilitating interaction among different people and groups in the public space of the city, and hereby support inclusive city life.

The next step in line will be focused round table session during the AESOP Annual Congress 2014. We therefore invite speakers from different fields of expertise on marketplaces to address the following question: How can marketplaces function as urban development strategies that facilitate the interaction among different people and groups in the public space of the city, and hereby support inclusive city life? The session aims to stimulate useful and collaborative conversations among academics as well as planners and designers on the role of marketplaces in today's cities.

Keywords: public space, marketplaces, community, governance, design

Participants

- **Prof. Arnold Reijndorp** (University of Amsterdam / Independent researcher and architect, the Netherlands)
- **Prof. Ching Lin Pang** (University of Leuven / Head of Chinese Studies, University of Antwerp, Belgium)
- **Núria Costa Galobart** (Municipal Institute of Markets in Barcelona / Lead Partner for URBACT Markets, Spain)
- **Will Fulford** (University of Westminster / Co-founder of 'The Urban Market Company' which owns and operates Camden Lock Market, UK)
- **Prof. Sophie Watson** (Open University / Special Adviser to House of Commons Department of Communities and Local Government Inquiry into Traditional Retail Markets, 2009, UK)

**ROUNDTABLE 4: URBACT: HOW TO STIMULATE CITIES TOWARDS INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT****ROOM A, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15****ORGANISERS: IVÁN TOSICS (URBACT)****How to stimulate cities towards integrated development?
URBACT**

Many planners suffer from the huge contradiction between what they have learnt about their profession and what they are allowed (paid for) to do in practice. Gated communities, car-based urban transport systems, large shopping malls are just a few examples of disputed urban development ideas for which, however, planners are usually contracted and paid in their professional life. Planners alone are not able to change this situation without the consent of the other important players of the development process.

The round-table aims to show and discuss some good examples in which cities and other key stakeholders became involved into innovative urban development processes aiming for sustainable and integrated outcomes. Representatives of ongoing URBACT projects will highlight their approach to create open knowledge exchange platforms within which the new, innovative ideas of planners and researchers can confront the traditional views of citizens, politicians, public and private institutions and can change the usual outcomes.

The following URBACT projects and city-cases are to be presented and discussed:

- TUTOR network: Bremen municipality supports the activity of ZZZ as an arms-length NGO aiming for temporary use of abandoned, empty public spaces.
- PLACEMAKING network: Dun Laoghaire municipality changed its attitude from municipality-facilitated projects to the promotion and support of community lead projects.
- USER network: project-partner cities have innovative ideas how to involve residents, private actors, public services into the revitalization of deprived public spaces. (City and case TBD)



ROUNDTABLE 5: POST-DISASTER TERRITORY
ROOM 134, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15
ORGANISERS: CHARLES YAN GORE

Charles Yan Gore: School of Doctorate Studies, University IUAV of Venice,
E-mail: charles.yan.gore@gmail.com

Description:

We are entering an era of post-disaster² society, a condition in which natural disasters, socio-political conflicts and miscellaneous systematic crises are not only unpredictable and forthcoming, moreover, their aftermaths are “beyond our political and sociological categories and imaginations”. (Beck, 2012) Despite with rapid development in technology, we are mostly less time-efficient or inappropriate in defending our territories and ourselves, yet from the natural catastrophes. As a fuse of many other crises, primary natural catastrophes such as earthquakes provide some urban conditions of tribulation, in which we learn to explore the limitation, at the same time, the potential of our territories, by territorial planning and management, or in a broader definition, by socio-spatial modifications. Hence, the increasingly prevailing occurrence of disaster ruined territories in our contemporary society has addressed the significance and urgency for scientific establishment in the post-disaster practices, which very often reshape not only the spatial, but also the human geographic settings of the territory.

A modern post-disaster recovery might date back to the reconstruction after Great Lisbon Earthquake in 1755. Its reconstruction has not only represented a spatial achievement in rebuilding the European capital physically; moreover, after the disaster destroyed all the major churches in the devout Roman Catholic city on an important religious holiday, an acute debate among some pioneer European philosophers has stressed a radical social-political statement: “how we human beings should constructed our society by ourselves” – as subsequently it leads to the spark of the Enlightenment. (Mendes-Victor et al., 2009) The guidance of the reconstruction shifted from divine power to civic. It has attributed a classic model of post-disaster governance, which is still pervasively applied today.

Based on the reflections to centuries of “traditions” in the post-disaster practice, some empirical studies report a different contemporary framework of recovery. Many recoveries do not only tend to reconstruct the territories to their original appearances anymore. Very often, bigger ambitions behind the reconstructions themselves are unfolded into brand-new territorial developments, to achieve new visions of the territories that leveled by the catastrophes. For instance, the recovery after the Great Sichuan Earthquake 2008’ in China, a three-year government-led reconstruction has evoked a territorial re-development, which has completely transformed the spatial territory and its social geography in the western China. (International Recovery Platform et al., 2010) As an ironic contradiction, the reconstruction has been so intensive and massive that it opened an enormous emerging market for a “post-disaster capitalism”. By meeting to the urgency of rebuilding on the one hand; on the other, the production process became a powerful and efficient economic instrument for the government to defend the country from the global economic crisis exploded in the same year. Meanwhile, a global alert has arrived in Japan after the Tohoku Catastrophe 2011’ struck the northeast coast of the country. Similar to the Lisbon Earthquake, the disaster has again addressed a national-wide social-political debate, on energy relevant issues in the “post-Fukushima era”, which has modified the tactics of Japanese territorial developments in economic, social, environmental, and many other aspects. (Murakami and Wood, 2014) Yet, the challenge that Tohoku faces now calls for a horizon of emergent and emergency approach in post-disaster urbanism, dealing with the complexity of a territorial transformation following an overlapping aftermath from multiple catastrophes.



Post-disaster2 is not only “post-post-disaster” status. It is also an independent proposition that looks at the territory and its territoriality (Avermaete, 2009) beyond the post-disaster recovery, in a long-term vision; and it explores the powerful and fundamental element within a territory, as an instrument to reach again the potential of a territory after being destroyed by the disaster: the resilience of a territory, perhaps.

We have failed in following many ideological hypotheses, inside or outside the discipline of planning, such as modernity, integration, sustainability, climate change, or environmental justice, etc., many of which have become magic clichés. In parallel, the recent academia in post-disaster urbanism has shifted the focus from a more technical concern of “vulnerability” to a more pragmatic horizon of “resilience”. Before resilience becomes another abused term as persuasion for political or economic intentions, there is an urgency to understand and interpret a “just” notion of resilience, in a comprehensive framework of “how the practice of post-disaster urbanism should meet the challenges”.

Nevertheless, a post-disaster2 territory are not only the laboratory where socio-political, economic and spatial characteristics of its territoriality can be clearly exposed; but a post-disaster recovery process is also a live trial for future urban developments, in which resilient scenarios can be verified in a timely and identifiable fashion.

Aiming to explore guidelines and paradigms for post-disaster urban practices, as indicated above, both empirical and (trans-disciplinary) theoretical insights are welcomed. The discussion can derive into specific international case studies, national urban planning systems in a specific historic time, as well as their comparable approaches; meanwhile, it can also be summarized in extensive theories in radical and rapid urban developments, policy-making for territorial management, and urban regeneration. The round table session, therefore, range from contemporary concerns specialization such as post-disaster urban recovery and resilience to broad interests in urbanism and planning.

Keywords:

Territory, Post-disaster, Recovery/Reconstruction/Restoration/Redevelopment, Planning and Management, Resilience

Target Group:

Researchers and practitioners who are interested in sharing/learning different experiences related to post-disaster urban recoveries.

Meanwhile, among many others, it draws special attention to: human and social geographers who are interested in urban issues, professionals and theorists in social and political sciences, NGO professionals or social activists, and of course, architects and urbanists, either interested in practice or theory.

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**ROUNDTABLE 6: ESPON: MAKING EUROPE OPEN AND POLYCENTRIC****ROOM 102, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15****ORGANISERS: MARJAN VAN HERWIJNEN AND PETER MEHLBYE****Making Europe Open and Polycentric
ESPON**

Presenters: Michael Wegener, S&W, Germany
Andreu Ulied, MCRIT, Spain

Additional panel members:

Daniel de Groot, Ministry of Infrastructures and the Environment, Netherlands
Martijn de Bruijn, DG Regio, Belgium

Abstract

The ESPON Programme has been asked by the 31 countries behind the programme to elaborate a Territorial Vision and Scenarios for Europe in 2050 and possible political pathways that can lead Europe towards this vision. The vision together with the pathways is meant to inspire and guide the policy debate on long-term territorial development and provide a coherent European framework for policy initiatives at different decision-making levels.

The ESPON project ET2050 had the challenging task to elaborate the evidence base through modelling, a base line and territorial scenarios and to support the territorial vision-building process by answering the following key questions:

- (1) What is the current state of the European territorial structure?
- (2) What will be the future European territorial structure if development trends and policies remain unchanged?
- (3) What could be feasible future states of the European territorial structure in three territorial exploratory scenarios?
- (4) What could be a viable and realistic, long-term territorial vision for Europe?
- (5) What could be midterm targets in order to steer territorial development towards the desired long-term vision, what political room of maneuver exists and what policy actions are required to meet these midterm targets?

The project used a wide range of models to simulate the various scenarios and came up with striking findings for the baseline and exploratory scenarios for Europe in 2030 and 2050. The Territorial Vision has been built by adding a qualitative approach and a participatory process involving the ESPON Monitoring Committee and other relevant stakeholders.

The Round Table will start with a brief history of spatial development perspectives and policy orientations for Europe. In addition the need for a common territorial vision will be shown and examples will be given of places where European planning already works (e.g. transport) and of places where European spatial planning is hindered by institutional deficits.

An Open and Polycentric Europe appears to be the most appropriate territorial strategy to support European competitiveness, cohesion and sustainability goals. The Round Table will address the presented strategies and pathways of the ET2050 Vision to make Europe more open and polycentric and discuss the related policy needs, including the need for a new generation of Cohesion Policy.



**ROUNDTABLE 7: FAST AND FURIOUS – A DEBATE ABOUT THE IMPACT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES
AND FASHIONS ON OUR TEACHING METHODS
ROOM 029, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15
ORGANISERS: ANNA GEPPERT AND SLAWOMIR LEDWON**

**Fast and furious – a debate about the impact of new technologies
and fashions on our teaching methods**

Prof. Anna Geppert: Town and Regional Planning Institute of the University Paris-Sorbonne (University Paris IV Sorbonne), France, anna.geppert@paris-sorbonne.fr

PhD Slawomir Ledwon: Department of Urban Design and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Gdansk University of Technology, Poland, sled@pg.gda.pl

The aim of this round table session is to explore and discuss the issues resulting from introducing new technologies in teaching methods.

The unprecedented expansion of new tools helps us to make things faster and more efficiently. Skype, Facebook (Kirschner et al. 2010), Google, virtual collaboration, distant learning and digital modelling are more and more present in the classroom. Students are eager to use them, and also bring new, emerging ones. We could call this “fast learning”. But on the other hand we all still need discussion, face to face meetings, sketching with a pen, creating instead of downloading, thinking instead of browsing, opening a book instead of a laptop. One cannot do without these, which we call “slow teaching”.

We would like to discuss how the above issues can be incorporated in classroom and how we can teach more effectively (Lepp et al. 2014), but without losing solid grounds. Which aspects can be successfully moved to virtual sphere, and which should definitely have the physical context?

The target audience would be mostly teachers and didactics, in particular from the planning education track.

Foreseen panellists: Andreas Voigt, Andrea Frank, Patsy Healey, Jennifer Evans-Cowley, Thomas W. Sanchez, Vojta Novotny.

**ROUNDTABLE 8: AIRPORT AND CITIES: FROM CONFRONTATION TO CO-EVOLUTION****ROOM 116, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15****ORGANISERS: KEES CHRISTIAANSE, CHRISTIAN SALEWSKI, BENEDIKT BOUCSEIN, EIRINI KASIOUMI****Airports and Cities: From Confrontation to Co-evolution**

Prof. Kees Christiaanse: Chair of Architecture and Urban Design | Airports and Cities Research Platform | Better Airport Regions Research Project⁶

Dr. Christian Salewski: Senior Assistant and Lecturer | Airports and Cities Research Platform | Better Airport Regions Research Project

Dr. Benedikt Boucsein: Assistant and Lecturer | Airports and Cities Research Platform | Better Airport Regions Research Project

Eirini Kasioumi: Airports and Cities Research Platform | Better Airport Regions Research Project | Assistant and PhD Candidate

Airports distinctly embody the growing complexity of urban systems and multi-actor institutional arrangements. Initially products of a technocratic rationale clearly separating transport infrastructures from urban functions, many airports have become increasingly embedded in the urban context. Urbanization has reached their previously remote locations, and new, globalized functions have emerged in their vicinities, transforming them into distinctive and complex metropolitan nodes.

These evolutions came about mostly unplanned, resulting in functional deadlocks, spatial segregation, and environmental problems, often exacerbating the spatially uneven distribution of airports' positive and negative effects. Some airports and local governments have begun to realize the benefits of collaboration and co-evolution, yet discourses on airport areas tend to be dominated by the airport industry and popular concepts of airport-related development ("Airport City", "Aerotropolis" etc.) that help manage the acceptability of airport operation and expansion.

Recently, several research initiatives regarding airports and airport areas have emerged, but communication among researchers and projects is still sparse. This session aims to explore the common ground of different conceptual viewpoints, exchange research experiences, and probe how airports and cities could co-evolve. Short presentations describing findings along the proposed themes (see "Targets") will be followed by critical discussion on challenges and opportunities for urban planners.

Targets

⁶ Airports and Cities is a research platform that investigates the relationship of airports and their urban regions. Searching for a deeper understanding of their reciprocity, the aim is finding potentialities for better and more sustainable airport and urban development strategies.

Airports and Cities is based on specific case studies, such as Zurich Airport region, Munich Airport region, Singapore Airport region, the Pearl River airport system, or Amsterdam airport region.

Airports and Cities' main research themes are urbanization effects of hub airports, development of airport design and planning, best practices of enhanced reciprocity of airports and cities and conceptual models for airports and cities.

Airports and Cities is connected to TU Munich, TU Delft, University of Amsterdam as well as industry partners such as Schiphol, Zurich Kloten Airport and Amsterdam Schiphol Airport's theGrounds.

http://www.christiaanse.arch.ethz.ch/index.php?page_id=202

http://www.christiaanse.arch.ethz.ch/index.php?page_id=100



Bring together researchers of urban development and planning processes linked to airports and airport areas in Europe

Share research findings on:

- Airports as drivers of spatial development: their role in shaping urban development patterns and metropolitan visions, challenges they pose to sustainability, and emerging urbanity of airport areas
- Airport area governance: dealing with the complexity of planning and decision-making processes
- Empirical methodologies for exploring the above issues

Critically discuss existing models of airport area planning and development, as well as the need for new approaches, especially in relation to established planning discourses regarding the role of infrastructural nodes in metropolitan regions

Key words

Airports, airport area planning, urbanization, metropolitan centers, complexity

Discussants

Prof. Mark Michaeli | Chair for Sustainable Urbanism, Technische Universität München, Munich, Germany | Better Airport Regions Research Project

Dr. Nathalie Roseau | Director Master AMUR, Laboratoire Techniques Territoires Sociétés, Ecole des Ponts - Paris Tech, Paris, France

Dr. Laura Cipriani | Marie Curie Researcher, Trento University, Trento, Italy | Ecological Airport Urbanism Research Project

Prof. Dr. Andy van Dobbelen | Head of Department of Architectural Engineering and Technology, Faculty of Architecture, TU Delft | Better Airport Regions Research Project

Dr. Ellen van Bueren, | Associate Professor, POLG, Faculty of Technology, Policy & Management, TU Delft, Delft, The Netherlands | Better Airport Regions Research Project

Dr. Bart de Jong | Airport Affairs, Municipality of Haarlemmermeer, Hoofddorp, The Netherlands

Dr. Johanna Schlaack | Researcher, Center for Metropolitan Studies, TU Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Sven Conventz | Researcher and PhD Candidate, Chair for Urban Development, Prof. Alain Thierstein, Technische Universität München, Munich, Germany

**ROUNDTABLE 9: RE-CYCLE EUROPE – NEW LIFE CYCLES FOR URBAN INFRASTRUCTURES****ROOM B, JULY 10 2014, 13.45-15.15****ORGANISERS: MOSÈ RICCI, SARA FAVARGIOTTI AND JEANNETTE SORDI****RE-CYCLE Europe. New Life Cycles for Urban Infrastructures.****Mosè Ricci, Sara Favargiotti, Jeannette Sordi**

University of Genoa Polytechnic School, Department of Architectural Sciences (DSA)

sarafava@yahoo.it**Abstract**

The “*RECYCLE Round Table*” is organized by Mosè Ricci, curator for urbanism and landscape of the “Recycle. Strategies for architecture, the city and the planet” exhibition, held at MAXXI museum in Rome in 2011-2012. The exhibition became the basis for the “Recycle” research project, the awarded program of national relevance funded by the Italian government thanks to which from 2013 to 2016 eleven Universities in Italy are investigating the recycle issue. The session proposed for the AESOP 2014 conference aims to expand the investigation to the European city, meaning recycle as a tool for urban development and planning. Rethinking urban infrastructures, architecture and landscape, is thus seen as an opportunity to create new relationships between the city and the environment, landscape and ecology. Very often indeed economic decline foresees urban regeneration. In Europe especially the topic of urban recycle is becoming a priority; mainly because of the limited size of the continent, the shrinkage of its economic development, and the increasing attention that the European Union pays to the environmental and energetic question. Besides, European cities are traditionally built through stratification, conversion, and reuse. In this sense, the “*RECYCLE Round Table*” investigates the potential of abandoned and misused urban spaces - architecture, infrastructures, areas - opportunity to re-launch and regenerate social policies on public space. The session will therefore reassemble multiple perspectives investigating different context, methodologies, approaches, altogether outlining the potential of designing future visions that coincide with the existent - rethought, revaluated, retraced. The collaboration between participants of different disciplines and European regions, give an added value in the sense that it creates a bigger scientific framework of researches and experiences especially due to a wider range of international case studies. In front of a contemporary realignment of urban planning and landscape disciplines to a more sustainable and ecological approach, even the teaching activities must contribute to create awareness about these topics for the future governance of our territories.

The session will open with an introductory presentation on the topic of recycle and on the experimentations currently carried on at the University of Genoa. Genoa has been one of the most important Italian industrial hub together with Turin and Milan, and still is one of the main ports on the Mediterranean. Nevertheless, because of the industrial crisis, since the 1980s the city lost over 25% of its population, leaving vast industrial infrastructures abandoned, *drosscapes* that are placed in very central and crucial areas. Following the main framework and this first example, participants to the session are asked to present a European emblematic case study or a field of investigation relevant to the topic of recycling the urban. Contributions exploring the question of recycle from a multidisciplinary perspective (design, planning, policy making, sociology, geography, applied sciences) are welcome. The ultimate goal of the session is to outline a European “*Geographies of Recycling*,” setting the basis for the development of a common scientific methodology on urban regeneration, land reclamation and recycling strategies. The activities connected to “*RECYCLE Round Table*” will be articulated in the following stages and theoretical inputs:

- Mosè Ricci: presenting RECYCLE: concept and international case studies;
- Sara Favargiotti, Jeannette Sordi presenting RECYCLE Genoa: infrastructure consistency, life cycle, and planning devices;



- guest (if possible): Joerg Schroeder, Agropolis Munich, winner of the Munich 2020 competition, also presented at MAXXI as well as Biennale;
- selected case studies proposed by the participants, focusing on different recycle strategies as devices for urban future transformation.

Keywords: *RECYCLE; NEW LIFE CYCLES; ECOLOGICAL DESIGN*

Target Group

“*RECYCLE Round Table*” is targeted to professors, researchers and practitioners in architectural and urban planning together with other disciplines (landscape, technology, agriculture, transportation, etc.). The Round Table goal is to assemble an inter-disciplinary group that put together a complete picture of the recycle topic that suggest solutions and strategies through their own discipline and interact with the others. In particular the “*RECYCLE Round Table*” is targeted to: Urban planners, Geographers, Sociologist, Designers, Architects, Landscape Architects, Civil, Chemical and Environmental Engineers, Politicians, Private investors, Researchers, PhD candidates and Students (of the previous fields).



**TRACK 1: URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC REALM:
LOCAL SPACE, ROOM 111, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: COR WAGENAAR**

Flying Markets: How can a small-scale street market support neighbourhood social cohesion in Amsterdam?

Ceren Sezer¹, Freek Janssens²

¹Delft University of Technology, Netherlands, ²University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

c.sezer@tudelft.nl

Since 1990s, urban policies in the Netherlands draw an explicit link between housing schemes and social cohesion in improving the quality of neighborhoods. The concept of social cohesion refers to social contacts that result in mutual acquaintance and recognition of socially different groups. These policies suggest that the stimulation of social (income, ethnicity, religion etc) mixing in residential areas can generate social cohesion, and hence improve the neighborhood. However, such an approach resulted in gentrification processes, where social housing stock, was being replaced by private housing. In this paper, we propose 'Flying Markets' as a more inclusive alternative to promote social cohesion. 'Flying Markets' are temporary marketplaces that appear in various open spaces in a neighborhood during different times of the day, providing spaces for people to slow down and interact. They consist of clusters of vendors who are generally vulnerable in the formal labor economy, but who could benefit from the experience of running, in an accessible way, a temporary market stall. Based on a provisional study in Amsterdam East, we suggest that small scale and low cost urban interventions such as Flying Markets should be considered in neighborhood development schemes to support social cohesion.

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Reclaiming the 'Junction': The Socio-Spatial Decay of Kızılay Square and A Promising Emergence of Public Realm

Duygu Cihanger

Middle East Technical University, Turkey

duygu.cihanger@gmail.com

The recent urban planning and design literature, that concentrate on the problem of loss of public realm and civic value, accuses the increasing privatization of public spaces and the decentralization in modern cities (Oc et al., 1997; Charlesworth, 2005). In this context, Kızılay Square, as a planned heart of the city of Ankara/Turkey, poses a peculiar example of rise and fall of a public space for similar reasons. This study evaluates the socio-spatial history of decay in the Kızılay Square in its way of transformation from a people's space to the a traffic junction by concluding with a recent and promising emergence of publicness in this very area during the Gezi Protests¹ in Ankara. This will be evaluated as a revival of the public realm in the city that was forced to remain silent for years with several political and spatial interventions. As a public square that was designed to be a symbolic space of the young republic in the new capital city, Kızılay Square was an urban gathering and social interaction area with a distinguishable building and its large garden at the heart of Ankara. However, after the new development plans of the city in the 60s, that foster rapid urbanisation and speed the transportation, Kızılay building and its garden was narrowed and later on they were demolished completely in 1979. Simultaneously,



the square has been victimised to the political struggles and power show-offs during the 80s (Ilkay, 2009). Today, the space ended up as a shopping mall and a busy junction offering so little publicness to the people. This, in its most basic terms, took away the interpersonal relationships and society's ability to share experiences and transfer them to the next generations (Madanipour, 2005). Thus, this study offers a closer look to the political, social spheres' impacts on spatial organization and design of a public space, and how these affect the public realm through a window that opens to the last fifty years of a square and how all these efforts failed during the Gezi Protests in Ankara. This study will be the story of a society that reclaims a "junction", a former public square to interact with each other and to voice their ideas. The observations in Kızılay Square(Junction) in June of 2013 will be presented as an emergence in which people got connected and foster the public realm after decades and the driving forces behind it by discussing the former plans' aims and impacts on the square. The recent revival of the public realm will be evaluated to extract the possible meanings of this emergence for urban planning and design activities. 1 Gezi Protests started at the end of May 2013 in İstanbul/Turkey and lasted nearly till the end of June 2013. There were millions of people gathered all around Turkey, and Kızılay Square (now a junction) and Kugulu Park in Ankara were the main meeting spaces of thousands of people.

Charlesworth, E., 2005, City Edge: Case Studies in contemporary Urbanism, Elsevier *Ilkay, Y., 2009. The Political Struggle on and at Kizilay Square with Respect to Perceived, Conceived and Lived Public Space before and after 1980, The Phd Seminar on Public Space, Delft, Netherlands* *Madanipour, A., 2005. Public and Private Spaces of the City, Routledge, UK* *Oc, T., Tiesdell, S.A., 1997, Safer City Centres: Reviving the Public Realm, Paul Chapman Publishing, London*

New Spaces for Work in the Public Realm

Mina Di Marino, Kimmo Lapintie

Aalto University, Finland

mina.dimarino@aalto.fi

Growing flexibility in work arrangements, particularly in knowledge industries, and the ensuing teleworking possibilities challenge the traditional ways of conceptualizing and designing of public spaces. Although work still represents a small minority of public functions, it can be seen as one of the weak signals in an emerging new spatial arrangement. The traditional understanding of space may be called in question: in addition to the physical and social characteristics of public space, the different possibilities that the urban fabric can offer should be raised to a more central position. In addition to the home and workplace, teleworkers are using a network of public, semi-public and private spaces (so-called third places) for different types of working. We have chosen to use the concept spatial portfolio to address this phenomenon of spatial modalities. We have studied this new phenomenon empirically with a qualitative interview and observation of teleworkers in public indoor and outdoor spaces in the city of Helsinki, Finland. The interviewees were approached based on their use of IT devices in public libraries, cafeterias, parks and squares. Our objective was to find and analyze different profiles of working in 'third places'. The results show that the activities such as research and education, art and culture, information technology, business and finance, and social services and government are considerably performed. Young and male citizens with the medium-high level of education, who are freelancers and entrepreneurs, prefer working in the third places because of the facilities (such as Wi-Fi and power outlets). The young and middle aged citizens with high level of education choose third places for the physical features (such as comfortable furniture, easy access, good natural and artificial light). We are facing a new form of appropriation of third places, and consequently, a new notion of public spaces. We suggest design strategies for the multi-functionality (including the work function) as one of the qualities of public spaces in the near future.

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Boundary space of communities as potential public space in Chinese context

Tianyu Zhu

Technische Universität München, Germany

julia_0112@126.com

Key words: boundary space, community, public space, urban space The failure of numerous attempts to integrate replicas of successful western public spaces into the Chinese city repeatedly reminds us to look at cultural bases and social connections of physical space. Different from the well-defined public and private sphere in western world, the basic-level organization in China is dominated by the "differential mode of association" (also translated as "social egoism"). There is no "publicity", yet only different levels of "privacy" (Fei Xiaotong, 2008). Thus differs also the Chinese perception of urban space. Since place for self-proof and social interaction is still in need, it is necessary to redefine public space and find suitable featured space to relocate these "public needs" in the Chinese context. Boundary space indicates a physical and spiritual shift from one place to another, which insinuate itself as vague and ambiguous in social identity and space ownership while achieving this transition. It then obtains the potential as stage with tolerance between terrains with different privacy. A preference of boundary space of communities for social interactions can be seen in many Chinese cities. This paper discusses the possibility of boundary space of communities as public space in China in the future. The approach consists of 3 steps. 1. Reconsider the term "public space" in Chinese context under the circumstances of cultural context, social status and spatial needs; 2. Consider community boundary as a kind of space, explore its effect on public activities and discuss its potential as public space; 3. Give design suggestions for boundary space as public space. The paper is based on results from a case study of communities in Beijing.

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**TRACK 2: TRANSNATIONAL AND CROSS-BORDER PLANNING:
PLANNING CULTURES AND POLICY DIFFUSION, ROOM 032, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: JOCHEM DE VRIES**

Transferring the Concept of the Compact, European City to Perm, Russia.

Daniela Zupan

University of Stuttgart, Germany

daniela.zupan@si.uni-stuttgart.de

Confronted with globalisation, climate change and other challenges, the paradigm of functionalist modernism has been replaced by the model of the Compact, European City. Although the latter has been contested too (Neuman 2005), it has reached hegemonic status in Europe (Jessen 2004). The aim of this paper is to trace how this concept travelled and how it is adopted and translated in Russia. The model of the Compact, European City is, on one hand, presented as a solution for problems such as deindustrialisation, population losses and environmental concerns across national borders. On the other hand, the image of the European City is 'sold' as a product for the transformation of Russian conurbations into prospering, international, European cities. In Perm, a European urban design firm has been commissioned to develop a new master plan based on the principles of the Compact, European City. It aims for creating an urban environment that is comfortable measured by European standards. Furthermore, Perm has been chosen as a case study, because its urban planning strategy is presented as a model and pioneer for other Russian cities. The master plan for Perm already found its way into Russian architecture schools and town planning institutes. The paper especially points out the difficulties that arise between various actors and institutions when transnational planning concepts "land" (Healey/Upton 2010) in different local planning cultures: in this case, the tensions between the top-down strategy of political stakeholders trying to transform Perm' into a European City, an internationally operating urban design firm applying western European concepts, and the national planning culture and local development needs. The study has been conducted as a field research, using the methods of direct observation as well as interviews with experts in the fields of urban planning and inhabitants of Perm. In addition, general press, specialized journals and blogs as well as published reports have been used as sources.

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The mosaic of the global metropolis: International educational migration and local planning cultures

Kirsten Hackenbroch

University of Freiburg, Germany

Kirsten.Hackenbroch@geographie.uni-freiburg.de

International educational migration has led to different perspectives on urbanity and planning culture travelling fast around the globe. Especially Master and PhD students of the Global South seek education abroad – in Europe and North America, but increasingly also in the Middle East, South-East and East Asia. Studying abroad goes along with a critical engagement with the conditions at the place of study and with the conditions at the place of origin. With continuous communication and upon return of the migrants what is conceptualised as 'urban' at the place of origin also changes and brings with it changes in planning practices and planning cultures. Along with the recognition that urban theory for too long has prioritised 'Western models' and neglected the



contribution of other cities around the globe (e.g. Robinson 2006; Roy 2009; Bunnell et al. 2012) came also a reorientation of cities in the Global South towards models that are less 'distant'. For South Asian cities Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Dubai, Singapore or Shanghai, among others, have become new reference points for urban development. Increasing flows of educational migrants to these cities along with a general global mobility and transnational networks of knowledge have fostered a re-positioning of these cities. This paper aims to conceptualise the complex interrelations emerging from travelling planning models meeting locally embedded planning cultures in the wake of international educational migration. In doing so, it especially explores global pathways leading to new modes of the production of urban space and their potential effects for spatialities of (in)justice. As a conceptual contribution, the paper is based on current discourses in urban studies, urban theory and related fields.

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The ESPON handbook for better territorial governance in Europe: lessons from the accomplishment of an ambitious (but ambiguous) task

Umberto Janin Rivolin, Giancarlo Cotella

Politecnico di Torino, Italy

umberto.janinrivolin@polito.it

In the framework of initiatives promoted by the European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion (ESPO), the recent elaboration of a handbook aimed at improving territorial governance in Europe is certainly one of the most ambitious. This paper, co-authored by some of those who have been directly involved in that operation, aims at drawing some initial lessons from the experience carried out. Three main ambiguities – one concerning the handbook's purpose and target, another regarding its methodology, a third referred to its final contents and layout – are particularly discussed. These are mostly related to the still uncertain idea on the nature of European territorial governance, which has required a supplementary effort of conceptual definition in order to design this handbook. Overall, any attempt to improve territorial governance in Europe must deal with a high degree of diversities among national planning systems and cultures, and should be based on a systematic expectation of mutual policy transfer within such context. In the waiting of knowing how much such a handbook may succeed, between its lights and shadows, this ESPON initiative has created the opportunity for a deeper reflection on European territorial governance.

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**TRACK 3: ADAPTIVE DELTA STUDIES & GOVERNANCE:
COAST, TOURISM AND RESILIENT DESIGN, ROOM 135, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: JASPER HESLINGA**

Understanding ecosystem services interactions in Coastal Strategic Planning: A Case of Jiaozhou Bay

Ruiqian Li, Johan Woltjer, Margo van den Brink

Faculty of Spatial Sciences, University of Groningen, Netherlands

ruiqian.li@rug.nl

Current efforts to develop approaches for assessing ecosystem service (ES) interactions have contributed to decision-making. However, no attempt has been made to clarify how ES interactions may be systematically integrated into coastal strategic planning. These efforts also typically fail to reflect implications for institutional arrangements for strategic planning. The objective of this paper is to present a method based on ES-interacting mechanisms, thereby assessing what and how ES trade-offs and synergies may be included in coastal strategic planning. The paper provides insight into complex coastal environment embedded in strategic plans, while drawing lessons for institutions. This analysis uses Jiaozhou Bay in China as an illustrative case. Results show direct and indirect effects of a particular activity on a single ES or multiple ESs. These results reveal that interactions related to regulating or supporting services have been appreciated less than those related to provisioning and cultural services. This suggests that current institutional arrangements are inappropriate for capturing an integrated range of essential ESs and their interactions. Institutional implications like sectoral cooperation, instrument adjustments and local knowledge inclusion may potentially help coastal strategic planning become more adaptive and sustainable. Finally, we reflect on the advantages and challenges of applying this research method.

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Tourism in vulnerable coastal areas: the potential of tourism in building more resilient areas

Jasper Heslinga

University of Groningen, Netherlands

j.h.heslinga@rug.nl

Coastal areas are renowned for interactions between nature and society. Because of this, pressures on natural resources are increasing and these areas can become vulnerable. Through tourism this paper wants to understand the interactions between nature and society and aims to find a symbiosis between them in order to become a more resilient area. To achieve this, we argue that a different approach to look at tourism in vulnerable coastal areas might be useful. The first part of this paper discusses the debate among tourism. Second, a social-ecological systems (SES) approach will be introduced as a more systematic and social-ecological way of looking at tourism in vulnerable coastal areas and how this SES can contribute in making a transition towards more resilient areas. Third, the role institutions can play within the multilevel governance of the SES will be explained. Fourth, will be explained what the role of tourism and its governance in transforming vulnerable SES into more resilient ones is. Fifth, the Dutch Wadden area will be used as an example to illustrate this paper's theoretical framework. Finally, this paper provides a theoretical framework for comparing similar coastal areas where tourism plays a role in a more systematic way.



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Crisis and spatial stress disorders in touristic coastal areas: challenges for planning

Eduarda Marques da Costa, Carlos Ferreira, José Manuel Simoes

University of Lisbon - Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, Portugal

eduarda.costa@campus.ul.pt

Since the last decades, tourism is one of the driving forces of the national and the global economy. In several countries it has even become one of the activities with a heavier spatial expression. The exponential growth of housing and infrastructures to simultaneously cope and promote tourism demand has led to an unprecedented and wide spread process of spatial consumption and urban sprawl in many coastal areas. The trend for the artificialization of coastal areas has spread in almost all European maritime countries in the last decades, but it was far more intense during the 1990s along the coastlines of Portugal, Ireland and Spain (EEA, 2006). The mixed model of touristic development places failed in the context of nowadays crises. Presently, more than environmental coastal pressures, there are economic efficiency failures: decreasing demand of services, back pattern of immigrants labor force; local public services inefficiency and, as an imprint of such failure, the visual landscape pollution linked to derelict or abandoned real estate investments (finished and in construction), thus bringing forward what can be seen as a "spatial post-traumatic stress disorder". In this context, how relevant and efficient could be planning in these territories? How to decide between giving priority to environmental vulnerabilities or social ones in economic crises context? Which future governance perspectives have local and regional entities? And, how to link effective public action, programming and financing cycles (large part of financing for regional and local development is waiting for 2020 programming cycle) and effective problems in an EU agenda? These aspects will be discussed supported in some statistical figures and qualitative political approach engaged in regional and local stakeholders of the Algarve region. Integrated planning approach is widely recognized as a key issue for the development and recovering of many of these stressed touristic coastal areas.

European Environment Agency (2006), *The changing faces of Europe's coastal areas*, Copenhagen, EEA Report No 6, 80 p. Bramwell, B (Ed.) (2004). *Coastal Mass Tourism: diversification and sustainable development in Southern Europe*. *Aspects of Tourism*, Channel View Publications, 355 p.

Dynamic capacity view on the resilient design of evacuation exit in urban disaster prevention - A study of Wuhan East Lake Water Network

Yue Shuai¹, Nankai Xia²

¹College of architecture and urban planning, Tongji University, China, ²Shanghai Tongji Urban planning & Design Institute China., China

147384551@qq.com

Keywords: dynamic capacity, resilient design, waterway traffic, Wuhan East Lake Nowadays, cities are faced with more and more unpredicted events, which is making changes to its capacity and disasters will happen once it exceeds the 'threshold'. The Traditional Urban Disaster Planning emphasizing on hi-efficiency and no-redundancy where evacuation exits mainly depended on the artery land roads has turned out to be easily broken and unreliable. Afterwards we need to embark on designing a flexible and resilient city emergency



system to **Abel Cahen's 'Open City': A theoretical inquiry into urban complexity and the limits of (un)control.**

Guiomar Martín Domínguez

Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain

guiomar.martin@upm.es

In 1993, Sanford Kwinter defined the concept of 'soft systems' as flexible, adaptable, evolving and complex organizations maintained by dense networks of active information or feedback loops. Three decades before, the Dutch architect Abel Cahen advocated for an alternative approach to urban design based on quite similar terms. His graduation project from TU Delft envisioned a 'revolution in mentality' willing to engage with concepts like complexity and uncertainty as primary foundations -not anymore avoidable- of the architect's task. His 'Open City' proposed a balanced -yet unstable- mix of human activities, showing a chaotic appearance but hiding a highly coherent inner structure. Significantly, it was in the topological properties of iterative geometrical patterns (namely in the superposition and manipulation of a series of deformed point-grids) that Cahen found a pertinent operational mechanism to give a legible form to his attack against 'frozen urban plans'. Cahen's project has been disregarded as a mere plastic game, too totalizing for realistic urban applications and naïve for contemporary complexity theories. Yet, we could still appreciate it as a radical 'meta-design tool': exploring the potential and dangers of geometry, this 'brain gymnastics' (as Cahen called it) might shed new light to the always-delicate limit of the architect's 'control' over his own creative process and the built environment.

..Abel Cahen Archive at the Nederlands Architectuurinstituut (NAi), Rotterdam. ..Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ed. Open Research. The Hague: Staatsdrukkerij, 1972. ..Rieniets, Tim, Jennifer Sigler, and Kees Christiaanse, eds. Open City: Designing Coexistence. Amsterdam: SUN, 2009. ..Valena, Tomas, Tom Avermaete, and Georg Vrachliotis, eds. Structuralism Reloaded?: Rule-Based Design in Architecture & Urbanism. Stuttgart, London: Axel Menges, 2011. ..Kwinter, Sanford. "Soft Systems." In Culture Lab Ed. Brian Boigon. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1993.



**TRACK 4: COMPLEXITY & PLANNING THEORY:
REGULATION AND NONREGULATION, ROOM A, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: KATHIE MCCLYMONT**

Crossfire on planning

Barbara Pizzo

Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy

barbara.pizzo@uniroma1.it

In recent years, and particularly with the economic restructuring which follows the 'credit crush' of 2008-09, it seems that Planning - as a form of (public) control on spatial development - is being subjected to the highest degree of skepticism (if not of distrust) (Lovering 2010, Swain and Tait 2007; Tait 2011). What is questioned is a) its capacity to actually guide spatial transformations; b) its right (as a form of public action) to control urban and territorial change. The first critique is mainly framed within 'post-political' paradigms, (Mouffe 2005; Swyngedouw 2007, 2009; Zizek 1999, 2000; Allmendinger and Haughton 2012). It expresses a new turn towards expert knowledge, and it is often rooted in ecological understanding of reality. The second critique is commonly referred to neo-liberalism, which is said to make use of space "as its 'privileged instrument'" (Brenner and Theodore 2002). It is more explicitly related to an emphasis on individual liberty and private initiative, as the most efficient way to face present phenomena (such as globalization, and the uprising geographies of power). Moreover, if it is said that the State (the Public, in Dewey's words) is progressively retreating from the decision arena, from an opposite point of view it is said that the (same) Public is contributing in creating the necessary conditions for neo-liberal action, and Planning, being specially arranged or 'reinvented', is contributing directly to its goals (Lovering 2011). What is happening to Planning? Which are the trajectories (from their origins to their goals) and the meaning of the abovementioned statements and critiques? Which are the real challenges and what is actually at stake? It is (just) the 'plan' (and which kind of plan) that we have to go beyond? What comes next? This contribution aims at re-framing and discussing the intricacies of the present debate on Planning, also through some examples of planning cases.

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A theory of spatial planning: Complexity and development control

Ernest Alexander

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Israel

eralexander96@gmail.com

For practical purposes there is no "planning" without a qualifier, but diverse planning practices are recognized and institutionalized, e.g. regional planning, environmental or transportation planning. These are the proper subjects of (something) planning theory, empirical study and analysis (Alexander, 2005). Spatial planning is such a practice; some notes for a theory of spatial planning follow. Two aspects of a theory of spatial planning are its material object and its processes (Needham, 2013). Disaggregating these produces four dimensions: 1. Object (What?): Land-property markets; 2. Context (Where?): the social-institutional environment; 3. Tools



(How?): concepts, models and methods; 4. Purpose (What for?) identifying and enacting the public interest. These four are integrated in the spatial planner's role: intervening in land-property markets in the public interest. A critical issue for spatial planning theory, then, is the institutional design of development control. This raises contested questions: - In the light of complexity, is effective development control possible? - If it is, is development control needed, and if so, how much? - How should development control be effected – through plans or by codes? One school of thought in planning theory, based on Austrian economic philosophy (Hayek, 1978), offers categorical answers. Complexity invalidates prediction, making development control impossible (Portugalli, 2008); maximizing liberty demands minimal development control. Detailed analysis of their arguments reveals that these prescriptions are too simplistic for real-world practice, which demands a contingent approach to institutional design. Plans or codes have also been discussed as alternative socio-spatial ordering approaches (Alexander, Mazza and Moroni, 2012). Here, too, categorical-universal prescriptions are problematic. The paper revisits the above questions, invoking transaction cost theory and analysis, arriving at contingent answers to inform the institutional design of development control. Effective institutional design requires "goodness-of-fit"; therefore right answers depend on detailed knowledge of the land-property market and its context.

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Vacant urban land: A production process in an English context

Sonia Freire-Trigo

Bartlett School of Planning / UCL, United Kingdom

sonia.trigo.11@ucl.ac.uk

Vacant urban land is still a common feature in most European and non-European cities. Its existence and persistence seems to be challenging most of the literature that has been dealing with this problem so far. England is not an exception to the rule and despite the numerous efforts carried out by different regeneration policies, the amount of vacant urban land keeps growing across the country. This situation calls into question the static economic approach commonly adopted by the literature, which entails a particular understanding of the transformation process of vacant urban land: one that it is only focused in achieving a concrete 'end use' - beneficial use - as soon as possible. Any other uses that exist or could exist are overlooked and, the research suggests, prevented from happening. The research will draw on Lefebvre's dialectical take on 'space' to unveil the particular production process that creates vacant land. In so doing, it will also explore how the regulatory system fits in this production process and its responsibility on the existence and persistence of vacant urban land.

Adams, D., Disberry, A., Hutchison, N., and Munjoma, T., 2002. Vacant Urban Land: Exploring Ownership Strategies and Actions, The Town and planning Review, Vol.73, No.4, pp. 395-416 Cameron, G., Monks, S., and Pearce, B., 1988. Vacant urban land: literature review 1976-1986, Department of Environment (DOE), Cambridge. Lefebvre, H., 1991. The Production of Space, Blackwell, Oxford [Translated by Nicholson-Smith, 1991. First published 1974, Anthropos] Roberts, P., 2000. The Evolution, definition and Purpose of Urban Regeneration, Urban Regeneration: A Handbook (Roberts, P., and Skyes, H., eds.) Sage, London. Rydin, Y., 2013. The future of planning: Beyond growth dependence. Policy Press, Bristol.

**Abel Cahen's 'Open City': A theoretical inquiry into urban complexity and the limits of (un)control.***Guiomar Martín Domínguez**Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain*guiomar.martin@upm.es

In 1993, Sanford Kwinter defined the concept of 'soft systems' as flexible, adaptable, evolving and complex organizations maintained by dense networks of active information or feedback loops. Three decades before, the Dutch architect Abel Cahen advocated for an alternative approach to urban design based on quite similar terms. His graduation project from TU Delft envisioned a 'revolution in mentality' willing to engage with concepts like complexity and uncertainty as primary foundations -not anymore avoidable- of the architect's task. His 'Open City' proposed a balanced -yet unstable- mix of human activities, showing a chaotic appearance but hiding a highly coherent inner structure. Significantly, it was in the topological properties of iterative geometrical patterns (namely in the superposition and manipulation of a series of deformed point-grids) that Cahen found a pertinent operational mechanism to give a legible form to his attack against 'frozen urban plans'. Cahen's project has been disregarded as a mere plastic game, too totalizing for realistic urban applications and naïve for contemporary complexity theories. Yet, we could still appreciate it as a radical 'meta-design tool': exploring the potential and dangers of geometry, this 'brain gymnastics' (as Cahen called it) might shed new light to the always-delicate limit of the architect's 'control' over his own creative process and the built environment.

..Abel Cahen Archive at the Nederlands Architectuurinstituut (NAi), Rotterdam. ..Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ed. Open Research. The Hague: Staatsdrukkerij, 1972. ..Rieniets, Tim, Jennifer Sigler, and Kees Christiaanse, eds. Open City: Designing Coexistence. Amsterdam: SUN, 2009. ..Valena, Tomas, Tom Avermaete, and Georg Vrachliotis, eds. Structuralism Reloaded?: Rule-Based Design in Architecture & Urbanism. Stuttgart, London: Axel Menges, 2011. ..Kwinter, Sanford. "Soft Systems." In Culture Lab Ed. Brian Boigon. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1993.



**Track 5 I: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
IMPLEMENTATION, ROOM B, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: HELGE FISKAA**

Why don't we do as we planned to do? Planning and Plan Implementation in Norway.

Helge Fiskaa

Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway

helge.fiskaa@ntnu.no

This paper gives an account of and discusses the relationship between spatial planning and plan implementation in Norway. To what degree is implementation accordant to the plan? What are reasons for deviations and which important actors have influenced the detailed planning and implementation? How to secure sufficient accordance? Planning theory, research, and academic discussions is very much about planning ideology and processes; neoliberalism, new public management, public-private co-operation, governance, public participation, communicative, planning, etc. Former public planning monopoly and control is not longer regarded as appropriate means for forming physical environment. Regardless planning ideology and process, spatial plans are intended to be implemented in one or another way, and regardless the plan's formal status one expect implementation according to the plan. A question is then whether plans are followed or not, and how and why deviations might come into being, which seems to be less discussed. Spatial plans might be strictly regulative or more or less flexible. Developers request flexibility, in order to respond rapidly to changing circumstances, and accountability for minimizing risks. Citizens look to protect their interests and demand certainty in the form of precise plans. Though superior and strategic plans are more large-meshed and less precise than local zoning plans and building applications, planning's intention is conformance and consistency throughout planning levels and implementation. The paper gives at first an introduction to Norwegian system for planning and plan implementation, Thereafter, some case studies concerning former and present planning and implementation are analyzed. One should anticipate plans provided by developers in the present time of neoliberalism and project-led planning being followed up more consequently than public provided plans from the 1970s and 80s, which does not seem to be the fact. The paper concludes that private planning and plan implementation needs public control in order to safeguard public concerns and interest.

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Differentiated industrial land policies on exit strategies under the background of double-track land system

Hao Chen, Nankai Xia

Tongji University, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute, China

tell.chenhao@hotmail.com

This study focuses on the city center industrial sites in Chinese cities featuring urgent demands for restructuring and disputes on ownership, and selects Shanghai Hongkou District featuring both free allocation and market-oriented transfer of industrial land as the study object, of which purpose is to clearly define the intrinsic



differences and the reasonableness of exit compensation demands of industrial land use rights under the background of dual track system, and used as breakthrough to explore a differentiated exit strategy and guide the legitimate, reasonable, harmonious and efficient exit of industrial land with different types of ownership. The study mainly includes three parts: (1) According to the actual situation in Hongkou District, analyze the development trends of industrial land in Shanghai under the background of land double-track system. (2) Analyze exit mechanism for two types of industrial land under double-track land system, and clearly define historical limitation and interests demand limits for differentiating between the free allocated industrial land and market-oriented allocated industrial land, thus its value-added income distribution pattern of land are explored and re-defined. (3) The differentiated exit strategy on specific industrial land is proposed based on fair land use and equitable interest distribution.

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Delivering a national spatial development strategy: a success story?

Naja Marot, Mojca Golobič

University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Slovenia

naja.marot@bf.uni-lj.si

Spatial development strategy is the only Slovenian national policy document without the expiration date. Adopted in 2004, it was supposed to serve as the guideline for decision making of territorial specific interventions and other territorially sensitive measures, e.g. in agriculture, transportation. But was that really the case? Have the measures, listed in the strategy been delivered or has the document left spaces, which actors could use in regard to their own interests and needs? Has the document brought any change in delivery of the planning goals? Based on a multidimensional evaluation analysis the research has asked to which level the defined implementation measures have been delivered. Research methodology has been structured in light of the renewal of the policy, consisting of the congruence analysis of sectoral policies, a questionnaire with the local communities on delivering the strategy on the local level, interviews with the representatives of ministry and other actors engaged in the planning activities. Additionally, the relevance of the document is checked up in the frame of EU (territorial) cohesion policy. Preliminary results of the research have shown that delivery of the strategy's measures depends on multiple factors. For example, the complexity of the document (12 spatial development objectives, 8 priorities), minimal dissemination activities and individual approaches to the interpretation of the policy have led to a particular spatial development concept being implemented while the others remain on the paper. Especially, the capacity and priorities of the actors involved stands out as important in the frame of the recent changes in the planning as development activity. These changes have further diminished and transformed the functions of the national institutions and involved actors. In this regard, the analysis reveals how the strategy paper is interpreted in different way by different actors underlining the evolving character of planning system as a whole.

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**TRACK 5 II: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
FINANCING, ROOM 134, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: JOANA ALMEIDA**

Inside the black box: Unravelling the development viability appraisal process

Pete Wyatt¹, P. McAllister², E. Street¹

¹University of Reading, United Kingdom, ²University College London, United Kingdom

p.wyatt@reading.ac.uk

Over the last decade issues related to the financial viability of development have become increasingly important to the English planning system. As part of a wider shift towards the compartmentalisation of planning tasks, expert consultants are required to quantify, in an attempt to rationalise, planning decisions in terms of economic 'viability'. Often with a particular focus on planning obligations, the results of development viability modelling have emerged as a key part of the evidence base used in site-specific negotiations and in planning policy formation. Focussing on the role of clients and other stakeholders, this paper investigates how development viability is tested in practice. It draws together literature on the role of calculative practices in policy formation, client feedback and influence in real estate appraisals and stakeholder engagement and consultation in the planning literature to critically evaluate the role of clients and other interest groups in influencing the production and use of development viability appraisal models. The paper draws upon semi-structured interviews with the main producers of development viability appraisals to conclude that, whilst appraisals have the potential to be biased by client and stakeholder interests, there are important controlling influences on potential opportunistic behaviour. One such control is local authorities' weak understanding of development viability appraisal techniques which limits their capacity to question the outputs of appraisal models.

Campbell H. and Henneberry, J. (2005) Planning obligations, the market orientation of planning and planning professionalism, Journal of Property Research, 21, 37-59 *Christophers, B. (2013) Wild Dragons in the City: Urban Political Economy, Affordable Housing Development and the Performative World-making of Economic Models. International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* *Coleman, C., Crosby, N., McAllister, P. and Wyatt, P. (2012) Development appraisal in practice: some evidence from the planning system, Journal of Property Research, 29, 1-22* *Crosby N., McAllister P., and Wyatt P. (2013) Fit for planning? An evaluation of the application of development viability appraisal models in the UK planning system, Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design, 40, 3-22*

Real estate mass appraisal systems in Europe

Beatriz Condessa, Miguel Abrunhosa, José Antunes Ferreira, Joana Castro Almeida, Ricardo Tomé

Instituto Superior Técnico, Portugal

beatriz.condessa@tecnico.ulisboa.pt

Planning is a discriminatory process, which usually causes an unequal distribution of development rights, and consequently value, between landowners. Portuguese's perequação (the equivalent term to international land readjustment) tries to minimize the inequality by equally distributing the costs and benefits of planning between all landowners, usually based on their share of land area rather than land value, assuming all land to have the same base value per square meter, which isn't always true. On the other hand, when a landowner refuses to participate in the process, the only viable option is to expropriate him, which according past years' experience leads to an unpredictable compensation, determined by the valuers' and judges' discretionary view of the Expropriation Code, not to mention an unwanted and lengthy dispute at the courts. To help in solving these problems, the research project "PERCOM - Equity and efficiency in the urbanization process: a land readjustment



execution model” has as one of its main goals to create and propose a straightforward method to assess property values on urban development situations, using a mass appraisal model. This article’s aim is to list and compare the characteristics of mass appraisal systems of real estate properties used in several European countries, regardless of their final use (to assess taxes, compensations for expropriation, define land values, etc.). A special emphasis will be given to the formulas and variables used by those systems. The article will show the need to constantly update the values used within the formulas in order to follow market value fluctuations. And also, that although complex and fairly developed mass appraisal methods exist on some countries, the values determined by them aren’t generally used to set the transaction value of real estate properties, but as a standard reference on which the evaluation based on traditional methods will be made.

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Bank financing of urban development: experiences and perspectives in Portugal

Joana Almeida, Ricardo Tomé, José Antunes Ferreira, Beatriz Condessa

Instituto Superior Técnico, Portugal

joana.c.almeida@tecnico.ulisboa.pt

The PERCOM - Equity and efficiency in the urbanization process: a land readjustment execution model project demonstrates the low level of urban execution in Detailed Plans and identifies lack of funding as something that negatively affects their implementation. With a view to understanding the causes of this problem, we interviewed the major banks operating in Portugal. The results of these interviews show that there have been changes in recent years in the way credit is granted, thanks to the economic and financial crisis and the limitations introduced by the Troika. Today urban sprawl is no longer fundable and tourist resorts are fundable only in rare cases. In contrast, funding is available for urban regeneration. However, financing depends on five key-variables: location; market demand, which facilitates repayment of the financing; the quality and standout nature of the project; the developer; and the time required for approval of plans/projects by the public authorities. As far as project financing is concerned, there are several models available, and entities to do their management. Through these interviews, we have also concluded that some procedural and legislative changes are necessary. In this paper, we present some proposals for improving urban development processes and reducing bank financing-related risks, with the main goal of promoting a higher degree of execution of development plans and projects involving several landowners.

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Financialization and Leasehold Mortgages on Customary Land in Samoa

Elora Raymond

Georgia Institute of Technology, United States

elora.raymond@gatech.edu

This research addresses financialization in the context of a customary rights framework by examining one case of land tenure reform in Samoa. Samoa is a small, relatively successful Pacific island nation. The country retains indigenous language, culture, and political systems. 80% of land is held in common, with control permanently vested in decentralized villages. As the Samoan economy urbanizes, customary land tenure has met fresh challenges from development bankers as well as economic development and environmental planners (Acquaye 1984). Asian Development Bank (ADB) pressure to enact land reform began in 1998, culminating with the creation of a Torrens land registry in 2008 housed in the local planning office, and a securitization bill in 2013. This development project leaves ownership of the land in common. Unlike colonial-era critiques of Samoan land tenure, the ADB does not seek to incentivize Samoans to industry by instituting individual, fee simple property rights. Instead, the new laws create a controversial titling procedure, and legalize mortgages against leases of customary land. Superficially, the ADB reforms borrow from the policy prescriptions of advocates for indigenous property rights like Jim Fingleton, Carol Rose or even Elinor Ostrom. Nonetheless, I propose that the ADB reforms are more consistent with financialization than culturally sensitive, context-specific, participatory development (Krippner 2011). Using close reading of project documents, focused interviews and institutional analysis, I show how the ADB depoliticized land tenure legislation, bypassing local institutions and situating the policy process within the technical components of financial sector reform (Krippner 2011, Healey 2005). The laws themselves primarily shift risk onto local actors and away from investors without improving the potential for projects' success. Finally, the reforms embed contradictions between the needs of finance capitalism for liquidity and transactability in land markets, and existing laws and practices around customary land use.

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**TRACK 6: HOUSING, COHOUSING & NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING:
LIFESTYLES, ROOM 102, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: ANN PISMAN**

Mobile and multi-local lifestyles and their significance for housing, neighbourhoods and local governance

Cornelia Toppel, Andrea Dittrich-Wesbuer

ILS - Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development, Germany

cornelia.toppel@ils-forschung.de

In the context of transformed labour markets and more differentiated flows of migration, an increasing number of people lives at more than one place. They can feel attached to all or only one of those (residential) locations. The nature and rationale of these attachments may be social, economic, cultural or emotional. According to their mobile lifestyles, housing demands of these people and their integration into local contexts change. The research fields of job mobility and multi-locality study these characteristics of late modernity, including the implications for the individuals and groups involved in such space-transgressing forms of life organisation. Several scholars have identified a wide range of mobile and multi-local life arrangements and are pointing towards the increase in their quantitative and qualitative significance. These multi-local lifestyles have a clear spatial dimension, with cities being the hubs for multiple place attachments. Although a number of areas is affected (e.g. housing market, urban governance, civic engagement, use of infrastructures and services), empirical evidence is scarce so far. In this context the paper presents empirical findings from an explorative research project ("Multi-locality and City"). This project includes an online survey and face-to-face interviews with municipal administrations and planning authorities in North Rhine-Westphalia. The analysis shows that particularly the housing market and neighbourhood development are fields in which the challenges of multi-local and mobile life arrangements have a significant impact. The paper focuses specifically on the impact of multiple place attachments on neighbourhoods and new demands and requirements on housing in the context of increasingly mobile lifestyles. The study has found a number of ways how those challenges are managed. Recommendations will be given how local governance can deal with more mobile and fluid forms of housing and place attachment.

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Temporary migrants' housing needs between 'formal' public intervention and 'informal' self-help arrangements in South Africa: lessons for urban governance in the Global South and North

Eva Dick, Thorsten Heitkamp

TU Dortmund University, Germany

eva.dick@tu-dortmund.de

South Africa's Housing Policy has experienced various programmatic turns in the recent decades. The most important one is related to the end of Apartheid in 1994. In order to counter the huge housing backlog of the time, a public housing programme for low-income households in the context of the Reconstruction and



Development Programme, RDP, was put in place: Since 1994, approximately 3 million housing units were built at no cost for the beneficiaries. Since the start of the “Breaking New Grounds” initiative in 2004, informal settlement upgrading for the housing provision of the urban poor is slowly becoming part of policy agendas. At the same time South African society has changed in many ways. The evolving ‘post fordist’ labour market has become more flexible than during Apartheid, pushing people to move behind informal job opportunities. Against the background of consolidated networks and chain migration patterns, seasonal migration has hardly ceded after Apartheid. Due to job-related constraints and connections with regions or countries elsewhere, temporary migrants have different and more dynamic housing needs than permanent migrants. Given these needs they tend to be systematically disadvantaged by the RDP programme, which, within an underlying ideal of stable settlements and dwelling, seeks to convert ‘informal’ into ‘formal’ dwellers. Drawing upon primary and secondary data collected in 2012 and 2013 the authors argue that current modes of delivery need to become much more flexible, thereby accounting for transitory housing requirements of migrants. Most importantly, in contrast to a top-down approach, such effort should draw on already existing, partly ‘informal’ housing forms and tenure arrangements sought out by temporary migrants and their families. This we assume will contribute to a more effective use of resources and pro-poor housing provision in the increasingly diverse South African cities and serve as inspiration to forward-looking urban governance in both the Global South and North.

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Neighborhood environment and elderly wellbeing in ageing process: an empirical evidence from Beijing, China

Rongdi Cui, Christian Zuidema

Faculty of Spatial science, University of Groningen, Netherlands,

r.cui@rug.nl

During the process of aging, the needs elderly people regarding their spatial and social environments change. With a rapidly aging population in many parts of the world, questions regarding how to accommodate those needs are increasingly prompt. In our research we focus on identifying both physical and socio-institutional conditions that increase the capacity of neighborhoods to do so. Given its vast challenges to accommodate growing cities with aging populations, we focus on a Chinese context. We collected our data from 30 elderly people from different ages in 4 urban neighborhoods in Beijing, China. In the in-depth interview we asked questions about neighborhood satisfaction, daily life routine, neighborhood social interaction, physical activities, spatial preferences, wellbeing self-assessment, and perceived risk in the ageing process, in order to understand the relationship between elderly wellbeing and neighborhood environment. Our findings suggest three categorizes of environmental conditions are crucial for accommodating the needs of aging elderly: 1) fundamental environmental conditions relating to for example spatial structure, service facilities, institutional settings and aspects related to accessibility and identifiability, 2) conditions related to sense of community and capacity to participate in the local community, and 3) conditions related to degrees in which neighborhoods provide a stable environment elderly feel confident living in. Based on discussing all three categorizes of conditions, we will explain that the wellbeing of elderly people can be improved through planning approaches which not only provide basic physical elderly-friendly facilities but also create a more active social environment (increasing their meeting opportunities and prolonging their meetings).



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Control and duplication in Israeli cities: Can we envision a different way?

Merav Battat

Tel Aviv University, Israel

meravbattat@yahoo.com

Control and duplication are two key principles that characterize the spatial development of Israeli cities. These principles are dynamic and sensitive to varied planning ideas, social processes and shifts in political power. Can planners challenge these underlying principles of spatial development? Can we envision a different way to develop cities? What and who might benefit from this endeavor? This presentation aims at responding to these questions by exploring the spatial development of three cities in the Tel Aviv Metropolitan area; Rishon-Lezion, Netanya and Rehovot. More specifically, the analysis focuses on what is named in this research as the "dual city"-- a pattern of development that could be found in different cities all over Israel, presenting new mega neighborhood units. The "dual city" is comprised of two distinct urban entities: one perceived as old and aged, associated with the development of the 1950s; the second is portrayed as new and up to date, symbolizing contemporary lifestyle. The lack of connectivity between the areas and their distinct physical and social features further emphasize the division between the two. These features include: (1) defined boundaries (2) distinct "order" (3) target socio-economic population. Furthermore, it emphasizes three central issues: (1) asymmetrical planning policy (2) relevance of the neighborhood unit (3) The role of local politics in the construction of space. Using these cases the research strives to challenge the "dual city" pattern thus, call for a complex and co-evolutionary approach. In an era of ambiguity and constant change, planning must rethink the urban form by creating a multi-dimensional methodology, one that recognizes the relation between space organization and social behavior hence foster an open and explorative inquiry and experience.

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**TRACK 7: ANALYTICAL TOOLS & SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR PLANNING:
NEW ANALYTICAL APPROACHES FOR PLANNING 1, ROOM 029, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: ELISABETE SILVA**

Remote sensing means to evaluate how to mitigate urban heat island effect in a dense urban fabric: Tel Aviv as a case study

Orit Rotem_Mindali, Itamar Lenski, Yaron Michael

Bar Ilan University, Israel

orit.rotem@biu.ac.il

City's climate change has received much focus in the past few decades. Heat stress, especially in the urban area, has an adverse effect on human health. This effect is expected to worsen in the future due to climate change causing an increase in the frequency and intensity of heat waves. Urban regions are particularly at risk because of the urban Heat Island (UHI) effect, relating to the phenomenon where urban areas are warmer than their surroundings. Moreover, the synergistic effects of heat and higher air pollution levels in large cities may increase human vulnerability and result in higher mortality and morbidity. Urban planners have understood that a knowledgeable design of the city is essential in order to reduce the burdens of heat stress as much as possible. Numerous studies proposed strategies to design the urban environment in a way it can reduce the UHI effect. This paper seeks to answer to what extent does vegetation blended in residential areas, in existing dense urban fabric, contributes to reducing UHI effect in comparison to parks and/or medium/small size public gardens? And to what degree they differ in the thermal effect on their surroundings? Developing feasible strategies to control high temperature thorough practical uses of local land use resources may result with creating a cooling effect. For the purpose of this research, we will first generate a high resolution (30m) map of surface temperature for the urban area of Tel Aviv (Israel) based on satellite remote sensing. This will be conducted by combining time series (2000-2012) of 1km resolution LST product from Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) together with 30m resolution LandSat data, to construct detailed maps of surface temperature. Subsequently, we will assess the differences in local temperature and compare between land uses and levels of vegetation locally integrated.

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Spatial variation in the relationships between urban compactness and urban green spaces

Tzu-Ling Chen, Hsueh-Sheng Chang

National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

skylight@mail2000.com.tw

There have been a number of previous attempts to impose economic, ecology and social aspects on varying range of work that alludes to compact city on behalf of sustainable development. In addition, the compact city concept has received attention in Asia due to Asian cities' limited developmental land and vulnerable environments.



Nevertheless, a high population density attracts more residents, rendering the existing UGS insufficient for use as a living environment. Previous studies have indicated that the physical and institutional characteristics of a compact city hinder UGS allocation, and numerous studies have ignited the self-examination of the compact city paradigm. Due to the hypothesis of spatial stationarity in a relationship may limit one's descriptive and predictive utilities when considering urban areas, this article aims at examining the spatial non-stationarity of urban green spaces within study area and employing Geographical weighted regression (GWR) method to identify the unique and spatially explicit relationships between urban compaction degree and urban green space. The purpose is to identify spatial information to locate inequalities in UGS allocation.

Alex, Y.H.L. & Jim, C.Y., 2012. *Citizen attitude and expectation towards greenspace provision in compact urban milieu*. *Land Use Policy*, 29, 577-586. Kühn, M., 2003. *Greenbelt and green heart: Separating and integrating landscapes in European city region*. *Landscape Urban Planning*, 64(1-2), 19-27. Martins, H., 2012. *Urban compaction or dispersion? An air quality modelling study*. *Atmospheric Environment*, 54, 60-72.

Dimensioning of matrix of urban structures complexity

Vladimir Petrović¹, Lea Petrović Krajnik², Damir Krajnik²

¹Baucoinvest d.o.o., Croatia, ²Faculty of Architecture, Croatia

arh.v.petrovic@gmail.com

The main goal of this research is to give a contribution to clarify the complexity problem of urban fabrics and to the sustainable development issue. The research provides a deeper insight into the complexity problem and the guidelines for further scientific work on the research topic. More comprehensive understanding of complexity is possible by using of information technology and tools for multi-structural analyses of existing and generating new urban structures and systems (infrastructure, eco-structure, suprastructure, networks, plaits and folds). In the research the deductive, inductive and mathematical-analytical methods are applied, as well as the method of analogy and generalization. The research results show that the complexity of urban structure requires a greater number of relations in comparison to previously applicable in planning practice. The work on the analysis of urban fabrics should be continued by using the appropriate methods which are based on the properly set ontology of complexity of urban fabrics, subtle epistemology, objective and the precise interpretation of the results of cognition and effective operationalization of the research results supported by appropriate hardware and software. The results contribute to the operationalization of existing research and the generation of new urban structures in the context of sustainable development.

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An evaluation platform of urban function quality using the algorithm "Network Spider" and its application in cities in Zhejiang Province in Eastern China

Shang Cheng¹, Jingshu Chen¹, Jun Wang²

¹Tongji University, China, ²Shanghai Tongji Planning and Design Institute, China

csbwb@yahoo.com

Introduction: Zhejiang province is a high-urbanized region in China, and the number of immigrants is great. But its cities develop slowly as urban functions cannot meet the demand of citizens, especially the immigrants. To



find out the reason, we build an evaluation platform of urban function quality to seek information, analyze both advantages and disadvantages of cities, and support decision-making of metropolitan planning. Objective: As each urban function is critical to a city, we consider most of functions. Thus, this platform contains four fields: production, household, public service, and environment. Each field contains several indices each of which represents a function. Each index contains several factors that can be calculated. The indices are fixed, while the number of factors is varied according to the city grade. Therefore we can evaluate cities in different sizes and types. Data and methods: We run the platform as a website, and build a program using the algorithm “Network Spider” to snatch statistic data released by governments on their websites. Owing that, the platform seeks, verifies, calculates and updates the data automatically. We input objective cities and compute the results. We discuss the results by ranking analysis and equilibrium analysis. Ranking analysis arranges the results and highlights the cities in low quality. Equilibrium analysis targets a city by radar map and explores its shortages. Results and suggestion: We practice this platform on the cities in Zhejiang Province. The ranking results show that the quality of top two cities Hangzhou and Ningbo is much higher than the others. The quality of the trade city Yiwu is extraordinarily high. The equilibrium results show that most of cities have shortages in environment quality. Thus we suggest planning three metropolitans, whose center cities are Hangzhou, Ningbo and Yiwu. Keywords: evaluation platform, urban function quality, network spider, Zhejiang

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**TRACK 8: TRANSPORT PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY:
REGIONAL TRANSPORT PLANNING, ROOM 116, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: MORTEN SKOU NICOLAISEN**

Regional governance in a transport corridor: Negotiating locations for urban development

Sander Lenferink, E. Van der Krabben, A. Samsura

Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands

s.lenferink@fm.ru.nl

In this paper, we assess the regional governance of transport and real estate planning in a transport corridor by investigating the negotiations on development plans for business sites and housing projects. These development plans are issued under an active land policy by municipalities to coordinate the development of certain sites and generate municipal income by acquiring, servicing and selling these sites. We simulated a negotiation on these plans in a transport corridor where an oversupply of plans is occurring and conducted experiments with local practitioners, both local and regional civil servants, to investigate the character of the regional governance. The participating practitioners negotiated about the amount of locations to provide in a transport corridor, the spatial distribution of these locations, also in relation to highways and existing and new station areas, and possible compensation structures between parties. The simulations caused discussions between civil servants on the role of competition, cooperation and coordination in dealing with oversupply of plans in a regional transport corridor. The results show that individual decisions by participants affect the profitability for all players in the region. The civil servants acknowledge that they should cooperate to come to a solution. However, as a result of strong competition between the municipalities, they cannot come to a common, regional approach to the problem. As a result, the municipalities request the provincial government to step in and provide more coordination in the provision of locations for urban development. We conclude that although self-organization through cooperation is advocated by the local municipalities, they cannot come to solutions for oversupply themselves. This indicates that regional interventions through coordination remain necessary to guarantee the integration of infrastructure planning and land use planning at the regional level in the Netherlands. Gaming simulations provide an excellent method to bring discussions on governance to the surface and provide a first step towards formulating such regional solutions.

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Why Does It Have To Go So Bloody Fast?’ Speed As A Problematic Feature Of High Speed Rail

Daniel Durrant

UCL/OMEGA Centre, United Kingdom

daniel.durrant.09@ucl.ac.uk

This paper discusses the framing of Mega Transport Projects based on research into the UK’s HS2, a planned high speed rail link between London and the North of England. It argues the dominant narrative of speed illustrates closed decision making with narrow criteria to appraise costs and benefits. This is problematic due to declining trust in the ability of public institutions to properly calculate the benefits of these costly projects. The paper uses research into the way civil society attempts to reconfigure these dominant frames. Using discourse analysis the paper identifies the categories that form a powerful narrative around the project excluding other policy options. Using observation and interview data we then examine the alternative frames established by civil society organisations. These offer a reframing of the project that could reduce the environmental and social costs and increase regeneration and connectivity benefits. However they are excluded by the current decision



making process. This emphasis on speed has an implication for route design but also for the democratic process and quality of decisions. The paper concludes that if we are to introduce greater dialogue into closed decision making then we need to examine the role of framing within the process.

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Regional design in Dutch transport planning strategies

Verena Balz, Dominic Stead

Delft University of Technology, Netherland

v.e.balz@tudelft.nl

The last decade has witnessed various trends in decentralization of government responsibilities related to spatial planning in the Netherlands. This has resulted in several revisions to the policy frameworks for transport and land-use planning policy. It has also increased the engagement of sub-national governments and private agencies in the formulation and implementation of regional Transit Oriented Development (TOD) strategies. The role and importance of 'regional design' in the construction of these policy frameworks have shifted and, as a consequence, the sorts of spatial representations used in practice have also experienced significant changes over time. The ways in which these spatial representations have changed, and their relation with the transport and land-use planning process, form the main focus of this paper. Little has been written on this subject to date. The main aim of this paper is to improve understanding of 'regional design' and its contribution to planning processes. The paper examines several cases in which regional Transit Oriented Development (TOD) strategies have been formulated and implemented in the Netherlands. It analyses the spatial representations produced during the development of these strategies, their references to guiding principles, territoriality and analytical evidence. The paper also considers the role of the representations in the decision-making process and analyses the extent to which the spatial representations reflect the decentralization shifts in national transport and land-use planning frameworks over the last decade. The paper is divided into four main parts. It begins by setting out the theoretical framework and methodology of the case study research. Second, it summarizes the changes in planning frameworks that have occurred in the Netherlands over recent years. Third, it presents a analysis of selected design-led approaches to TOD in the Randstad region. Fourth, the conclusions reflect on the implications of decentralization for 'regional design' in the Netherlands.

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Interferences between mobility and spatial development in Alpine Regions

Stephan Tischler, Markus Mailer

University of Innsbruck, Faculty of Engineering Sciences, Austria

stephan.tischler@uibk.ac.at

This paper presents a comprehensive approach combining the different mobility demands that determine traffic and spatial patterns in Alpine Regions with the requirements of sustainability not only in the ecologic and economic but especially in the social perspective (everyday mobility & life). To date, several approaches are mainly focused either on areas outside Alpine Regions or special functions of transport in mountainous areas. Similarly, many strategies for sustainable development are addressing the environmental impacts of traffic but neglect the economic and social aspects. Mountainous Regions are shaped by its outstanding topographic



situation, which leads to special determining factors for land use, spatial functions and mobility and transport. Due to lack of potential settlement areas, different land use areas and spatial functions are overlapping on tight space. In addition to that, natural hazards – predictable or not – restrict the availability and accessibility of infrastructure. And last but not least, some of the spatial functions have extensive seasonal variabilities. The first part of the document describes the theoretical basis presenting the ground theses for the alternating interference between mobility, space and human activities. It will be derived how human beings and their needs are shaping the spatial development. It is shown how concepts for sustainable mobility and transport have to consider the potential impacts of - and as well on - spatial structures. A method is derived to assess dwelling locations regarding their conditions for sustainable mobility taking into account the social needs of the people. In the second part the main aspects of this approach are proved with empirical data – focused on but not limited to Alpine Regions. Finally, the document gives an outlook to the further use of this approach towards a sustainable transport policy.

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**ROUNDTABLE 10: FROM RISK SOCIETY TO SECURITY SOCIETY****ROOM 119, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00****ORGANISERS: SIMIN DAVOUDI****From Risk Society to Security Society**

Simin Davoudi: Newcastle University,
simin.davoudi@ncl.ac.uk

In the pre-modern time, natural hazards were viewed as divine retributions decreed from on high by *Fortuna* - the Roman goddess of fate. People were passively exposed to these strokes of fate and believed that they were unable to change them. The Enlightenment project sought to bring such fates under human control by moulding the world to their purposes. The interventions meant that natural hazards which were previously seen as external to and beyond the social realm became increasingly intertwined with it. Modernity turned nonhuman Nature into something contingent and coincident with human society and by doing so transformed *hazards* into *risks*. "Risks are made, hazards naturally occur" as Ulrich Beck (2012: 13-15) put it. He describes this contemporary social experience as 'reflexive modernisation' referring to an era "when modernity is dealing with problems literally of its own making" (Dalby, 2008:445). Concerns about risk usher in deep anxieties about security. So, in the contemporary 'ecologies of fear' (Davis, 1999) the risk society becomes intertwined with the security society. Like risk, security is socially produced but, "whereas risk threatens, security promises" (Zedner, 2003:176). Risk and security, therefore, feed from one another in the sense that keeping up the demand for security requires maintaining a heightened sense of risk. Attraction of such circularity has led to the recasting of many social and environmental problems as security measures. Together, risk and security provoke strong emotions and legitimise extraordinary exercise of power. They renounce or displace social conflicts and lead to practices which may otherwise seem indefensible. They create imaginaries of fear which renounce social conflict, foreclose politics, and crowd out descending voices. They squeeze out the arenas in which questions about justice, fairness and conflicts can be raised. Thus, the hallmark of the reflexive modernity has become not just the risk society, as Beck suggests, but also 'the security society' (Davoudi, 2014f). The recasting of social and environmental problems as security problems reflects and reinforces securitisation as the hegemonic discourse of the 21st century.

Panelists: Simin Davoudi (Newcastle University), Jon Coaffee (University of Warwick), Johan Woltjer (University of Groningen), Stefan Greiving (University of Dortmund)

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**ROUNDTABLE 11: A NEW EU URBAN AGENDA?
ROOM 103, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
ORGANISERS: KARSTEN ZIMMERMANN AND VALERIA FEDELI**

A New EU Urban Agenda?

Chairs:

Karsten Zimmerman: Technical University of Dortmund; president of EURA

Valeria Fedeli: Politecnico di Milano

2014 will open with the organization of the CITIES FORUM in Brussels, aimed at stimulating the debate at the European level about the necessity of a renewed EU urban agenda (see the report Cities of tomorrow and the issues paper in web: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/conferences/urban2014/index_en.cfm). In fact, after the expression of interest by EU Members States and the European Commission to take steps to draw up an urban agenda for the EU, the debate to be held in Brussels represents an important arena to observe expectations and critical positions. The debate will mainly focus on three basic questions: do we need an urban agenda? What should it be about? How could it be implemented?

Drawing from the results of the CITIES forum, the roundtable organized by EURA in collaboration with AESOP, will propose a critical discussion on the relevance of a new urban agenda for European cities. We will also consider the experience with former urban initiatives (The Urban Dimension of Cohesion Policy 2007 – 2013; The Urban Agenda of 1997; The Urban Dimension of Enlargement). The roundtable will be organized by Karsten Zimmermann, president of EURA and Valeria Fedeli, Politecnico di Milano, member of EURA Board.

Invited from EURA:

Robin Hambleton, University of the West of England, Bristol

Iván Tosics, director at Metropolitan Research Institute, Budapest

Klaus Kunzmann, Potsdam

Martijn de Bruijn (European Commission, Directorate-General Regional and Urban Policy)



ROUNDTABLE 12: ECTP-CEU: CO-EVOLUTION INTERACTIVE DISCIPLINE
ROOM 114, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
ORGANISERS: HENK VAN DER KAMP

Workshop on Professional Mobility of Planners

This workshop will be presented by the European Council of Spatial Planners as an input into the AESOP congress.

The issue of mutual recognition of planning qualifications across Europe has been the topic of a working group between the ECTP and AESOP and a study was undertaken to examine the best way to achieve mobility across Europe for planners. The study on professional recognition of planning qualifications has confirmed the degree of variation between the type of planning courses that exist across Europe and has suggested that mutual recognition between professional associations of each other's members may be the way forward. Undoubtedly one of the main reasons that programmes of planning education show so much variation is related to the fact that spatial planning as a discipline has its roots in different professions most notably architecture, engineering and human geography. Both AESOP and ECTP-CEU have adopted statements listing the core skills and competences of a planner. Notwithstanding these statements, the issue remains that mobility of planners across Europe is hampered by the different understandings of what makes a planner. In addition, a number of EU member states have restrictive practices by limiting the planner's role to that of another discipline such as architecture.

The recommendation of the working group on planning qualifications is that one way forward may be the preparation of a 'protocol' of a minimum set of educational credits assigned to eight distinct categories of competencies and skills. The purpose of the workshop is to discuss amongst educationalists the best way forward for the profession to achieve maximum mobility for the graduates of Europe's planning schools. Should the profession be more narrowly defined and as a result the educational curriculum be more shared between planning schools, or should in contrast to this approach, the wide variety of planning education be seen as a quality of the profession and should graduates be encouraged to recognise their differences in training? The situation in the Netherlands where the 2014 AESOP congress is jointly organised by two planning schools with different roots in planning education, makes the topic of the workshop particularly relevant. Participants of the workshop are expected to contribute to this debate which will be used as an input to the continued work of the working group on professional recognition of planning qualifications that is chaired by ECTP-CEU.



**ROUNDTABLE 13: RTPI: THE ACADEMY AND PRACTICE: CO-PRODUCING THE FUTURE OF
PROFESSIONAL PLANNING?
ROOM 136, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
ORGANISERS: JANET ASKEW**

The academy and practice: co-producing the future of professional planning?

In March 2014, Planning Theory and Practice published a special centenary edition to tie-in with one hundred years of the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI). This special edition of the journal includes a set of essays in its 'Interface' section, with contributions from planning commentators, researchers and practitioners from around the world. These essays pose some critical questions about the social purposes, values and impact of professional planning, and call for planners to act as leaders in responding to major twenty-first century challenges such as environmental destruction and social injustice. In particular, the essays propose that planners need to reassert their role in 'emancipating society' as envisaged by the founders of the RTPI. One hundred years on from the founding of the Institute, this roundtable will reflect on the social purposes and values of professional planning, and in particular how the academy can contribute to a renewed sense of purpose in the profession around the world.

The RTPI roundtable is aimed at anyone who wants to celebrate the centenary of the Royal Town Planning Institute in 2014, and discuss the relationship between academia and practice.

The RTPI roundtable will be chaired by Janet Askew, Vice-President of the RTPI 2014.

**ROUNDTABLE 14: TOWARDS THE JUST CITY: THE CHALLENGE OF CONTEMPORARY PLANNING****ROOM 031, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00****ORGANISERS: GLAUDIA BASTA AND STEFANO MORONI****Towards the just city: Challenge for contemporary**

In recent years, the theme of the 'just city' has known a sort of 'renaissance' in planning literature. Multiculturalism, here intended as the increasing fragmentation of urban communities in social groups of diverse values and worldviews, poses opportunities of cultural enrichment as much as possible forms of tension to the governance and planning of the contemporary city. Sustainability – with all related technological and life-style innovations – calls for re-thinking the relation between individuals and their living environment; not only in terms of accessibility and safety, but also in terms of individuals' rights and obligations. In this view, reconsidering conceptions such as inclusiveness vs. exclusiveness, private vs. public interest and participation vs. self-organization – to mention a few - is central within current debates on justice in planning. These emerging themes will guide the development of the roundtable, whose aim is identifying the implications that renewed theoretical perspectives on the just city can have for the practice of its planning.



ROUNDTABLE 15: PORT CITY SCAPES
ROOM 104, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
ORGANISERS: WOUTER JACOBS

Scapes

Daamen, T.: TU Delft, Department Real Estate and Housing, Faculty of Architecture (moderator)

Hall, P.V.: Urban Studies Program, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada, pvhall@sfu.ca

Hein, C.: Chair History of Architecture and Urban Planning, TU Delft, chein@brynmawr.edu

Jacobs, W.: Institute of Transport and Maritime Management Antwerp (ITMMA), University of Antwerp, Belgium, wouter.jacobs@ua.ac.be

Wiese, A.: Chair for Spatial and Territorial Development, Munich Technical University, Germany, langewiese@tum.de

Scholars from a broad range of disciplines have extensively examined port cities, both historic and contemporary. Architectural and planning practitioners as well as historians of the built environment have explored waterfront transformation as the frontline of urban regeneration and as part of the shift to a post-industrial economy. Social and urban geographers have examined the redevelopment of waterfronts for high-end uses/users as well as the displacement of the urban working class. Transport and economic geographers have focused on the position of ports in spatially extensive supply chains.

As a result, port cities are now studied through different (disciplinary) perspectives that tend to amplify the mistaken impression that ports and cities are solitudes of unconnected actors and stakeholders. An integrated and evolutionary analysis of the complex intersection of these disciplinary perspectives and a comprehensive analysis of diverse aspects of port cities has yet to be undertaken: this analysis must link research into the built environment, metropolitan spatial form, spatial planning with analytical concepts such as agency, networks and institutions. Likewise various research methods need to be linked, varying from historical case studies to discursive approaches and economic network analysis.

This Roundtable argues that ports and waterfronts are complex urban places which do not allow planners to escape into their comfortable bureaucratic silos and neatly ordered sub-disciplinary domains of land use, transportation, economic and community planning. Port-cityscapes demand all these and more from planners. The aim of this Roundtable is therefore to propel methodological discussions at the interfaces of the planning discipline. Based upon the successful sessions at the 2013 AAG conference in Los Angeles (cf. *Town Planning Review* 84, issue 6 for a report) and a forthcoming special issue in *TESG*, the organizers would like to continue the discussion and strengthen the international network in order to proceed towards a book publication.



**ROUNDTABLE 16: ISOCARP: BRIDGING THEORY AND PRACTICE; COOPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT IN PLANNING EDUCATION AND PROFESSION
ROOM 109, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
ORGANISERS: PIOTR LORENS AND SLAWOMIR LEDWON**

**“Bridging Theory and Practice”
cooperation and development in planning education and profession**

Assoc. Prof. Piotr Lorens: Department of Urban Design and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Gdansk University of Technology, Poland, plorens@pg.gda.pl
Vice President YPP, International Society of City and Regional Planners ISOCARP

Assist. Prof. Slawomir Ledwoń: Department of Urban Design and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Gdansk University of Technology, Poland, ledwon@isocarp.org
Vice President Congresses and Events, International Society of City and Regional Planners ISOCARP

Planning education is not always focused on professional practice. In result, many of the planning schools graduates have difficulties in finding their way in the job market. On the other hand, many of the professionals disregard planning theory as useless in real life urban and regional development processes. Therefore, it seems necessary to start the proper dialogue between these two words in order to fortify the planning profession and – at the same time – to provide the new approach to planning education.

The main idea of this round table is to continue the discussion on the best possible ways of combining the theory, education and research in the field of urban planning with practice of planning profession. Although this issue has already been discussed many times, there are obstacles that have not yet been overcome. These include i.e. the absence of practical design exercises or issues in implementation and management of urban projects. So the basic question that has to be answered is: what is (often) missing in planning education that makes it incomplete?

Another objective is to bring together members of two organisations – AESOP and ISOCARP (International Society of City and Regional Planners) – and allow discussion on how these two worlds – meaning “theory” and “practice” – can work together in order to stimulate improvements in education programs as well as in the area of applying the theory in real planning work. Therefore, it is intended to discuss common research and educational goals, implementation of which should contribute to better cooperation between these both worlds. Ideally this would result in a joint initiative that would continue as a project over the next years.

This round table session would be open to a very wide audience. In the roundtable discussion there should take place up to 6 persons, representing both AESOP and ISOCARP. At the same time everyone involved in the process of educating planners should be interested in participation in the discussion with roundtable participants.

**ROUNDTABLE 17: EMERGING REGIONAL DESIGN IN AN ERA OF CO-GOVERNANCE AND CO-EVOLUTION****ROOM C, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00****ORGANISERS: VERENA BALZ, WIL ZONNEVELD AND MICHAEL NEUMAN****Emerging regional design in an era of co-governance and co-evolution****Verena Balz:** Delft University of Technology**Wil Zonneveld:** Delft University of Technology**Michael Neuman:** University of New South Wales

Many recent spatial planning reforms across the world have led to shifts in planning regimes: often from planned (often fixed, regulatory, statutory, paternalistic and formal) to development-led approaches, in which plans follow and facilitate development proposals and market initiatives. The need to respond to future opportunities has inspired new planning modes with normative and persuasive agenda-setting approaches, often involving many actors. In various countries, including the Netherlands, regional design and the 'art' of making spatial representations and the imagination of spatial metaphors has emerged as a powerful tool in capacity- and consensus building in multi-actor settings. It is often used as a way of overcoming conflicting rationales and images of desired spatial development and spatial futures. In practice, regional design fulfils different roles in different situations, depending on the actor settings and the nature of the issues at hand. The organizers of this round table seek to invite scholars from various regional-metropolitan settings. The aim is to discuss the performance of regional design in these settings and to relate this performance to characteristics of the institutional context. More specifically, the aim is to consider the potential for joint publications since there is little academic literature on this aspect of regional design. The organizers would like to connect the round table to the 'International comparative planning' track since empirical research has been carried out in various countries and regions and there is a potential to learn from comparison.

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ROUNDTABLE 18: THE EVOLUTION OF PLANNING THOUGHT
ROOM 033, JULY 10 2014, 15.30-17.00
ORGANISERS: BEATRIX HASELSBERGER AND LAURA SAIJA

Chair: Beatrix Haselsberger, Vienna University of Technology, Austria

Discussant: Laura Saija, Università degli Studi di Catania, Italy

Speakers:

Louis Albrechts: Em. Prof. of Strategic Spatial Planning, University of Leuven, BE

Rachelle Alterman: Prof. of Urban Planning & Law, Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, IL

Andreas Faludi: Em. Prof. of Spatial Policy Systems in Europe, Delft University of Technology, NL

Patsy Healey: Em. Prof. of Town & Country Planning, Newcastle University, GB

Barrie Needham: Em. Prof. of Planning, Radboud University Nijmegen, NL

Klaus Kunzmann: Em. Prof. of European Spatial Planning, University of Dortmund, DE

Gerhard Schimak: Hon.Prof. of Regional Planning & Development, Vienna University of Technology, AT

Building on the foundation concept, where narratives reveal intellectual development, this roundtable focuses upon a series of short presentations from a selection of leading international planning academics. All panel speakers were actively involved in academic planning's transformation from vocational, pragmatic training for practitioners into an impressive institutional network of planning schools (such as AESOP in Europe, or ACSP in the US) and programmes underpinned by robust theories.

The panel speakers will address the Evolution of Planning Thought in the context of their personal values and experiences as well as in relation to an ever changing world. Each contribution provides an understanding of these academics' individual journeys, foregrounding their perceptions and experiences and clarifying the wider context of particular moments when the milestones of planning emerged. Each speaker will also reflect on what they perceived as the most salient elements of that journey, and the most important lessons these experiences' provide for future generations. The subsequent audience discussion will resituate these planning thoughts in ways meaningful to the contemporary context, and highlight the challenges confronting current and future generation of planners.



**TRACK 1: URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC REALM:
SURVEILLANCE, CONTROL AND PRIVATIZATION, ROOM 111, JULY 12 2014, 09.00-10.30
SESSION CHAIR: LUCIA NUCCI**

Place or spectacle?

Bilge Serin

Heriot Watt University, United Kingdom

bilges84@gmail.com

Access and use of public spaces are controversial discussion topics considering surveillance, exclusion of certain groups from public spaces and domination on and through public spaces. The recent developments of privately owned public spaces take these discussions further levels of complication. As being one extreme form of privately owned and managed public spaces, 'public spaces of segregated housing communities' bring discussion up into another dimension in terms of access of public space as a part of private property right, exclusion of other people from the uses of these public spaces according to prepoerty ownership and publicity of these open spaces. 'Public' spaces of segregated housing communities are total-designed public spaces which are parts of privately developed and managed housing projects. The units of these housing projects are sold in housing market as commodities in a competitive way. The uses and final schema of public spaces of these housing projects are designed without participation of the future residents. Future residents of these housing communities as buyers of housing units in segregated housing projects buy the rights to use the open and public spaces within these projects while buying the housing units. In other words, access and use of these public spaces are being sold as commodities in the market together with the property rights. In addition, these public spaces are under private management of housing administrations and surveillance of private security. As a result of these factors, the use and access of the public spaces of segregated housing communities are subject to discussion by being the spectacles rather than places. In this sense, research will discuss the use and characteristics of 'public' spaces of segregated housing communities comparatively by focusing on the examples from Turkey with asking the question of "place or spectacle?".

Debord, Lefebvre, Madanipour

A tourism revolution in a Central District of Istanbul?: Creating unsustainable privatized spaces in Talimhane

Dilek Darby¹, Dicle Kizildere²

¹Yeditepe University, Turkey, ²The Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy, Turkey

tuqce.ozata@yeditepe.edu.tr

Since the 1980s, uneven development and social and spatial inequalities in cities have deepened as a result of the economic impositions of neoliberalism, downsizing central government activities, decisions to increase the competitiveness of the city and the quality of life. In this context, spatially close but socially worlds-apart neighbourhoods in city centres have begun to appear more often. In this context, Turkey provides a good example of this transformation. Talimhane, a residential area occupied by non-Muslim Istanbulites, started to lose its residents after the mid-1950s. The new user group comprises low-income residents who migrated to Istanbul, beginning in the 1950s until the end of 1980s. The original building functions were not completely lost in the settlement neighbourhood exposed to social change. Important changes which took place after 1990 were to transform Talimhane, and effectively detach it from its previous urban role as a residential area. The first initiative involved its designation as a "tourism district" by the Cabinet and the Ministry of Tourism in 1994. Talimhane was also declared as "conservation area" in 1993. The designation of area as a tourist zone by the central government triggered a process of transformation and started to change the residential identity of the area. Housing was replaced with hotels, commercial units, and offices, which not only changed the identity of



the area but also changed its social structure in the long run. With the aim of preventing the deterioration of individual buildings, and also eliminating illegal and informal parking lots, the “Talimhane Area Urban Design Project” was subsequently realized through cooperation between the Istanbul-Metropolitan and Beyoglu Municipalities, and was put into practice in 2004 for the forthcoming NATO Summit in 2005. All these public sector decisions lacked any local consultation, and thereby resulted in unsustainable physical and social spaces.

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**TRACK 2: TRANSNATIONAL AND CROSS-BORDER PLANNING:
INTERNATIONAL POLICY AND DOMESTIC IMPACTS, ROOM 032, JULY 12 2014, 09.00-10.30
SESSION CHAIR: STEFANIE DÜHR**

Emerging model for disaster mitigation in Istanbul: International Organizations, Project Assemblage and policy mutation

Deniz Ay¹, Basak Demires-Ozkul²

¹University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, United States, ²UCL, Turkey

basakdemires@gmail.com

This institutional analysis looks at the mutation of the World Bank (WB) project for Istanbul's disaster mitigation. We study changes in design and focus of Istanbul Seismic Risk Mitigation & Emergency Preparedness Project (ISMEP) since its initiation in 2003. ISMEP is to prepare for earthquake by strengthening institutional, social and technical capacity for emergency management. We provide empirical and theoretical contributions to policy mobility literature. It shifts the focus from policy transfer to mobility and mutation (McCann & Ward 2010; 2012) and challenges the understanding of policy making as technical, rational, neutral and apolitical series of action (McCann & Ward 2012). To understand policy circuits, we look at the flows between the WB as a global actor and local factors (national, local and municipal governments in Turkey) rather than counter-positioning these two institutional forces (Robinson 2011). Policy mutation occurs based on local characteristics. So, adaptation and implementation processes are highly path-dependent (Peck & Theodore 2010) which is evident for Istanbul given its role as a national and an inter-continental economic and financial center. This process of policy mutation is structured by mutual interactions. Local institutions shape but they are also reshaped by the mobilized policy framework, which creates a complex flow of planning ideas and practices (Healey 2013). ISMEP has gone through significant changes including authorization of institutions, risks identified for the implementation and inclusion of participatory elements. Our claim is that changes in project content aim ruling out certain political and economic risks which are initially acknowledged at appraisal stages. We conduct document analysis to identify the patterns of the policy mutation and triangulate the results with semi-structured interviews with agencies involved in project development. This paper also provides a basis for further research on how Turkey's urban redevelopment policy changes based on conclusions we draw from ISMEP.

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How to get local? The European governance approach Leader discussed on an Austrian case study from Austria

Andreas Dillinger

Vienna University of Technology, Austria

andreas.dillinger@tuwien.ac.at

The European integration process has yielded a great number of different policy's dealing with essential themes in order to overcome ,common European problems'. From the beginning on agriculture is seen as a central topic



ensuring. With the on-going integration process of the Union additional subjects are developed (regional policy, social policy, rural development etc.) to achieve social, economic and territorial cohesion. One of the very popular programmes is LEADER1 – established in 1991. Originally this Community Initiative should support (sub) regional ‘actions groups’ to address their challenges based on their own (regional) potential. Since then the approach has been redefined and adopted during the different EU funding periods. Institutional and programmatic changes within this LEADER programme cause directly institutional adoptions on the national levels. This phenomenon can be demonstrated on a regional example in Austria. For the EU support period 2000-2006 the institutional switch of LEADER2 from the DG Regio to the DG Agri and the conversion to mono-funds financing of the programme LEADER. This leads to some far reaching adaption of the implementation in Austria – on the national as well on the regional level. The inclusion of LEADER in the European mainstreaming programme ‘rural development’³ (2007-2013) influenced again the national and regional implementation in Austria. In both cases the character of the LEADER programme changed significant! The proposed paper shows the directly connected impacts of changes of the European programming on the national level and contributes some additional aspects on the fundamental discussion⁴ how to ground supranational policy’s on the local level. The facts and ideas are based on inputs of members of the European Commission as well as on the results of the authors PhD.

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**TRACK 4: COMPLEXITY & PLANNING THEORY:
GOVERNANCE AND (POST-)POLITICS, ROOM A, JULY 12 2014, 09.00-10.30
SESSION CHAIR: PETER NAESS**

Territorial governance and spatial planning: Two sides of the same coin?

Lisa Van Well, Peter Schmitt

Nordregio, Sweden

lisa.van.well@nordregio.se

In the Journal of Planning Education and Research in 2011, NuiSSL and Heinrichs pose the question: Does the governance discourse have something to offer to spatial planning? Their conclusion, based largely on a survey of more theoretical and conceptual literature, is rather sceptical. They argue that many issues discussed under the label governance are already integral elements of current thinking about spatial planning. They argue however that the “notion of ‘good governance’ can serve as a reality check for the expectations regarding the efficacy of (...) approaches to participatory, transparent, and proactive spatial planning.” (NuiSSL/Heinrichs, 2011, 55). Taking inspiration from these arguments we first reflect on the notion of spatial planning and related terms by distilling a number of key elements from the literature, e.g. in regards to defining their main tasks, conceptual approaches or normative connotations, in a national as well as transnational perspective. To that end we make reference to the emergence of the concept of spatial planning at the EU level and how it has influenced national thinking and/or national planning systems in Europe. The results stemming from this exercise will be compared with findings and conclusions from a recent European-wide study on ‘territorial governance’. In this study the notion of ‘territorial governance’ has been operationalized and de- and re-constructed into various dimensions, indicators and components, which have been traced and verified in a dozen of case studies across Europe. In the end, we want to assess if and to what extent we concur with the findings provided by NuiSSL and Heinrichs and, most importantly, in what respect the two concepts (territorial governance and spatial planning) can cross-fertilise each other. In this light, the paper can also give fuel to the debate about the robustness of the two concepts in research and policy and if, at least in a European perspective, there is a tendency towards convergence.

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Co-evolving community: Retreating the political disposition of community in the forms and norms of collaborative urban governance.

Clare Mouat

University of Western Australia, Australia

clare.mouat@uwa.edu.au

We need to retreat the political basis of how we co-evolve community in the forms and norms of collaborative urban governance. Recent work recasting the stalemate between the two dominant political theories informing collaborative urban governance champions a synergistic approach by renegotiating frameworks, terms, and actions. Accordingly ‘negotiating a democratic ethos’ based on ‘reciprocity’ (Bond, 2011) and ‘responsibility’ (Barnett, 2004) allows theoretical and pragmatic developments beyond a polemic stalemate between high modernism (Habermasian deliberative democracy and communicative rationality) and anti-foundational post-structuralism (radical democracy and agonistic pluralism). This paper accentuates the imperative of “retreating the political” disposition underwriting reciprocity and responsibility (Lacoue-Labarthe, Nancy, & Sparks, 1997). A two-step retreatment of co-evolving community interrogates the republican common-being community basis of these synergistic endeavours: firstly, re-interpreting the political disposition (and ‘apolitical’ social



reproduction) of community as Being-with akin to interdependence, and, secondly, recalibrating collaborative urban governance forms and norms. Transforming the civic and everyday political disposition and vitalism upon which just, generous and hospitable conduct depends, requires both 'urgency' and 'patience'. Retreating the political in urbanisms of private and public governance is pressing given the heightened need for learning how to co-exist and disagree productively under conditions of intensified urban living, neoliberalization, austerity, and climate justice. Dwelling upon the everyday political dispositions is relevant to political theories and practitioners; for professional and lay stakeholders it holds promise for mobilising everyday mutual social learning and activating harmonious co-existence beyond formal institutions and laws.

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An evolutionary perspective of governance: A dilemma of public participation

Marlyana Azyyati Marzukhi

University of Auckland, New Zealand

mmar911@aucklanduni.ac.nz

The metaphor of public participation as a significance part of democratic governance has a long traditions in planning thought (Clifford & Tewdwr-Jones, 2013) and the contribution of the public towards planning decision making is universally accepted (Huxley, 2013). Yet, in this era of contemporary governance, a complex set of dilemmas is found in which public participation is currently facing difficult challenges in contributing to the decision-making process. The paper begins with a theoretical reflection of public participation, and then it moves into a discussion of the contemporary evolutionary perspective from government to governance via the concept of governmentality and the application of Foucaultian power. By taking planning as part of this discourse of governance, the paper draws on Foucault's notion of governmentality, which can be understood as a ways of thinking and acting of the governance apparatuses aimed at governing public (Dean, 2010). Attention is directed to the application of power in the governance practice that can only occur if one is able to resist, otherwise it is oppressive. Indeed, it is argued that the public is significantly disempowered in its on-going struggle to uphold self-determination under the emergence of governance in the era of neo-liberalism. In this paper, I examine how planning has been adopted and contextualized under the dominance of neoliberal ideology; hence, how planning helps to position the evolving modes of post-political governance beyond one of mere societal 'control'. Crucial to this, drawing on Vann Assche et al (2014), the paper offers attention to the practice of governance in terms of the capabilities and the autonomy of planners to encourage a valid community response and contribution to decision-making in a globalized world. Further, this paper will conclude by providing new insight on the historical process of facilitating public inclusion as an essential condition for a formation of more participatory forms of planning and versatile institutional regimes of governance.

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Possible new governance models in the innovation of urban public services

Emma Puerari

Politecnico di Milano, Italy

emma.puerari@polimi.it

The proposed paper considers urban services affecting space and place as crucial elements for the innovation of urban governance. Cities are facing challenges to maintain and upgrade urban infrastructures and establish efficient, open and participative innovation processes in the management of urban services. The public-private partnerships has started to be questioned and, most recently, the public-private-people partnership (4P model) starts to be considered as driver of large-scale sustainable changes in which different stakeholders can play a meaningful role, responding to citizens' needs in a more effective way). Hence, the aim of this paper is to prospect the possibility of potential new partnerships and to describe what kind of new models can be created. In particular, focusing on the existing worldwide experiences related to the management of urban green areas, it will describe how and why the private-public-people partnership model has emerged. It will include a description of what kind of collaboration/agreement/partnership can be created, focusing on the role that public administrations may have. Finally, it will discuss what are the risks and the opportunities in urban governance consequent to the 4P model implementation.

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**TRACK 5 I: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
HOUSING AND NEIGHBOURHOODS, ROOM B, JULY 12 2014, 09.00-10.30
SESSION CHAIR: RIANNE VAN MELIK**

Municipal strategies to deal with private ownership during urban renewal

Sanne Holtslag-Broekhof

Wageningen University, Netherlands

sanne.broekhof@wur.nl

Residential renewal is a complex challenge that many contemporary cities face today. Land and property rights are broadly recognized as important factors that influence this complexity. Particularly complex is private ownership. Research on the role of private home owners during urban redevelopments focussed on the impact and outcomes of relocation. This paper aims to provide insight in strategies to deal with private property during urban renewal by exploring and comparing ways Dutch municipalities involved private owners during residential renewal. The approaches were studied both from governmental and owner perspective. Three case studies of urban renewal in the Netherlands and expert interviews were analysed. Results show that municipalities avoid, or acquire private properties, or stimulate private home owners to invest in their properties themselves. Opportunities to combine different approaches to private (home) owners within planning processes are not fully used by municipalities.

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Co-production of public space: Policy translations from New York to the Netherlands

Rianne Van Melik

Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands

r.vanmelik@fm.ru.nl

Public spaces have a surplus value to the city as they are important structuring elements of the urban landscape, places for unexpected encounters, public discourse, relaxation and passage. Their benefits range from increased real estate prices to health improvement and sustainable cities. However, in practice public space is rather evaluated in terms of costs than benefits. Yet local governments are not the sole beneficiaries of public space, so why should they bear sole responsibility? Co-production of public space could be a possible solution to share costs, rights and responsibilities among a wider range of beneficiaries, but is contested as opponents fear the loss of accessibility, decreased interaction opportunities and restrictions on use. They argue co-production leads to the end of the public domain, which instead becomes the playground of corporate, globalised capital and consumer society. This paper examines the pros and cons of different forms of co-production of public space in New York City (i.e. Privately Owned Public Spaces, Business Improvement Districts and Conservancies) and investigates how they could be translated to the Dutch context, where co-production of public space is still relatively rare.

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American Geographers, 85(1), pp. 108-133. Németh, J. (2009), *Defining a public: The management of privately owned public space*. *Urban Studies*, 46(11), pp. 2463-2490.

The minha casa minha vida program (PMCMV) and the increasing influence of markets in the production of social housing

Beatriz Rufino

University of São Paulo, Brazil

biarufino@gmail.com

This article aims to discuss the increasing influence of markets in the production of social housing in Brazil caused by the 'My home, My life' (MCMV) program, considering the recent changes on the Brazilian context and the European debate on the theme. The program structure, which was to a large extent determined by lobbying from large real estate developers who were facing the 2008 financial crisis, was based on loans and public subsidies which aimed to facilitate homeownership without considering any urban impacts. The program implementation, the limitation of its results and the discussion about the ongoing processes acting on the transformation of Brazilian cities will be developed in order to discuss current planning practices and their corresponding issues that need to be faced. The analysis shows that the intense real estate appreciation became central in the discussion of planning practices. Although comparative studies of urban issues in the European and Brazilian context are always limited due to their significant differences, the ongoing processes seem to impose similar challenges, thus turning the development of debates more relevant.

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**TRACK 5 II: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
PROPERTY RIGHTS, ROOM 134, JULY 12 2014, 09.00-10.30
SESSION CHAIR: HENDRIK PLOEGER**

Exploring “incidence of ownership”: changing forms of tenure, addition and subtraction of property rights in Sunnyside, New York and Garbatella, Rome

Sandra Annunziata

University of Roma Tre, Italy

sandra.annunziata@uniroma3.it

This paper explores the notion of incidence of ownership by comparing the changing forms of tenure of two planned communities: Garbatella, Rome and Sunnyside, New York City. A limited number of ‘incidences of ownership’ in housing and open spaces, formally divided into rights, power, privileges, and immunities, will be used as analytic categories in understanding the trajectories of tenure change. In Garbatella, public housing is now on sale. This privatization follows a long period of lenient enforcement of tenancy rules by the housing authority. In Sunnyside, a new form of regulation is being used to preserve both the aesthetic features and the community aspects, however, this regulation is not addressing the enclosure of communal spaces which occurred after the expiration of the original deed restrictions and before these new regulations were implemented. Garbatella and Sunnyside narratives subvert the mainstream conceptions of public and private tenure for which collectivistic and proprietary individualism provide a more complete, more complex picture. They allow better questioning of the trend towards the privatization of common goods. Finally, these examples demonstrate the flexibility of the notion of the incidence of ownership, namely the addition or subtraction of rights from the “bundle of rights related to a thing”.

Main references on Property rights Peter Marcuse “Privatization and its Discontents: Property Rights in Land and Housing in Eastern Europe” in Andrusz, G.; Harloe, M. and Szelenyi, I. (eds.) *Cities After Socialism: Urban and Regional Change and Conflict in Post-Socialist Societies* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishers 1996). Marcuse Peter, “Property Right, Tenure and Ownership: toward a clarity in concept”, in *Social Rented housing in Europe: policy, tenure and design*, eds. Bert Donermark and Ingemar Elander, (Delf: Delf University Press 1994) 21-39. Chris Webster “Property rights and the public realm: gates, green belts and gemeinschaft”. *Environment and Planning B*, 293 (2002) 397-412. SUNNYSIDE selection of ref. focused on property rights Charles Asher, “The enforcement of deed restriction”, *City Planning Quarterly* 8:4 (1932) 193 Franklin J. Havelick and Michael Kwartler, “Sunnyside Gardens: Whose Land is it Anyway?” *New York Affairs* 7 (1982) 69. GARBATELLA selection of ref. focused on property rights Romana Francesca Stabile *Regionalismo a Roma Tipi e Linguaggi: il caso della Garbatella*, (Roma: Dedalo, 2001) 99. Ignazio Costantini, “L’Istituto per le case popolari a Roma. La borgata giardino Garbatella”, *Architettura e arti decorative III* (1922) 121.

The Dutch urban ground lease: In fatal crisis or a bright future?

Hendrik Ploeger

Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

h.d.ploeger@tudelft.nl

Once abolished by the French, being a product of feudalism, reintroduced by the Dutch after the downfall of Napoleon’s empire. Heralded by both liberals and socialists after 1900 as a tool for governments to prevent land speculation and to implement spatial policies. A century later despised by many, considered to be a governmental cash cow. The ground lease (or right of emphyteusis) of land, was subject of strong debate in the past and is likely to remain so. In the view of many, lessees should have the right to become owner. However what is really the meaning of ‘ownership’ of land, so highly valued, both by the early nineteenth-century



bourgeois society in France and Dutch citizens in the twenty-first century? Is ground lease really an obsolete legal concept? Or does a bright future dawn as ground lease provides an instrument to redeem a logging land market after the financial crisis.

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Why not Land Use Planning as efficient instrument for Land Management?

Thomas Dillinger

Vienna University of Technology, Austria

thomas.dillinger@tuwien.ac.at

The protection of space and environment and the rational use of land is one of the main objectives of Spatial Planning systems. Thus the science of Planning developed in the last decade's methods and instruments to organise the use and protection of land. In this regard land use plans have a significant function. Especially in some of the states of Balkan area, the institutional and legal framework was changed in the last years. New planning laws have been passed, new instruments introduced. Especially a lot of efforts have been undertaken to improve Land Management systems. To control land use is one of the most crucial tasks in some of these states. Based on experiences made in Serbia, the paper shows the differences in particular to the Land Management System used in Austria and discuss approaches for further improvement of the legal and institutional framework in Serbia, in particular to land use planning and zoning provisions. Different to the Serbian approach, in Austria the Municipalities are not allowed to define their own utilisation categories. They strictly have to use the definitions of the Spatial Planning law. In Austria the land use plan is adopted by the municipal council as a general and abstract rule and regulates the allowable land use. Different to Serbia this land use plan is made for the entire Municipality and not only for the Urban Zone. What are the advantages and disadvantages of both approaches? Are there any benefits to establish such a system with specific land use categories that are based on legal definitions and ideally linked with a common graphic visualization? Would such a system help to get a better control on land use? These are the key questions, which are discussed in the paper.

Regulation of content, nature and process of the elaboration of planning documents, Official gazette Republic Serbia Nr. 31/2010, 69/2010, 16/2011 Serbian Construction- und Planning law, Official gazette Republic Serbia, Nr. 72/2009, 81/2009, 64/2010, 24/2011 Salzburger Raumordnungsgesetz 1998, Salzburg StF: LGBl Nr 30/2009 i.d.g.F. Schindegger, F. (1999). Raum. Planung. Politik., Ein Handbuch zur Raumplanung in Österreich, Wien

Key issues of land use regulations and property rights in Serbia

Jelena Zivanovic Miljkovic

Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia, Serbia

jelena@iaus.ac.rs

The problems of sustainable land use and land use regulations in Serbia are largely increased by transitional reforms in public sector, along with the issues of land privatization, conversion, illegal construction, restitution, undeveloped market mechanisms and undeveloped institutions for land management and property rights, particularly. Still, those reforms have been only partially implemented. The paper will focus on urban land



regulation and property rights, where practice has showed that the legislative instruments are often weak to enable sustainable land use, but also too far from providing a coherent framework. Urban land use - as well as the manner and extent of use- and property rights are the common factors for spatial planning and urban economics, but also more broadly - for land policy. After review of legislative and institutional regulations and highlighting the current problems the paper will focus on the characteristics of urban land privatization, regarding the fact that urban land was in very complex and inefficient economic systems for decades. Unlike the most countries in post-socialist Europe, which had been conducted processes such as privatization and restitution of property rights almost 20 years ago, the status of urban land in Serbia remained undefined. Such circumstances had political, economic and social backgrounds which have caused frequent delays in adoption of regulations and discordance and inconsistency in many legal provisions. It is expected that paper will give a contribution to property rights issues and land policy in the context of sustainable spatial and regional development in Serbia. Keywords: land use regulations, property rights, construction land, Serbia * The paper was prepared as a result on the scientific project "The role and implementation of the national spatial plan and regional development documents in renewal of strategic research, thinking and governance in Serbia", No. III 47014, financed by the Republic of Serbia Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development in the period 2011–2015.

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**TRACK 6: HOUSING, COHOUSING & NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING:
COMMUNITY INITIATIVES, ROOM 102, JULY 12 2014, 09.00-10.30
SESSION CHAIR: PETER BOELHOUWER**

Experiencing a civil society initiative

Patsy Healey

Newcastle University UK, United Kingdom

patsyhealey@btinternet.com

This paper focuses on the role of civil society initiatives in undertaking local development work. Positioned on the margins of formal government agencies and sometimes even beyond their purview, such initiatives in Western Europe seem to be expanding at the present time, as formal government reorganises and retreats. This paper draws on personal experience in a local development trust in a relatively remote rural area in England. I describe how this trust has evolved into a relatively self-sustaining position, in a broader governance landscape which has itself been in flux. Through this account, I explore the sources of the energy which has fuelled the growth of the trust and comment on its qualities as a civil society-initiated governance agency. I conclude with a discussion of what can be learned from such experiences in terms of innovation in approaches to local development and in the practices of place-focused local governance.

This paper is based on my own experience, rather than developing directly from specific literature. In the paper, I make some links, but that is not the emphasis of the paper!

Learning from the urban fringe: Strategies for the stimulation of collective action for local governments

Frank Suurenbroek, Theo de Bruijn

Saxion University of Applied Science, Netherlands

f.suurenbroek@saxion.nl

Decreasing financial strength and struggles with strategies to create space for private initiatives, local governments are severely challenged to keep their cities and neighborhoods resilient. Defined in a more theoretical manner, the main challenge is how to stimulate the production of collective action as a local government body. Collective action is necessary to accomplish collective initiatives, like collective housing, new arrangements and alike. This demands local government stimulus strategies, which are able to initiate, kick start and to some respect channel the production of collective action. This paper sets out to explore local government stimulus strategies to activate the production of collective action, by researching urban fringe developments empirically. The research is built upon the Interreg project we have been involved in, about urban fringe developments in multiple European area's. The urban fringe is by nature a stressful and challenging environment for government action. Strategies have to deal with a wide range of complexity and uncertainty and need to be based upon a multi-actor and multilevel perspective. Therefore, urban fringes offer a interesting environment to explore and construct possible stimulus strategies of collective action. As a theoretical model, the framing model as developed by Salet and Majoor is adapted and modified. Framing theory defines complex planning projects as social processes in action. In our research, the framing model is modified in order to capture the actions and means that operate as a transmitter between the different frames.

Majoor, S.J.H. (2009). The Disconnected Innovation of New Urbanity in Zuidas Amsterdam, Ørestad Copenhagen and Forum Barcelona, European Planning Studies, Vol 17(9), pp.1379-1409. Salet, W.G.M. (2008). Rethinking Urban Projects: Experiences in Europe, Urban Studies, Vol 45, pp. 2343-2363.

www.sustainablefringes.eu



The study of social self-organization of community planning in China

Xuanyuan Gu

Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute, China

guxuanyuan@vip.sina.com

Because Chinese community has administrative intervention, and there are obvious difference between Chinese and American or European community, the community planning has not a complete sense in the whole planning system. Recently some public events exposed the lack of community organization in residential area, which can be divided into four aspects-the lack of supervision of public behavior, the lack of protection of public interest, the lack of coordination of private behavior, and the lack of restrictions on private interest. There is contradiction between the owners' committee and the administration companies of property, which cannot be resolved by existing law or regulation. This paper will analysis the previous community relationship with original self-organization, to explore the solution to today's community planning. First, in traditional blood-relationship community, the rules are established like the local security organization, mutual assistance and welfare in community, the industry association and their guild regulations. The second, in administrative community in the planned economy era, the crowded tenement communities have established unspoken rules. The third, in the collective economy circulation, the village communities have the protection of the collective interests and contracts to maintain. And now, in the modern urban community, most new community was maintained only by some common property right. So we try to find out three kinds of measures of social self-organization to deal with three cases. One is how to renew old public rental housing, which suit for strong administrative power and up-to-down planning method. The second is how to renew the village communities near the city, which suit for strong economic power and down-to-up planning method. The third is how to provide communication platform to new community residents, to participate the surrounding development or self renew, which is the hope of Chinese public participation in the future.

ZHAO Wei,ZHAO Min. *From Residensial Area Plan to Community Plan[J]. Urban Planning Forum, 2002 (6)*

Urban Neighborhoods: Community Initiatives For Their Sustainability

Filippo Schilleci, Francesca Lotta

University of Palermo, Italy

filippo.schilleci@unipa.it

Territorial governance means to understand society space and to direct its processes. In the last decade the community initiative has assumed an ever more important role to create neighborhoods more sustainable. The current experiences are assuming different forms and generating the transformations in the city government strategies. These changes do not derive from manuals of urban planning technique, but they result from different social, geographical or cultural situations of each city, of each territory. Our paper wants to reflect about the necessary process to drive the creation of the sustainable neighborhood. The citizen participation in urban areas needs to operate on several scales of action, therefore the neighborhood emerges as key scale for different reasons: the proximity and urban rationality; the socio-territorial identification, the feasibility of management and survival of cultures and finally the conducive sustainability practices. The paper analyzes some initiatives generating social change: one in northern of Granada and one in Palermo, where community initiatives are producing a new generation of urban policy and regeneration of neighborhoods. These experiences are basing in the co-management between social and public actions and are starting virtuous circles for more habitable, sound and live neighborhoods.

Amin A., Thrift N. (2005), *Città. Ripensare la dimensione urbana, Il Mulino, Bologna* Cellamare C. (2011), *Progettualità dell'agire urbano. Processi e pratiche urbane, Carocci, Roma*; de Certeau M. (1980), *L'invention du quotidien, I : Arts de faire, Gallimard, Paris (ed it. L'invenzione del quotidiano, Edizioni Lavoro, Roma, 2010)*



Harvey D. (1990), *The Condition of Postmodernity: An Enquiry into the Origins of Cultural Change*, Blackwell
Cambridge
Magnaghi A. (2010), *Il progetto locale. Verso la coscienza di luogo*, Bollati Boringhieri, Torino



**TRACK 7: ANALYTICAL TOOLS & SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR PLANNING:
NEW ANALYTICAL APPROACHES FOR PLANNING 2, ROOM 029, JULY 12 2014, 09.00-10.30
SESSION CHAIR: ELISABETE SILVA**

Procedural facade scenarios as a tool for modernism heritage protection. Case study of ZUS housing estate in Lodz, Poland

Jakub Zasina

University of Lodz, Poland

j.zasina@uni.lodz.pl

The paper presents an experimental method based both on procedural modelling and survey research for analysing modernism facade transformations. The method was designed as a tool for supporting decision making in the process of modernism architecture renovation. Cities in Europe face a question of modernism legacy protection. A key to this discussion are facades of buildings characterising the communal and the modular nature of modernism housing. The second life of these buildings is visible because changes in facades affect the quality of urban landscapes. New colours, materials and patterns appear and the old ones dissolve. The difference between an official good conservation practice and the deeds of the inhabitants shows many conflicts in renovating modernism housing estates. However, a new digital tool i.e. procedural modelling of architecture allows comparing these two visions with an original building appearance. The method described in the paper was tested in the case study of ZUS housing estate in Lodz, Poland. The data obtained from interviews conducted among stakeholders was collected and used for procedural visualisations of a chosen facade.

Haegler S., Müller P., van Gool L., Procedural Modeling for Digital Cultural Heritage, "EURASIP Journal on Image and Video Processing", 2009, Cairo-New York 2009. Olenderek J., Łódzki Modernizm i inne nurty przedwojennego budownictwa. Tom 2. Osiedla i obiekty mieszkalne, Dom Wydawniczy Książy Młyn, Łódź 2012. Prudon T.H.M., Preservation of Modern Architecture, Wiley, Hoboken-New Jersey 2007. Syrkus H., Ku idei osiedla społecznego 1925-1975, Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1975.

Surveying of Services - Supporting retail analysis with SurSer application

Sławomir Ledwon

Gdansk University of Technology, Poland

sled@pg.gda.pl

Nowadays services and retailing are also an important element that allow for a vital and attractive city centre. It is crucial to be able to monitor the changes in retail network. Many times the impact of larger formats, such as shopping centres, on the traditional retail network like high streets, has been argued. Monitoring also would allow for better planning and co-evolution of various retail and service formats. But without having precise data on the changes resulting from such investments, it is not possible to assess any impact. In many countries, like Poland, such data is not available at all. The article describes the methodology for surveying service and retail structure in cities with a special smartphone application designed by the author – SurSer – Surveying of Services. It allows users to record information about spatial location of services and their types. As a result a database is created, which can help assess the core structure and illustrate the spatial distribution of different outlets. The method presented in the article can be used worldwide, especially in countries that do not have detailed georeferenced datasets available. The resulting database is comparable across countries would be created to help monitor these processes internationally.

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shopping centres on downtown structures. PhD thesis. Unpublished. UrbiS Design Studio, 2012. Analysis of possible organisation of retail in Elblag. Report, unpublished.

Potentials and limits of micro-simulation urban models for planning practice

Jakub Vorel

Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic

kubavorel@gmail.com

During the last 20 years the urban micro-simulation models were the focus of many research and practical projects. The shift from macroscopic to microscopic approach was rewarded by dramatic improvement of behavioural realism of models. The reproduction of human behaviour on the individual level allowed the impact of local factors on specific social groups and consequently the distributional effects of policy changes to be assessed, which was perceived as the main advantage of the micro-simulation models. The advent of big data and solid theoretical background in random utility theory, consumer theory and other behavioural theories seemed to open unlimited opportunities for the micro-simulation approaches. However, initial attempts to replace the traditional aggregated comprehensive urban models with comprehensive micro-simulation models - i.e. ILLUMASS, ILUTE, Oregon and UrbanSim - encountered several serious obstacles that lowered originally too high expectations. Under these circumstances, the aim of this paper is to realistically consider the potentials and limits of micro-simulation modelling with respect to needs of the planning practice. For that purpose several experimental micro-simulation residential location choice models were designed, applied and tested in a middle-sized town catchment area in Czech Republic. Residential mobility was selected as the phenomena to be modelled as it is explicitly or implicitly addressed by all comprehensive urban simulation models. On the basis of the presented experimental micro-simulation models and other reviewed applications, several critical methodological issues are discussed: micro-data availability, methods of data disaggregation, the multicollinearity of environmental factors and the reliability of highly stochastic models for planning practice.

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Micro-Level approach to analyzing Residential Dynamics (MLRD)

Shlomit Flint

ucl, United Kingdom

flint.sh@gmail.com

This article describes an innovative qualitative and quantitative approach designed to overcome the principal weaknesses of existing data sources for understanding population processes, amongst them residential behaviour. The limitations of "readymade" statistics in examining residential dynamics are: under-enumeration of documented and undocumented populations, imperfect conceptualization and/or measurement of modern multiple affiliations and identities statistically; that they rapidly become out of date, and their cross-sectional collection precludes analysis of residence as a dynamic process. Micro-macro analysis of the infrastructure of



residential dynamics offers a holistic view and understanding of urban spaces according to cultural codes. Based on examination of dwellings in East London inhabited by different populations, the features of the model are explained, defined, and linked to the broader literature on social science methodologies.

Ballas, D. , Clarke, G.P., Dorling, D., Eyre, H. and Rossiter, D. and Thomas, B. (2005). SimBritain: a spatial microsimulation approach to population dynamics. Population, Space and Place, 11, 13-34. Davies, M., B., (2007) Key Concepts in Social Research Methods, New York, Palgrave, Macmillan LTD Frickel, Scott and Neil Gross. 2005. "A General Theory of Scientific/Intellectual Movements." American Sociological Review 70(2):204-232. Giordano, Peggy, Monica A. Longmore, and Wendy D. Manning. Forthcoming. "Gender and the Meaning(s) of Adolescent Romantic Relationships: A Focus on Boys." American Sociological Review. Massey, D.S., et al. 1987 Return to Aztlan: The Social Process of International Migration from Western Mexico. Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA: University of California Press.



**TRACK 8: TRANSPORT PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY:
TRANSPORT AND SUSTAINABILITY, ROOM 116, JULY 12 2014, 09.00-10.30
SESSION CHAIR: VERONIQUE VAN ACKER**

Muddling through with climate change targets: A multi-level governance perspective on the transport sector

Antonio Ferreira¹, Marsden Greg¹, Ian Bache², Matthew Flinders², Ian Bartle²

¹University of Leeds, United Kingdom, ²University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

a.c.ferreira@leeds.ac.uk

The UK Climate Change Act 2008 commits to a reduction of 80% in national greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 compared to 1990 levels. This article explores what happens next where these aspirations are expected to be turned into radical action. It does so through examination of the British transport sector. It integrates a range of theoretical legacies, namely 'muddling through', multi-level governance, and positional analysis, to look across governmental layers and out to non-governmental actors at all levels. The empirical analysis revealed that underneath the 80% target, the framework for action remains unclear. Lower tiered authorities report difficulties in acting in a more comprehensive or rapid manner than upper tiers of government, largely because of the costs involved and resource dependency on national governments. Ambition is also tempered by conflicts with economic growth objectives and the difficulties in aligning the objectives of the myriad of public and private organisations involved. This article provides practical insights from decision-makers about the difficulties that a slow incremental strategy creates. Whilst it builds flexibility in to future decision-making it also leads to short-termism and generates uncertainty. This allows carbon policy to be crowded out by other agendas, most notably economic growth.

Bache, I., and Flinders, M. (eds.), 2004, Multi-level governance. Oxford University Press, Oxford. Lindblom, C., 1959, The science of 'muddling through'. Public Administration Review 19, 79-88. Lindblom, C., 1979, Still muddling, not yet through. Public Administration Review 39, 517-526. Marsden, G., and Rye, T., 2010, The governance of transport and climate change. Journal of Transport Geography 18, 669-678.

How much travel is acceptable? Evidence from Berkeley, CA

Dimitris Milakis¹, Robert Cervero², Bert van Wee¹, Kees Maat³

¹Transport & Logistics group, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands, ²Institute of Urban & Regional Development, University of California Berkeley, United States, ³OTB Research for the Built Environment, Transport & Logistics group, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

d.milakis@tudelft.nl

This paper explores the extent to which people identify an acceptable travel time for each trip they want to make and investigates the primary characteristics of this behavioural threshold. We assume that an acceptable travel time is defined through utilitarian processes that are related to cognitive and affective evaluations of travel that develop throughout a person's lifetime. We apply a mixed methods approach to explore our hypothesis, based on semi-structured in-depth interviews with a stratified, according to the commuting mode, random sample of 20 individuals living in Berkeley, CA. Our results support the validity of the acceptable travel time concept and offer (a) initial evidence on its variation to the trip purpose, travel mode and sociodemographic characteristics and (b) insights on people's perceptions, attitudes, feelings and experiences about their travel. Thus, our results can contribute to better understanding of individuals' travel decisions and valuation of travel time, but also can offer input to time-space and accessibility research.

Jain, J., Lyons, G., 2008. The gift of travel time. Journal of Transport Geography 16 (2): 81-89. Mokhtarian, P.L., Salomon, I., 1999. Travel for the Fun of It. Access 15 (2): 3-6. Zahavi, Y, Ryan, J., 1980. The stability of travel



components over time. *Transportation Research Record 750: 19-26.*

Changing transport futures

Robin Hickman

University College London, United Kingdom

r.hickman@ucl.ac.uk

Over the last 50 years there has been much interest in cities – in their planning, design, degradation and regeneration – and in the last ten years, in particular, much discussion around sustainability, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. Within this, there are aspirations towards sustainable travel. Progress however appears intractably difficult to make in the transport sector as the private car, largely fuelled by petrol or diesel, remains the dominant mode of use and choice. Almost all cities are experiencing increasing emissions in transport, the city structure is often adversely impacted by planning for the private car, and many people complain of the ‘daily grind’ of the commute as the worst part of their daily lives. Our travel behaviours are in crisis. This paper considers the different baselines, projections and opportunities for five very different contexts: from London and Oxfordshire (UK), Delhi (India), Jinan (China) and Auckland (New Zealand). The analysis draws on material from the recent publication: Hickman, R. and Banister, D. (2014) *Transport, Climate Change and the City*. The likely possibilities for reducing transport CO₂ emissions are examined relative to the aspirations of the IPCC (2007) and Stern (2009). Future scenarios are developed, relative to an assumed equitable 0.5 tCO₂ per capita target in transport emissions, for each case study by 2050 (Hickman et al., 2011). The realism of the scenarios is examined in terms of the current use and symbolic value of motorisation, and the role of the car in everyday life, and the political deliverability in terms of governance and governmentality issues (Foucault, 1991). A key argument made is that scenario planning, and wider strategy development and programming in transport planning, needs to be much more participatory in nature if changed travel behaviours are to be achieved. The growing body of scenario planning is useful, but in the end only of limited value, if political and public acceptability is not developed.

Banister, D. 2008. *The sustainable mobility paradigm*. *Transport Policy*, 15, 73-80. Foucault, M. 1991. *Governmentality*. In: BURCHELL, G., GORDON, C. & MILLER, P. (eds.) *The Foucault Effect: Studies in Governmentality*. Chicago: Chicago University Press. Hickman, R. & Banister, D. 2014. *Transport, Climate Change and the City*, Abingdon, Routledge. Sperling, D. & Gordon, D. 2009. *Two Billion Cars. Driving Toward Sustainability* New York, Oxford University Press.

Immotility as Resilience

Antonio Ferreira¹, Luca Bertolini², Petter Naess³, Greg Marsden¹

¹University of Leeds, United Kingdom, ²University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, ³Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway

a.c.ferreira@leeds.ac.uk

Contemporary transport systems lack resilience. Growing concerns are emerging regarding the vulnerability of these systems to critical threats (e.g. to terrorist attacks, extreme weather) and their lack of environmental sustainability. Excellent research has been developed aimed at solving these problems; however success has been limited. This research asks whether resilience can be increased not by means of improving the quality of transport systems, but by means of developing ‘immutility’. This is the capacity people have to experience well-being and prosperity without having to rely on mobility. Immutility constitutes a variation on Vincent Kaufmann’s concept of ‘motility’. By means of adopting the immotile concept, this research aims at promoting a debate about the role of mobility and immobility in contemporary life and how they influence societal resilience. To reflect on the immotile is a valuable enterprise because in the recent past the focus has been on the mobile. Mobility and ‘mobilities’ have become trendy concepts at the same time that the potential benefits



of the immobile in general and the immotile in particular have been dismissed. The resulting knowledge gap is negative because it reduces the perceived value of development models which are not based on mobility dependency.

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**TRACK 10: PLANNING IN STRESSFUL PLACES:
PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE, WATER STRESS, ROOM 119, JULY 12 2014, 09.00-10.30
SESSION CHAIR: JOHAN WOLTJER**

Exploring adaptive strategic spatial planning to make urban regions more flood resilient – Adaptive Delta Management in the Netherlands and the Rotterdam region

Britta Restemeyer, Margo Brink, van den, Johan Woltjer

University of Groningen, Netherlands

b.restemeyer@rug.nl

Resilience is widely acknowledged as a new approach to incorporate uncertainty into planning, in particular with respect to natural hazards such as flooding. However, there remains a gap between the advocacy of resilience in theory and the lack of empirical evidence how to govern for resilience in practice. Strategic spatial planning offers valuable insights in this respect, aiming to be capable of responding to change as well as proactively enabling change. However, as it emerged in times where faith in predictability of the world was high, today's view on the world as being unequal, dynamic and complex asks for "reframing" (Albrechts, 2012) and "more adaptable modes of" (Wilkinson, 2011) strategic spatial planning. So far though there is only little empirical insight in how adaptability may be included into long term strategy-making. Therefore, this paper examines the case of Adaptive Delta Management (ADM) that explicitly tries to be adaptable to changing climate and social conditions. ADM belongs to the national Delta Programme that is supposed to ensure water safety and freshwater supply until 2100. The national programme is substantiated through nine sub-programmes, including the sub-programme for the highly urbanised 'Rijnmond-Drechtsteden' region of Rotterdam. Even for strategic spatial planning, the Delta Programme has an unusually long time horizon of looking ahead 100 years. The programme follows an innovative policy approach, nationally as well as internationally. It assumes that our knowledge about the future is imperfect, and the programme therefore does not prescribe a single strategy until 2100 but, instead, presents a range of options, combines short-term and long-term goals and calls for monitoring change, so that decisions may be adjusted to contextual changes. The case study reveals valuable techniques to make strategic spatial planning more adaptive, for instance 'adaptation pathways' and 'tipping points' that enrich the rather vague literature on strategic spatial planning. On the other hand, adaptability is still limited, as there is no monitoring system in place, only climate factors are really considered and the stimulation of a societal learning process falls short so far. The paper comes to the conclusion that a completely adaptive planning is not possible: at certain moments choices have to be made, which cannot easily be revised, as policy makers have to adhere to certain levels of legality, and justify public resource allocations.

Albrechts, L. (2012). Reframing strategic spatial planning by using a coproduction perspective. Planning Theory, 12(1), 46-63. Wilkinson, C. (2011). Strategic navigation: in search of an adaptable mode of strategic spatial planning practice. Town Planning Review, 82(5), 595-613.

Tracing the 'Spatial Turn' in Flood Risk Management: a Co-Evolutionary Perspective on Policy Change

Lukas Löschner¹, Thomas Thaler², Seher Walter¹

¹University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Austria, ²Flood Hazard Research Centre Middlesex University, United Kingdom

lukas.loeschner@boku.ac.at

In past decades flood policy has taken a paradigmatic shift away from a structural, security-based approach of flood protection towards an integrated, risk-based approach of flood risk management (FRM). While the 'traditional' approach was informed by a firm belief in controlling rivers via engineering solutions, flood policy today increasingly acknowledges the importance of providing 'more space for the rivers' and reducing the



vulnerability to flooding. Accordingly, spatial and land use planning are assigned a more prominent role in the new paradigm of an integrated FRM. Illustrated by the example of Austria, the aim of this paper is to uncover how this widely acknowledged shift in flood policy has come about, i.e. to trace the 'spatial turn' in flood policy and to identify the driving forces as well as the key agents of policy change. To determine the extent to which policy change was hazard-driven the authors evaluate the influence of the past decades' major flood events (2002, 2005, 2009, 2013). Furthermore, the paper discusses the role different state and non-state actors have played in facilitating the shift towards an integrated FRM. The analysis places additional emphasis on intermediary institutions (such as the Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning) which coordinate policy domains (e.g. water management and spatial planning) and administrative levels (national and federal state). In reference to the extensive literature on co-evolution, the authors thus conduct a dynamic impact assessment of the Flood Risk Management System to determine i) how the respective driving forces and agents influenced the emerging systems' (social, physical and institutional) vulnerability and ii) to which extent Austrian flood policy has evolved towards greater resilience. To this effect the paper specifically reflects spatial planning's effective stake in current flood risk management practice, particularly vis-à-vis the policy paradigm's call for managing flood risks on a catchment and river basin level.

BMLFUW – Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forest, Environment and Water Management [Ed.] (2009): Flood Risk II - Synthesebericht: Vertiefung und Vernetzung zukunftsweisender Umsetzungsstrategien zum integrierten Hochwassermanagement (Flood Risk II – Synthesis Report: deepening and linking of forward-looking strategies to implement an integrated flood risk management). ÖROK – Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning (2005): Preventive Spatial Planning Against the Consequential Damages of Natural Disasters, ÖROK-Schriftenreihe N. 168, Vienna. Schanze, J., Hutter, G., Harris, T., Koeniger, P., Kuhlicke, C., Meyer, V., Nachtnebel, H.P., Neuhold, C., Olfert, A., Parker, D., Penning-Rowsell E. and Schildt A. (2008): Systematisation, Evaluation and Context Conditions of Structural and Non-Structural Measures for Flood Risk Reduction. FLOODERA joint report. ERA-NET CRUE, London.

Flood management and society: how co-evolutionary mechanisms affect future management options

Barbara Tempels, Luuk Boelens

Ghent University, Belgium

barbara.tempels@ugent.be

Due to challenges such as climate change, the call for a new flood management approach is widespread. Although terminology and emphases differ, scientists and policy makers agree on general points, such as the responsabilization of spatial planners and civil society, the diversification of measures and goals, and the need for adaptability. Nevertheless, this shift has proven to be particularly arduous. Societal aspects such as existing properties, land use rights, the lack of incentive for private action and the unilateral government responsibility form path dependencies that impede radical change, and are difficult to overcome. These path dependencies arise from the co-evolution of (formal) flood management (infrastructures, strategies and policies) and the societal context and the societal context. Elements that influence this interplay are the availability and use of knowledge, technical infrastructure and water management policies, compensation systems and flood-related communication (e.g. in media). Notwithstanding the importance of the societal context, research has mainly focused on the isolated study of (mostly technical) systems. The flooding issue is usually framed as a purely physical problem, instead of a linked socio-physical problem. Consequently, when conflicts between the physical and the socio-spatial systems arise, solutions are usually restricted within the confines of the water system. This has stabilized current management regimes, preventing the much needed innovation and change. Therefore, flood risk management may become more efficient when taking into account the societal context and its interactions with flood risks. Some of these interactions have been described individually within different fields and geographical and political contexts. However, a more comprehensive understanding of how flood



management systems and societies co-evolve is lacking. This research aims to gain insights into the societal dimension of the flooding issue. How do societal attitudes and actions affect flood management options, and what are these attitudes and actions based on? Through interviews with different types of societal actors (residents, real estate agents, etc.) in Geraardsbergen, Belgium, their points of view are analyzed. Some insights are formulated, which can help to overcome the difficulties in the transition towards new forms of flood management and governance, and to put more effective flood management strategies into practice.

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Grothmann, T., Reusswig, F., 2006. People at risk of flooding: Why some residents take precautionary action while others do not. Natural Hazards 38, 101-120.

Hartmann, T., 2010. Reframing Poly-rational Floodplains: Land Policy for Large Areas for Temporary Emergency Retention. Nature & Culture 5(1), 15-30.

Pahl-Wostl, C., 2007. Transitions towards adaptive management of water facing climate and global change. Water Resources Management 21, 49-62.

Penning-Rowsell, E.C., Pardoe, J., 2012. Who benefits and who loses from flood risk reduction? Environment and Planning C-Government and Policy 30, 448-466.

Water sensitive cities and regions: tackling threats to water resources in metropolitan areas

Silvia Serrao-Neumann, Gemma Schuch, Steven Kenway, Darryl Low Choy

Griffith University, Australia

s.serrao-neumann@griffith.edu.au

Globally, water resources management in urbanised areas is facing increased pressures and challenges. Pressures range from an increased demand for water supply and a decline in water quality due to ongoing population growth through to climate change impacts. To address these challenges cities and regions alike will need to adopt water sensitive strategies. The concept of urban metabolism has emerged in the last decades as a useful tool that can improve water resources management and planning as well as guide metropolitan growth. In particular, the application of the concept of urban metabolism associated with urban and water planning can aid in the establishment of water sensitive cities and regions. These include cities and regions that focus on addressing issues related to water balance in their urbanised areas, particularly water supply systems and usage as well as stormwater and wastewater management alternatives. Australia is a country that faces climate extremes such as floods and droughts which also threaten its main metropolitan regions. Drawing on a conceptual framework based on urban metabolism, this paper presents a comparative analysis on how water resources planning and management is addressing these threats in three major Australian metropolitan regions: South East Queensland, Melbourne and Perth. The analysis focuses on existing plans, strategies and policies used to guide water resources and urban planning and management in the three regions. Findings are discussed around three major themes, including hydrological and environmental connections, future changes and uncertainties, and institutional arrangements and governance. The paper concludes by highlighting key insights that can inform how these threats can be better addressed through urban and water resources planning and management in Australia and elsewhere.

**TRACK 11: INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE PLANNING:****COMPARATIVE PLANNING: SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE, ROOM 103, JULY 12 2014,****09.00-10.30****SESSION CHAIR: LUKAS SMAS****Building and reproducing regimes for sustainable urban development: A study of Bristol and Grenoble***Stephen Hall**University of the West of England Bristol, United Kingdom*stephen3.hall@uwe.ac.uk

Sustainable urban development is a 'wicked issue' which confronts planners with difficult choices. This paper reports on a British Academy funded project that examines how policy makers in England and France have begun to build bridges between competing interests to put in place coalitions for change. The project uses Q Method to map and classify competing stakeholder viewpoints, to generate policy guidance as to how we build societal capacity to ensure the convergence of environmental, economic and well-being priorities across European cities. The paper draws on a comparative analysis of the situated practices and understandings of sustainable urban development in Bristol, England and Grenoble, France; two comparably prosperous but polarised cities and 'exemplars' of the sustainable city (Bristol European Green Capital, 2015; Grenoble, French EcoCité). Policy and practice in both cities is subject to similar universal normative ideas and European policy influences, but a comparative approach allows us to examine how different political cultures, local governance and planning systems frame local constructions of sustainable urban development, and produce more or less coherent and effective outcomes. The study has produced a classification of how urban stakeholders interpret the challenge of sustainability based on four types; 'moral stewards', 'progressive reformists', 'creative opportunists' and 'public localists'. These clusters contrast with established categorisations of sustainable development in the existing literature, not least supposed primacy of the ecological modernisation perspective. The study raises implications for government policies that seek to marry economic growth with environmental protection, for how local authorities build local environmental regimes, and the extent to which appeals to 'sustainable development' continue to effectively frame future policy initiatives across cities in Europe.

European green Capital: A tool to revitalise cities?*Alexander Nurse**University of Liverpool, United Kingdom*a.nurse@liverpool.ac.uk

Since 2010, cities across Europe have served as the 'European Green Capital', an initiative of the European Commission designed to celebrate the contribution that environmental action can make to city life. Those cities that are designated European Green Capital are expected to satisfy three conditions; firstly, a strong track record of good environmental performance; secondly, a commitment to ongoing good performance; and thirdly, an ability to inspire the same in other cities. Bidding to host the award is an evolving process, with the nature of criteria changing each year, but importantly, what is measured can be viewed as the latest best practice indicators for environmental performance in urban spaces. Highlighting the perceived value of the award, the bidding process has become increasingly competitive, with cities such as Amsterdam, Barcelona and Reykjavik having mounted failed bids in the past. Now, with the award entering its 5th year, this paper moves to consider the changing face of the award and, increasingly, what it means to city managers as a way of celebrating and driving forward environmental performance, as well as promoting their own cities. To achieve this, the paper examines the cases of past European Green Capitals Stockholm, Sweden (2010); Hamburg, Germany (2011); Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain (2012); Nantes, France (2013); and Copenhagen, Denmark (2014), as well as looking



forward to the 2015 host - Bristol, England. In doing so, it compares the technical bidding documents for each winner, considering which aspects of performance were emphasised through the bid, and contrasts this with the experiences both during, and in the period following their year as Green Capital. As a result, the paper will outline two 'models' of bid city - each with its own rationale for bidding, as well as noting the shift from vague 'greenness' to a more hard-edged economic outlook over time, which seeks to balance economic growth and competitiveness against critical and time-sensitive responses to austerity.

Rutherford, J. (2013). "The Vicissitudes of Energy and Climate Change Policy in Stockholm: Politics, Materiality and Transition." Urban Studies. European Green Capital Website (for bid documents)
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/europeangreencapital/winning-cities/index.html>

**TRACK 12: PLANNING EDUCATION:****DESIGN - RESEARCH - COLLABORATION IN EDUCATION, ROOM 114, JULY 12 2014, 09.00-10.30****SESSION CHAIR: JONNA KANGASOJA****CitySection: A pedagogy for interdisciplinary research and collaboration in planning and environmental design**

Andrew Johnston

Xi'an Jiatong Liverpool University, China

andrew.johnston@xjtlu.edu.cn

Planners work with stakeholders and collaborators from a wide range of disciplinary backgrounds, and it is essential that planning education prepare students for this collaboration. Planning students need to go beyond general familiarity with other disciplines and engage with them directly; interdisciplinary synthesis is key. This paper details a pedagogical experiment where students gained experience in applying a range of disciplinary theoretical and methodological approaches to urban fieldwork and cultivated collaborative experience in interdisciplinary synthesis and interpretation. Named CitySection, this experiment was a pedagogical method for engaging planning's multidisciplinary history while preparing its future practitioners for successful interdisciplinary engagement with the openness and diversity of planning and planning's complex problems. Often, interdisciplinarity in planning and environmental design education involves building teams of people with different disciplinary backgrounds, and then devising ways for this team to work on multiple aspects of a complex problem with the goal of creating a collaborative, interdisciplinary solution. Cross-disciplinary miscommunication and a lack of collective understanding are major barriers to this method of interdisciplinary collaboration and can pose significant problems in arriving at interdisciplinary solutions in these situations. This paper details a pedagogical experiment to educate planners and environmental designers to engage multidisciplinary theory and methods to perform interdisciplinary environmental research, synthesis, and interpretation. Experiential and situated learning theories guide a course design where students first perform a series of disciplinary inquiries, followed by collaborative interdisciplinary inquiries, along an urban research transect. Assessment of this pedagogy finds that (1) interdisciplinary understanding can successfully grow from disciplinary understanding and (2) "collaboration in parallel" can lead to successful interdisciplinary collaboration.

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Towards An Urban Design For Development

Caroline Newton, Camillo Boano

University College London, United Kingdom

caroline.newton@mac.com

Over one billion people live in informal housing settlements, making it the dominant expression of urban form globally labelled as informal urbanism. The Building and Urban Design in Development Course at the Bartlett



has embraced the task of using its professional capacities to recalibrate the engagement with design and planning to develop appropriate actions within the contemporary urban condition: the un-designed reflected in informal urbanism and that of contested urbanisms. Within this reality the programme uses a pedagogy in which critical design is the core. A socio-spatial cognition is developed (through learning, exploration, experience and critical thinking) and translated into strategies and actions to allow people to take ownership of their right to the city. This approach represents innovation in the way design is reconfigured. Urban design practice becomes an activator for change. Design challenges are addressed from the perspective of a community without losing the call for the re-appropriation of spaces of collective action. A conceptual tool was developed to help students radically rethink the notion of urban design. The DesignMap is a companion, introduced in a studio and later employed and critically tested during field research trips. The basis of the DesignMap is a conceptual understanding of design as a programmatic attempt to creatively strategize in a specific time and space, the transformative potential of an intervention. Such a definition of design carries a twofold obligation related to both process and outcome. On one hand it facilitates a comprehensive imagination of transformation and change. On the other it implies a practice aligned with the collective will and voices of traditionally marginalized individuals. The second part of this contribution illustrates this approach by the (design, learning and research) initiatives that emerged out of the long-term engagement of the course with the Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, the Community Organizations Development Institute and the Community Architects Network in Thailand.

BOANO, C., HUNTER, W., NEWTON, C., (2013) Contested Urbanism in Dharavi; Writing and projects for the resilient city, Development Planning Unit London Till, J. (2009). *Architecture Depends. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.*

The design unit “Space Speculation” and the case of Brussels: a design research intended for sustainable urban practices

M.N Casabella

Free University Brussels, Belgium

ncasabel@vub.ac.be

This paper explains the methodology of the design unit “Space Speculation” (ULB Faculty of Architecture) and shows some of the output generated during the last years of activity. The unit deploys a speculative and reflective teaching that departs from the potential of infrastructure and urban ecology to realize sustainable practices in and around Brussels. Recentring the question of sustainability in the city of Brussels, and in cities generally speaking, wishes to emphasize the material impact of extensively inhabited territories, even for those who do not necessarily live in them. The term ‘practice’ on the other hand allows us to focus on the complexity of design both as a result and originator of choices, as a form of rationality that operates through procedures and argumentation instead of through ideologies or normative frameworks.

Donald Schön, The Reflective Practitioner: How Professionals Think In Action (Basic Books: New York, 1983) N. Casabella and I. Doucet, “Drop Space!” In RE: WORK, Making place for industry, logistics and wholesale: Brussels Master Class 2012 edited by: B. Moritz, B., P. De Clerk, and Y. Vanhaelen (et.al.). (Brussels: Reports on Research by Design - LOUISE & SteR, 2013), pp. 59-63.*

**Planners over the crisis**

Elena Pede, Caruso Nadia
Politecnico di Torino, Italy
elena.pede@polito.it

Despite the differences among European countries (origins, development and implementation of Planning courses) there is a general common trend of fragility and crisis of planner identity. Planning was born in response to new and complex societal needs and it has developed into an independent discipline linked but separated to architecture and engineering. In particular, in the last two decades, thanks to EU contribution - even if spatial planning is not one of its competences - planning discipline had an important incentive for its diffusion. Although the planning has evolved into an academic discipline in institutional terms, it has remained ill-defined as career. Planners are still unknown as professionals, and it is difficult to distinguish them from geographers, architects and environmental scientists. Nowadays, in Italy the planning discipline is criticized at institutional level as well in practices. Several reforms of university system promoted courses and departments' reorganization that was driven by cut of funds and students' quantity and not by real needs. On the other side, the consequences of the economic crisis affected also the employment opportunities for graduates in planning. The paper aims to present the Italian situation and, in particular, to explore the graduates situation in the current labour market. The trans-disciplinary nature of planning allows a wide cooperation with other professionals, but also a fragility of the graduates to be recognized as territorial experts.

Davoudi, S., & Pendlebury, J. (2010). Centenary paper: The evolution of planning as an academic discipline. Town Planning Review, 81(6), 613–646.

Diversity and social inequality among planning students: An issue for planning education?

Sandra Huning
Dortmund University of Technology, Germany
sandra.huning@tu-dortmund.de

Over the past decades, evidence has shown in which ways spatial planning reflects or even reproduces power structures and spatial inequalities in many regards. As a consequence, issues of social differentiation, inequality and diversity and their effects on spatial development have been integrated into planning curricula. How social categories and structures are effective in the planning profession itself, however, still seems to be a more or less open question. The paper argues that the diversity of planning professionals and the student body – the planners-to-be – in terms of gender, social and ethnic background etc. is relevant for planning practice and that it may be worthwhile to address these issues more systematically in planning education. The paper discusses the little data which exists for the student body in Germany. It argues that even though 'dealing with difference' (Forester) has been recognized as an important issue for planning (and planning education) for decades, the question how difference and processes of differentiation are at work in the profession itself is still open, although there is evidence that they are influential in both education and practice. The paper proposes open questions with regard to planning education which could be addressed ideally in a transnational comparative perspective, for which AESOP might provide an excellent framework.

Julian Agyeman and Jennifer Sien Erickson (2012): Culture, Recognition, and the Negotiation of Difference: Some Thought on Cultural Competency in Planning Education. In: Journal of Planning Education and Research 32, 358-366, Sandra Huning (forthcoming): Wer plant für wen? Partizipation im Kontext gesellschaftlicher Differenzierung. In: Martin Sondermann and Meike Levin-Keitel (ed.): Raumentwicklung 3.0. Hannover: ARL June Manning Thomas (2009, first 1996): Educating Planners. Unified Diversity for Social Action. In: Scott Campbell and Susan S. Fainstein (ed.): Readings in planning theory. Malden: Blackwell, 356-375



Leonie Sandercock and Ann Forsyth (2005, first 1992): A Gender Agenda: New Directions for Planning Theory. In: Susan S. Fainstein and Lisa J. Servon (ed.): Gender and Planning. A reader. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 67-85



**TRACK 13: ETHICS & JUSTICE IN PLANNING:
PLANNING FOR SOCIAL AND SPATIAL JUSTICE - 1, ROOM 136, JULY 12 2014, 09.00-10.30
SESSION CHAIR: STEFANO MORONI**

Citizen values and spatial justice: A case study of the Choi Yuen Village in Hong Kong

Mee Kam Ng

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

meekng@cuhk.edu.hk

Hong Kong has privileged exchanges values in place-marketing, giving rise to much spatial injustice. The removal of a cohesive non-indigenous village for the construction of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (ERL) had led to a society-wide movement to stop the displacement of the marginalized village and to uphold all the values it embodied. Despite societal wide support and active protests by youths, the funding for the construction of the ERL was nevertheless approved by the Legislative Council in 2010. As a non-indigenous Village not eligible for reconstruction, some villagers proposed to join the 'Agricultural Land Rehabilitation Scheme' as an alternative to rebuilding their homes. By the end of 2010, the Village was bull-dozed and the villagers faced many institutional hurdles in the course of re-constructing the new Village, including buying suitable land from the indigenous villagers. Despite all these hardship and difficulties, the Choi Yuen Villagers decided to build a "Green Living Cooperative" with a renewed dedication to revive farming in urban Hong Kong. The Choi Yuen Village experience is making history in the exchange value-first city, highlighting the importance of social movements fuelled by citizen values in transforming spatial injustice brought about by hegemonic institutional and cultural practices.

Beatley, T. (1994), Ethical Land Use: Principles of Policy and Planning, Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press. Fainstein, S.S. (2010), The Just City, Itaca and London: Cornell University Press. Gottdiener, M., (1985), The Social Production of Urban Space (Second Edition), Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press. Lefebvre, Henri (1991), The Production of Space, translated by Donald Nicholson-Smith, Oxford, UK: Blackwell Publishing. Logan, J.R. and Molotch, H.L. (1987), Urban Fortunes: the Political Economy of Place, Berkeley: University of California Press.

Spatial justice and social space in the context of city-suburb cleavages

Amnon Frenkel, Emil Israel

Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Israel

amnonf@tx.technion.ac.il

Utopian approaches to urban planning attempt to understand justice in its urban meaning. A 'Just City,' according to Susan Fainstein (2010), is identified by the existence of three basic conditions: democracy, equity and diversity. But integrating these three concepts in practice might be a complex task, since they could contradict one another. Despite vigorous discourse, the question of how to translate justice into measurable indices in order to explore urban issues remains unresolved. The current study introduces such an attempt, drawing upon the theoretical conceptualization developed by the sociologist Pierre Bourdieu with regard to habitus, fields, and capital forms (economic, cultural, and social) and upon the concepts of justice discussed by John Rawls and Amartya Sen. Under the proposed thesis, social justice is attained in the fulfillment of real equality of capabilities, enabling effective functioning in a variety of spheres of life in order to achieve well-being, and to perform desirable agency. The major assumption is that capital resources and habitus, formed in an individual's living environment, determine a person's exposure to different sets of "capabilities" and thus "functionings," influencing equality of opportunity (i.e., social justice) in space. This epistemological layout was converted into an empirical examination of a medium-size city in the Tel Aviv metropolitan region in Israel



and eight of its nearby suburbs through a field survey sampled 1,050 households. By using Explanatory Factor Analysis, we analyzed spatial differences in equal opportunities between the two spatial entities in regard to the accumulation of Capital Forms, Habitus and Living Environment characteristics. The results showed that fundamental spatial gaps exist in the way that capital forms are distributed in space. This tendency is coincident with a significant exposure to Life-Chances and thus the existence of social justice in space.

Bourdieu, P., 1985, The social space and the genesis of groups. Theory and Society, Vol. 14, 723-744. Bourdieu, P., 1986, The forms of capital. In J.G. Richardson, editor, Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education. New York, NY: Greenwood Press, 241-258. Fainstein, S.S., 2010, The Just City. New-York, NY: Cornell University Press. Marcuse, P., 2009, From justice planning to commons planning. In P. Marcuse, J. Connolly, J. Novy, I. Olivo, C. Potter J. and J. Steil, editors, Searching for the Just City: Debates in Urban Theory and Practice. New York: Routledge, 91-102. Sen A., 1992, Inequality Reexamined. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.

The challenge of practicing justice: lessons learned by a community-university partnership in Memphis, TN

Laura Saija¹, Antonio Raciti²

¹University of Catania, Italy, ²University of Memphis, United States

saija.laura@gmail.com

For planning scholars who are engaged in community-based planning, the goal of the planning process is to empower those who have been systematically disempowered by structural inequalities of class, race and gender. With some differences, approaches to community planning in different settings, such as Reardon's empowerment approach (USA) and Pizzuolo's slow planning (Italy), view the planner as an enabler of community self-empowerment, creating practices of governing and planning current and future urban environments for disadvantaged communities. These practices are based upon the idea that planning aimed at counteracting structural long-term inequalities should be shaped as the occasion for community learning while acting for their own benefit (Gaventa 1980). This paper discusses the ethics and the theories of justice guiding these planners in a specific case: the City of Memphis (Tennessee, USA), characterized by structural inequalities that deeply affect planning decisions. In particular, the paper tells the story of a Participatory Action Research project carried out by a long term Community/University Partnership establish between the Graduate division in City and Regional Planning at the University of Memphis and a coalition of grass-roots organizations operating in a historic African-American neighborhood. Drawing from accomplishments and failures, the story shows challenges and opportunities offered by this approach to planning engaged scholarship that might be useful for those interested in shaping similar practices in other contexts.

Gaventa, J. (1980). Power and powerlessness : quiescence and rebellion in an Appalachian valley. Urbana: University of Illinois Press. Reardon, K. M. (1994). Community Development in Low-Income Minority Neighborhoods: A Case for Empowerment Planning. Proceedings from 36th Association of Collegial Schools of Planning Annual Conference. Nussbaum, M. C., & Sen, A. (Eds.). (1993). The quality of life. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Pizzuolo, G., & Micarelli, R. (2003). L'arte delle relazioni. Firenze: Alinea.

Differentiated industrial land policies on exit strategies from the perspective of fairness and justice

Hao Chen, Nankai Xia

Tongji University, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute, China

tell.chenhao@hotmail.com

In China, there are two different kinds of ways to obtain industrial land-use right, which are gratis land (free allocation) in the planned economy period and compensated land transfer (bidding, auction, listing) in the



market economy condition. For a long time, nearly unpaid and indefinite allocation of gratis industrial land under specific historical condition has been highly controversial. With gratis industrial land in central city area facing demand of transformation, its compensation requirements of same right and same price as compensated industrial land further exacerbate social discontent, and lead to the rethink of fairness and justice during the process of land use and transfer. The objective of this research is to explore differentiated industrial land policies on exit strategies, based on fairness and justice of land use and value-added land income distribution. Hongkou district is selected as a case because of its mixed industrial land right conditions (67% gratis industrial land & 33% compensated industrial land). And the research mainly consists of three parts. (1) Analyze the property right and value composition's difference between these two kinds of industrial land under the existing legal and policy framework. (2) Discuss about the historical limitation and reasonableness of compensation requirements based on fairness and justice of land use and value-added land income, in order to redesign corresponding distribution framework of value-added land income. (3) Propose detailed differentiated industrial land policies on exit strategies in Hongkou District (double-track exit policies of industrial land, space planning response according to different property right backgrounds, and policy dividend transfer of gratis industrial land to welfare housing), as well as their application value and feasibilities.

Jieming, Z., 2000, The impact of industrial land use policy on industrial change, Land Use Policy, 17(1), pp.21-28

Weiwei, Y., 2008, System design of industrial land in land-use change process, CO-Operative Economy & Science, 2008(17), pp.75-76



**TRACK 14: EVOLUTIONARY URBAN ECONOMY:
URBAN LAND USE AND PROPERTY MARKETS, ROOM 031, JULY 12 2014, 09.00-10.30
SESSION CHAIR: JOHN POWERS**

High-tech growth booms, urban redevelopment and governance of urban property markets in Dublin and Beijing: Conventions as un-traded interdependencies

John Powers

Singapore University Of Technology And Design, Singapore

john_powers@sutd.edu.sg

It has become commonplace for innovative regions to be touted for their collective learning systems and the ways innovation and economic geography support each other. Receiving less attention is how the “immobile factor,” urban land, is integral to the social structures of innovation. As part of a broader study of comparative economic development in Dublin and Beijing, the paper focuses on how metropolitan regions undergoing rapid change plan for innovation. Each region has faced sustained pressure to provide for an expanding class of technologists and new businesses, placing planning in a distinctive dilemma about its responsiveness to particular interests versus the broader urban system. This paper assesses how the continuation of the growth trajectories in each region along high technology lines requires managing a reciprocal tension in the relationship defined by the demand and supply of urban space for high value uses, as well as the political pressures that may favour other uses, and thus aims to sharpen current thinking about the relationship between urban property and economic booms. It draws upon Fogelson’s (1986) inter-locking set of contradictions in urban physical transformation under capitalist development. While the foreground of the analysis is concerned with political economy forces conditioning access to urban land and redevelopment, the background addresses those aspects of planning theory that see regional economic development as a process of economic and organizational learning. I employ evolutionary principles of adaptation and dynamic capability development to stress what Storper (1995) has termed “un-traded interdependence” in how the region is a producer and by-product of material and non-material assets for coordinated economic action. Since such assets are regarded as a key form of scarcity in contemporary capitalism, the study analyses how interdependencies are structured and operate at the regional level for understanding property markets and redevelopment in promoting high-tech growth.

Fogelson, Richard E., 1986, Planning the Capitalist City: the colonial era to the 1920s, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey. Storper, Michael, 1995, “The Resurgence of Regional Economies, Ten Years Later: the region as a nexus of untraded interdependencies” European Urban and Regional Studies, Vol. 2 (3).

Location of fuels stations and their effects on the surrounding land uses: The case of Kibaha township along Morogoro trunk road

Joseph Paulo Layson, Qiao Huang

Tongji University, China

pjpmzalendo@gmail.com

This research aimed at finding out the factors for locations of fuel stations without considerations of planning regulations within the settlement at trunk road area. in order to recommend ways to mitigate or minimize the negative effects emerging within land uses in general. This research was conducted in Kibaha Township along Morogoro Trunk Road using both primary and secondary sources with the obtained data analyzed using SPSS in a form of tables, figures etc. Analysis of data revealed that the factors were based on poor or weak land development control, lack of knowledge from some stakeholders, also there encountered some effects derived from filling stations to other land uses, which are effected on social, economic, environmental and spatial aspects of life. while land use incompatibility and environmental conflict have also been observed. Conclusively,



in locating fuel stations, intensive land uses control has to be enhanced to cope with economic investments, as well as to control general land uses so as to comply with standards and regulations. Recommendations include insisting awareness on land uses, agreeing on standards, law enforcements, increasing manpower on land use control, controlling informal sector, enhancing detailed planning and reducing bureaucracy from land management organs.

1) Alexander, Irene., 2008. *Effects of spatial location and land use compatibility: unpublished BSc. URP dissertation, Ardhi University* 2) Mushi, N.S., 2003. *Regional Development through Rural Urban Linkages: The Dar es Salaam Impact Region, PhD. Thesis, University of Dortmund, Germany.* 3) URT., 2003. *National Trade Policy; Trade Policy for Competitive Economy and Export Leg Growth, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Dar es Salaam* 4) URT., 1961. *Town and Country Planning Ordinance CAP 378 of 1956 Reversed on 1961 Dar es Salaam Tanzania* 5) Vice President Office., 1997. *National State Environmental Policy, Dar es Salaam Tanzania*



**TRACK 16: PLANNING METHODOLOGY & PLANNING PROCESS:
PLANNING METHODS: TIPS FOR THE TOOLBOX, ROOM 109, JULY 12 2014, 09.00-10.30
SESSION CHAIR: HENK VAN DER KAMP**

Planning of retail center systems through co-evolutionary agent-based simulation

Wei Zhu

Tongji University, China

weizhu@tongji.edu.cn

Central Place Theory (Christaller, 1966) reveals that the existence and appearance of central places (e.g., settlements, retail centers) are results of the interactions between the demand side (e.g., consumer) and the provision side (e.g., retailer), given certain external constraints. This is still a powerful theory for the contemporary era to capture the co-evolutionary nature of social phenomena, even though the number of actors may have increased significantly and the interaction mechanisms may have been much more complicated. Due to such complexity, conventional planning methods lack the power to take into account the co-evolutionary processes during the making of a planning scheme and to evaluate the scheme against the welfare of the actors. More efficient, valid, and practice-ready tools for contemporary planning are needed. This paper proposes an agent-based simulation system which can derive spatial distributions of multi-level retail centers by simulating the interactions between retail centers and consumers. In the simulation, the retail centers can grow, recess, and adjust locations according to the revenues; the consumers generate different levels of shopping demands and choose retail centers according to travel distance. The actors co-evolute according the mechanisms until an equilibrium is reached with the distribution of retail centers emerged. The system is validated by examining the simulated retail center systems under five hypothetical but typical scenarios of consumer spatial distribution. The performances of the systems are compared. It is also applied in modeling the retail center system of Shanghai in 2000. Key parameters are estimated in order to match the simulated system with the observed system as close as possible. The results show a face validity of the simulation system as a potential tool for the real-world planning practices with the co-evolutionary processes articulated.

Christaller, W. (1966). Central Places in Southern Germany, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.

Reconnecting urban planning and public health: an exploration of a more adaptive approach

Thomas Verbeek, Luuk Boelens

Ghent University, Belgium

thomas.verbeek@ugent.be

Although historically urban planning originated from the health concerns in the overcrowded industrial cities of the 19th century, today we see an institutional separation of both policy fields in most countries, with health entering the planning processes only through more or less obligatory planning evaluations or restrictive environmental legislation. It is time to initiate a more health-oriented urban planning approach, going beyond the current pre-arranged procedures and conventional institutional settings. Connected to the congress theme "from control to co-evolution", the central question is whether a more adaptive and co-evolutionary planning would work for the issue of urban planning and health as well. A two-tiered approach might be appropriate, in which a base level with general norms and regulations is complemented with a second level that enables a flexible application through space and time and the self-organisatory identification of pressing environmental health issues. As such, depending on the specific spatial, social, temporal and actor-relational context, each neighbourhood follows its own path to a healthier environment, taking into account the generic minimum socio-environmental rules and norms. In the paper this preliminary framework will be explored further through some examples and interviews with important actors (grassroots movements, government administrations).



Boelens, L., 2009. *The Urban Connection: An Actor-relational Approach to Urban Planning*. Rotterdam: 010 Publishers. Corburn, J., 2009. *Toward the healthy city: people, places, and the politics of urban planning*. Cambridge (Massachusetts): Mit Press. De Roo, G., 2000. *Environmental conflicts in compact cities: complexity, decisionmaking, and policy approaches*. *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design*, 27(1), pp. 151-162. Glouberman, S., Gemar, M., Campsie, P., Miller, G., Armstrong, J., Newman, C., Siotis, A., Groff, P., 2006. *A Framework for Improving Health in Cities: A Discussion Paper*. *Journal of Urban Health*, 83(2), pp. 325-338. Rydin, Y., Bleahu, A., Davies, M., Dávila, J. D., Friel, S., De Grandis, G., Groce, N., Hallal, P. C., Hamilton, I., Howden-Chapman, P., Lai, K.-M., Lim, C. J., Martins, J., Osrin, D., Ridley, I., Scott, I., Taylor, M., Wilkinson, P., Wilson, J., 2012. *Shaping cities for health: complexity and the planning of urban environments in the 21st century*. *The Lancet*, 379(9831), pp. 2079-2108.

How job-housing balance methods control urban sprawl: A cell city planning practice in Chengdu China

Shang Cheng

Tongji University, China

csbwb@126.com

Keywords: job-housing balance, urban sprawl, cell city **Abstract:** It is a common problem that great cities keep expanding as the urban population grows. Chengdu the greatest city in Southwestern China also sprawls fast. As a single-centered city, the citizens work at downtowns and live at suburbs and villages, which causes job-housing imbalance. To solve this problem, a new great city is planned, locating at the south of Chengdu, to afford more enterprises and housing. To avoid being single-centered, we divide this great city into 35 cell cities. Each cell city features a domain industry and contains other functions as housing, commerce, public service, metro station and parks. Each city connects to the others with metro lines and high-speed roads. We use four methods to avert the urban sprawl and realize job-housing balance. First, we calculate the commute radius of citizens by walking and bicycle to estimate the proper size of cell city, which is between 15-45 km. Second, we calculate the proportions of urban functions land area, assuming that 70% of citizens work and live in the same city. Third, we advocate the low-carbon transport mode as walking and bicycle in the interior city and the public transport mode as metro and bus in the exterior city. Fourth, to prevent cell cities from adjoining together, each cell city is surrounded by "green belt", whose width is at least 500m and where construction is prohibited.

Giuliano, G. *Is jobs housing balance a transportation issue* *Transportation Research Record*, 13,no.5 (1991):305-312. Giuliano, Genevieve and Kenneth A. Small. *Is the Journey to Work Explained by Urban Spatial Structure*, *Urban Studies*, 30, no.9 (1993):1485-1500. Horner M, Alan T Murray. *A Multi-Objective Approach To Improving Regional Jobs Housing Balance*. *Regional Studies*. 37,no.12 (2003):135-146. Batty, M. "Agents, Cells, and Cities: New Representational Models for Simulating Multiscale Urban Dynamics." *ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING A* 37, no. 8 (2005): 1373-94. Xu, Z, and N Zhu. "City Size Distribution in China: Are Large Cities Dominant?". *Urban Studies* 46, no. 10 (2009): 2159-85.

Overarching strategic planning and municipal planning – Experiences observed in the planning of two large transportation projects in Norway

Arne Tesli, Kjell Harvold

Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Norway

arne.tesli@nibr.no

In this paper we examine some experiences of the application of concept choice assessments (CCA) (Konseptvalgutredning KVVU) for large development projects in Norway. The cases are the planning of a new highway, and comprehensive transport planning in a larger urban area. CCA (KVVU) is a relatively new planning tool. It should be carried out at a quite early phase of large development plans or projects (costs above NOK 750



mill). We look upon this as a variation of strategic environmental assessment (SEA). The CCA shall assess transport needs and other objectives for society, and shall present various principal ways (concepts) of addressing these needs. CCA provides opportunities for strategic clarification at an early stage of the planning. One has observed, however, that the CCAs that have been prepared in Norway do not always function according to intentions. In one of the cases examined, one did not, for instance, manage to establish a coordinated planning of the road and the railway system, such as suggested in the CCA. Perhaps the CCA was operating at a too overarching and general level? That is, it was too general and overarching relative to the subsequent planning of the highway in the valley – which was carried out as physical planning at municipal level. It seems as if one could have needed a planning level between the CCA and the physical planning at municipal level. In practice, one did not achieve a satisfactory regional assessment of the various transport corridors or lines, relative to each other. Furthermore, the regional planning authorities did not manage to obtain a satisfactory decision making position, relative to the need for regional assessments and decision making. Theoretically, the paper will relate to a classical discussion of planning behaviour, utilizing concepts such as adaptive and developmental planning (Friedmann 1987).

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**TRACK 17: RURAL & REGIONAL PLANNING:
GOVERNANCE RESCALING 1, ROOM C, JULY 12 2014, 09.00-10.30
SESSION CHAIR: MICHEL DEHAENE**

From papering the cracks to filling-in: Public sector reform in Northern Ireland

Emma Farnan, Greg Lloyd

University of Ulster, United Kingdom

Farnan-e1@email.ulster.ac.uk

Northern Ireland is one of four devolved nation states which form the UK. The devolution of Northern Ireland from Westminster, constituted via the Northern Ireland Act (1998), saw the reinstatement of power to the Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive. The subsequent process of territorial decentralisation across the UK has been described as an aspect of the 'hollowing out' of the state (Jones et al 2005). Jessop (in Jones et al 2005) suggests there are three inter-related processes associated with hollowing-out in the UK. The process of destatisation has manifested through a turn from government to governance. The internationalisation of policy systems has developed along with the denationalisation of the state by which political and economic capacities are being reconfigured. In actuality, hollowing-out can be understood to have occurred when powers were devolved from Westminster. In tandem to this process of hollowing-out, a counter movement of 'filling-in' has ensued. In Northern Ireland a double devolution or secondary hollowing-out is underway through the decentralisation of powers, serving to transform the arrangements in Northern Ireland. The process of filling-in can be illustrated by considering the Review of Public Administration (RPA). The RPA was tasked with improving public sector arrangements and is a response to fragmented and ineffective public sector/planning landscapes. Two of the recommendations include the modification of the planning system and the introduction of community planning at the local level; hence, an expression of destatisation is underway. Simply put, community planning is an approach by which public service providers work in partnership with private, voluntary and community stakeholders to deliver integrated and improved public services locally. The top-down redistribution of planning power alongside the initiation of community planning could be considered forms of 'filling-in'. To demonstrate this conceptualisation this paper maps the 'hollowing out' and 'filling in' in Northern Ireland's arrangements proposed by the RPA to illustrate the co-evolutionary relationship of the two processes

Jones, R. (2005) 'Filling in' the state: economic governance and the evolution of devolution in Wales. Environment and Planning C. Vol.23, pp. 337- 360

Processes of regional urbanisation in Italy: in-between assemblages and governance challenges

Valeria Fedeli

Politecnico Di Milano, Italy

Valeria.fedeli@polimi.it

Processes of multi-scalar regional urbanization are occurring worldwide, which present characteristics which clearly distinguish them from processes studied by XIX-XX century urban studies through the traditional concepts of both the city, first, and the metropolis, later. Assuming this perspective, the paper presents the first year results of the author contribution to the national research project, exploring processes of regionalization of the urban in eight major urban areas in Italy and reflects upon the 'suburban' not just as a by-product of the urban of the XX century, but as the privileged form of exploration of contemporary urban. 'Suburban' is investigated as an in-between, intermediate space: 1. In between the traditional contraposition between the state and the city, the local and the central level, stressing theories related to both the hollowing out of the state and neo-localism and theories about neo-centralism (e.g. Phelps and Wood, 2011): it is in fact in the "suburban" that we can observe new incomplete processes of construction of new political agendas and assemblages, where the



incomplete political character of the contemporary urban emerges with particular evidence (weak legitimacy and representation, but also voice and representation of new socio-political assemblages and demands). 2. In between borders and scales in a permanent and contradictory tension between scales, suffering from a disconnection between institution and social dynamics, that is still addressed with simplifying solutions (e.g. Brenner, Madden and Wachsmuth, 2012), unable to deal with instable and transcalar geographies to be built and managed upon partial, contingent intersection and assemblages (e.g. Soja, 2011). The second part of the paper is based on a critical reflection on the process of construction of the new national urban agenda: in particular it presents critically the weak solutions provided from the governance perspective on the above described challenges.

Brenner, N., Madden, D.J. and Wachsmuth, D. (2012) 'Assemblages, actor-networks, and the challenges of critical urban theory', pp. 117-137 in Brenner, N., Marcuse, P. and Mayer, M. Eds. Cities for People, Not for Profit: Critical Urban Theory and the Right to the City. Routledge, London. Kantor P, (2010a), "The Coherence of Disorder: A Realist Approach to the Politics of City Regions" Polity42 434-460 Phelps, NA. and A.M. Wood, A. (2011), The New Post-suburban Politics? Urban Studies 48(12), pp. 2591–2610. Teaford, J. (1997), Post-Suburbia: Government and Politics in the Edge Cities. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore. • Soja E. (2011) "Regional urbanization and the end of the metropolis era", in, Bridges G. and Watson S. (eds.) The New Blackwell Companion to the city, John Wiley and Sons.*

Four levels, one spatial strategy The redefinition of territorial scales and physical planning levels in Catalonia

Pablo Elinbaum

Universitat Internacional de Catalunya, Spain

pabloelinbaum@riurb.com

Territorial scales are always in a process of transformation and tension between trends of territorial stabilization and destabilization. Given the on-going process of spatial transformation, however, conventional planning systems are structured in levels that usually crystallize in discrete, permanent and fixed scales. Thus, the articulation of multiple scales of planning requires certain methodological considerations. One is the combined implementation of five tools of physical planning: thematic layers, structural synthesis, models, project areas and performance areas. These heuristic devices are relevant because they influence the administrative subsidiarity, the relationship between material phenomena and processes, and between the operational scope and content of planning systems. In this paper we aim to explore the methodological innovation of physical planning as a device for linking planning system's levels and redefining territorial scales. In particular our focus is on how territorial scales, strategic projects and policies relate to each planning level, and how these levels – and scales– interrelate as a claim for a unitary spatial strategy. Finally, we'll focus on how the idea of "scale" is developed as a context for the description of the territory, but also for the performance of the instruments, considering spatial strategies as an "exercise of realism". To this end we will study the case of the Catalan planning system, analysing a plan of each level (national –autonomous community–, regional, sub-regional and urban), concurring in a common territory: the region of Central Counties. Thus, we argue that the strategic spatial scope of physical planning allows not only to clarify the role and the interrelationship between the different levels of planning and territorial scales, but also shows that spatial planning is not an orderly, linear and incremental succession of plans and scales. Instead, it's an iterative, open, and co-evolutional process that is necessarily both technocratic and socially built.

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Functional urban areas around European cities

Ivan Tosics

Metropolitan Research Institute, Hungary

tosics@mri.hu

There is a growing need for cooperation between municipalities beyond the administrative boundaries of the cities. In most of the European cities the administrative borders are outdated. Moreover, the different future development challenges (demographic, employment, environmental, social) require integrated policy answers, otherwise the policies tackling any of these challenges create huge problems (externalities) regarding the other challenges. Integrated policies need a territorial base which is large enough to deal with the externalities of each of the policy domains. The functional urban areas (metropolitan areas) of the cities are in most cases fulfilling this criteria. Strengthened collaboration and joint planning in such areas might lead to more integrated solutions. The paper analyses the functional urban areas around European cities, based on two types of information sources: • The OECD Metropolitan database <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?Datasetcode=CITIES> contains data for 275 metro areas with a population of 500,000 or more over 29 OECD countries. These metro areas follow a harmonized functional definition developed by the OECD, in cooperation with the European Commission. • The work of the Eurocities Metropolitan Areas Working Group, collecting information about the different territorial collaboration forms around European cities. The analysis joins together the territorial and the functional aspects. For each city all those collaboration areas are surveyed which are close in size to the population number of the FUA area in the OECD database. The analysis of nearly 40 European urban areas shows that there are big variations regarding the types of collaborations existing on the FUA level around European cities. In a few cities relatively strong structures exist on (or close to) the functional urban area level. The more general case, however, is the existence of only informal collaborations, which have serious limits to solve the basic challenges of sustainable urban development. On the basis of the results two options are raised how to turn the weak collaborations into stronger cooperation on the functional urban area level: to give more power, functions to existing weak collaborations on FUA level, and to expand in territorial sense the existing strong collaborations to better cover the whole area of the FUA.

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**TRACK 1: URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC REALM:
CYBERSPACE, ROOM 111, JULY 12 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: COR WAGENAAR**

Re-evaluating the notion of public sphere within the rise of cyberspace

Ender Peker

Middle East Technical University, Turkey

pekerender@gmail.com

The notion of the 'public sphere' as a space of, and for, debate on public affairs has been destabilized in a context of rapid technological development and the increasingly widespread use of the web in most areas of life. Reflecting this, concepts of 'space' are evolving, from a focus on physical spaces to more porous conceptions that recognize the increasingly 'real' effects of cyberspaces as our engagement with the public becomes increasingly constructed in and through virtual communication networks such as Facebook and Twitter. In line with this rapid shift to the new realities of cyberspace, boundaries of 'time' and 'space' are dissolved through the internet and the remote access this provides many services such as online shopping, online banking, chatting, searching and socializing. Related to this, the paper explores the extent to which cyberspace can undertake the role of physical urban spaces in accommodating people's place-oriented requirements and real life experiences. It starts by reviewing of notion of public sphere in different time intervals throughout the history. It then asks what these newly emerging communication networks provide in terms of enhancement and expansion of the notion of public sphere. The paper then turns to examine the use of social media during the urban protests which started in June 2013 against Turkish government's non-secular and anti-democratic actions. The Turkish urban protests stand as a significant example of the ways in which internet and social media can be used to generate alternative spaces as part of a wider socio-political movement of resistance, whereby more traditional centres or spheres for public engagement were subject to strict or oppressive governmental controls. The paper shows how a cyberspace oriented co-evolutionary emergence is reflected in physical spaces (e.g. streets or public squares) where thousands protested against police brutality.

Giddens, A. (1990), The Consequences of Modernity, Stanford University Press, California *Graham, S. (1998), The End of the Geography or the Explosion of the Place? Conceptualizing Space, Place and Information Technology, Progress in Human Geography 22,2, p: 165-185* *McNair, B. (2009), "The Internet and the changing global media environment", in Routledge Handbook of Internet Politics, Edited by Andrew Chadwick and Philip N. Howard,* *Habermas, J. (1974), "The Public Sphere," 1974, printed in The Information Society Reader, New York: Routledge, 2004, p: 350-353* *Habermas, J. (1991), The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere: An Inquiry into a category of Bourgeois Society. Trans. Thomas Burger with Frederick Lawrence. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press* *Hauser, G. (1998), "Vernacular Dialogue and the Rhetoricity of Public Opinion", Communication Monographs 65 (2): 83-107 p:86*

ICTs and Social Movements. The emergence of an alternative sphere of information sharing, networking and organizing.

Dimitrios Zachos, Marina Ziakouli, Konstantinos Athanasiou

University of Thessaly, Greece

zahos.dimitrios@gmx.com

This paper emerged as an offspring of a research conducted in 2012 based on a sample size of 400 and presented in the joint AESOP/ACSP 2013 Congress, titled "Public space in cities and cyberspace: A comparative analysis guiding urban design and planning". Based on the conclusion that the use of internet substitutes public space when it comes to fulfilling the need for information, while it acts supplementary to public space concerning the



need for communication and social interaction, this paper concentrates on ICTs and the part they enact in attempts meant to alter the way public space and public participation, awareness and resistance are conceived. The first step could be following a series of world well known paradigms of social movements like the “Arab spring”, the “Taksim Gezi park protests”, the Greek “Aganaktismenoi” (Outraged) and the Spanish “Indignados” movements. This paper points out the role of ICTs, and more importantly Internet, as informational, networking and organizational factors for individuals and groups willing to claim and redefine not only public space, but their own rights and freedom, objecting to political deprivation and indifference, corruption and social repression. It is strongly supported that the internet may be perceived as a territory where public sphere is given the possibility to expand and develop, where social and political movements take refuge, planning their actions in social media and make them happen in the city’s public spaces. Keywords: ICTs, social movements, public realm

1. Donk, W., van de, Loader, B. D., Nixon, P. G., Rucht, D., 2004. *Cyberprotest: New Media, Citizens and Social Movements*. Taylor and Francis Group: Routledge 2. Earl, J. and Kimport, K., 2011. *Digitally Enabled Social Change: Activism in the Internet Age*. MIT Press 3. Fuchs, Ch., 2013. *Internet and Society: Social Theory in the Information Age*. Taylor and Francis Group: Routledge

Impact of Information and Communication Technologies(ICT) on urban travels and their reflection on urban identity. Case study: Mashhad

Nasibeh Charbgoon, Amir Mirzagheitaghy

Iran university of science and technology, Iran

n_charbgoon@iust.ac.ir

As Information and Communication Technologies are promoting, the extent of impacts and provided choices by them increase. Informational and tracing systems make people able of choosing their way and mode of travel. At the same time, changes in Technology not only change patterns, behavior and choices of travel, but also change urban identity by changing such behaviors. For instance wireless communication technologies have contributed to the changes in patterns of collective behaviors also their places in different ways. As, communication and collective actions, of course, are the main components of identity. One of the main arguments put forward is that transformations in modes of communication hinder the processes of socialization and impede the development of identity. So, it deserves that part of urban policy continuously involve in surveillance of changes would be appear. In this writing first impacts of new technologies on different aspects of urban travels have been presented. Then effects that wireless communication technologies had on urban travels and their reflection on urban identity have been explained. This was done by analysis of theoretical literature also empirical study in Mashhad city. The results show that choices that wireless communication technologies offers in urban travel changes the concept of distance, differences and also places as destination. Tracing these impacts will lead to proper or inappropriate results in urban identity.

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**TRACK 4: COMPLEXITY & PLANNING THEORY:
POWER AND POLITICS IN PLANNING, ROOM A, JULY 12 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: MICHAEL GUNDER**

Planning, politics, the political: Complex entanglements and conceptual conundrums

Jonathan Metzger¹, Allmendinger Philip², Stijn Oosterlynck³

¹KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden, ²University of Cambridge, United Kingdom, ³University of Antwerp, Belgium

jonathan.metzger@abe.kth.se

This paper presents two alternative and complementary ways of conceptualizing 'politics' and 'the Political' which may gainfully contribute to the debate on just how, why and when planning should be considered to be political. Specifically, we argue that Post-foundational political thought and Actor-Network Theory (ANT) can function as valuable complementary theoretical resources for analyzing the entangled relations of the planning/politics/Political nexus. Through an examination of emerging 'territorial governance' practices we suggest that planning practice can function to selectively both open up and close down spaces for the political. Governance-type arrangements and ideals in relation to territorial management and planning particularly appear to generate problematic democratic deficits by way of selective de-politicization or attempted full foreclosures of the political.

Bertolini, L. (2013). Planning, the political in the everyday. Planning Theory & Practice, 14(1), 3-5. Metzger, J, Allmendinger, P, Oosterlynck, S. (eds) (2014, forthcoming) Planning against the political: democratic deficits and political displacements in European territorial governance. New York: Routledge.

Interplay of power and learning in planning processes: A dynamic view

Kaisa Schmidt-Thomé, Raine Mäntysalo

Aalto University, Finland

kaisa.schmidt-thome@aalto.fi

We offer a novel conceptualisation of power relations in planning by bringing together Steven Lukes' and Gregory Bateson's frames. By studying 'double-binds', we can explain both the mechanisms of implicit 'power over' and the sources of reflective learning to transcend them and regain 'power to'. We use the conflict over the Stuttgart railway station to illustrate how the interplay of power and learning suits the analysis of power dynamics in planning processes. In this contentious case, the opposition against the 'Stuttgart 21' learnt to frame and resist the large-scale traffic infrastructure and urban renewal project, initiated by the German railway company Deutsche Bahn. The power of the opposition seems to have coincided with the shifts between the three dimensions of power (Lukes 1974/2005), and these shifts become well understood as three crosscutting levels of learning (Bateson 1972/1987). Apart from being one of the most important land use-related conflicts in German planning history and marking a watershed for German politics (e.g. Novy and Peters 2012), the long duration of the debate makes it a particularly illustrative case for planning studies that are mostly interested in longer processes than single decision-making situations. Focusing on the opposition instead of discussing the S21 project as a whole in detail allows us to show how opposing has not been an undifferentiated protest against any 'change' but a broader movement of seriously concerned public from various backgrounds. Understanding the gradual learning process may be important in explaining why the opposition grew to appear as 'the most powerful and attention grabbing protests against any urban project or large-scale urban development scheme in recent memory' (Novy and Peters, 2012: 142).



Bateson G (1972/1987) *Steps to an Ecology of Mind: Collected Essays in Anthropology, Psychiatry, Evolution, and Epistemology*. Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson Inc. Lukes S (2005) *Power: A Radical View*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. Novy J and Peters D (2012) *Railway station mega-projects as public controversies: The case of Stuttgart 21*. *Built Environment* 37(3): 128–145. Schmidt-Thomé K and Mäntysalo R (2013) *Interplay of power and learning in planning processes: A dynamic view*. *Planning Theory*, available in Online First. <http://plt.sagepub.com/content/early/2013/06/14/1473095213490302.abstract>

Social resilience as a dead end? – The weakness of strong identities in the context of socio-spatial innovation

Tobias Schmidt

Leibniz-Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning (IRS), Germany

mail.to.schmidt@gmail.com

Located next to the docklands, the city district of Hamburg-Wilhelmsburg (Germany) has been facing multiple threats for decades, e.g. floodings or even economic deprivation. In addition, residents are affected by stigmatizing public discourses and appear marginalized within the city. To build up resilience, an International Building Exhibition (IBA) was established by the city of Hamburg. But, in dealing with perceived threats by coordinating and bundling diverse actors' efforts such planning efforts are potentially facing a problem. What at first sight seems to offer proper strategies of building resilience for all actors can conversely be considered as new threats and vulnerabilities by several actors according to their different ways of perception. Within a governance structure that intends to increase resilience this can cause counter-productive effects as the paper demonstrates. The presentation illustrates that historically emergent socio-spatial identities and local discourses play a most important role. They influence engaged local actors' patterns of perception and trajectories of socio-spatial transformation. Strong local identities offer social resilience as a resource to local actors on the one hand. Yet, on the other hand, such locally specific knowledge orders can lead to counter-productive path dependencies. This proves to be a weak point when it comes to collaborative action towards resilience in terms of socio-spatial innovation. The paper presents a new conceptualization of vulnerability and resilience from a socio-spatial perspective in order to analyze ethnographic and discourse data. Presenting findings from a research projects in Hamburg-Wilhelmsburg, the paper sheds light on the ambivalences between socio-spatial identities as a resource of social resilience and its path dependencies in the context of socio-spatial transformation through planning. Finally it hints at implications on strategies for collaboratively developing social resilience within vulnerable urban neighborhoods by local governance.

Schmidt, Tobias, 2012: Vulnerability through resilience? An example of the counterproductive effects of spatially related governance in Hamburg-Wilhelmsburg. In: Raumforschung und Raumordnung, Jg. 70, Heft 4, pp. 309-321.

Planning the city of words: Using Stanley Cavell's philosophy in planning theory and practice

David Mitchell

Macquarie University, Australia

david.mitchell@students.mq.edu.au

The aim of this paper is to apply the ideas of American philosopher Stanley Cavell to urban planning theory and practice. Cavell's thought has been applied in literary theory and film studies and to bridge the gap between deliberative and radical democracy, but has not been extensively applied in urban planning theory. This paper uses Cavell's philosophy to analyse the pervasive sense of failure in and with planning. Although this sense of failure is seen in planners' approach to place and planning theory, it has been most evident in recent attempts to 'reform' planning systems in various jurisdictions. Cavell explores our responses to failure, our disappointment with knowledge of the world and other minds (scepticism) and the tendency to 'express



disappointment with the world as it is ... and perhaps to lodge the demand or desire for a reform or transfiguration of the world', which he terms 'moral perfectionism'. These concepts are used to critique recent attempts to reform planning in New South Wales, Australia and speculate on an alternative approach to planning.

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inheritance and originality in the democratic tradition, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.



**TRACK 5 I: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES, ROOM B, JULY 12 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: ANTONIA ROITHER-VOIGT**

Crisis as daily routine. Reflections from an Urban Planning Department

Antonia Roither-Voigt¹, Katharina Gugerell²

¹City of Innsbruck, Austria, ²University Groningen, Netherlands

antonia.roither@gmx.at

It seems that urban planning must be in a veritable crisis – definitely there is a growing contradiction between theoretical conception, reception and the planning process itself. Based on a case study of the daily routine in an Austrian middle sized city urban planning department, current themes in planning discourse as legal commitment and flexible arrangements, or ways of cooperative development are narrated. The scope is to deliver a sharp reflection on tasks and the position of urban planning in an administrative public authority. As operational framework various, which predominantly affect the process of urban planning and subsequently the structure and imago of our cities can be named: On a local level a not obvious loss of democracy can be stated. The specific governance's tasks follow a current trend that's not about giving "back" responsibility - on the contrary - not "taking" accountability. Shared decision making and participatory planning processes need a clear specification where it is appropriate and reasonable and are not qualified tools to shift complex and inconvenient decisions to a mostly random group of citizens. An active citizenship with a strong commitment for the commons is requested. But how to share sustainably the commons, if they are substituted by something called public good, which actually is communal property? Due to the development of a neoliberal individuality and the "mighty rules of markets", the struggle for personal benefit erodes social convention and conscience, as seen in construction applications. These leads in, often pitied new regulations. Law is a social contract - always adaptable and mirroring social change. In conclusion the actual practice of an urban planning department or legal board of construction - ensuring legal certainty and also setting law by legal notification – is reflected in the institutional design which might be an obstruction for new arrangements.

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The effects of project management in urban transformation projects

Yakup Egercioğlu, Selma Ezber

Izmir Katip Celebi University, Turkey

yakup.egercioğlu@ikc.edu.tr

Construction projects are reputed with uncertainty and risk. Depending upon the environment, size, complexity, and the techniques of the projects there are various risks that may be encountered. Among all construction projects, urban transformation projects have higher possibility of risks due to their complexity, size and far-reaching characteristics. With the over-urbanization movement the need for housing has increased then however the quality of housing has decreased. In addition to the low quality of housing units, natural disaster mitigation of the lands have required more importance on urban transformation projects. Urban transformation is marked/called with disaster mitigation since natural disasters threaten the large metropolitan areas. In the extent of this paper, the effect of project management in urban transformation is investigated in order to achieve more successful projects especially in disaster prone areas. Hence this study assesses the urban



transformation projects in terms of various risks can be managed such as physical, environmental, and social risks during the all process of the project. The case of this paper is 'Kadifekale Urban Renewal Project' in İzmir. The reason for this selection is that İzmir is an earthquake prone city and also has low quality of housing. Kadifekale has both earthquake and landslide risks and it carries higher risks. The study aims to evaluate the 'Kadifekale Urban Renewal Project' with regards to effects of project management in urban transformation projects especially in disaster prone areas since this type of transformation areas needs more management activities to achieve the project goals. On the basis of the study the paper analyses the stages of the Kadifekale Urban Renewal Project to identify the impacts of the project management process.

Egercioğlu, Y. 2013. "Impacts of Rail Transportation Projects on Urban Areas in Izmir-Turkey", *Proceedings of the World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology, Issue 75, Madrid, Spain, (March 2013)*, pp. 1272-1281. Egercioğlu, Y., Çete, M. and Yalçiner, S. 2013. "The Effects of Urban Rail Transportation Projects on Urban Areas: Case Study of Izmir", *2nd International Balkans Conference on Challenges of Civil Engineering, (May 2013), Tirana, Albania.* Çete, M. and Egercioglu, Y. 2013. "A Proper Tool of Orderly Urbanization: Turkish Land Readjustment", *2nd International Balkans Conference on Challenges of Civil Engineering, (May 2013), Tirana, Albania.* Egercioğlu, Y., 2007. "The Effects of Improvement Plans on Urban Transformation Process", *Proceedings of the 47th International Congress of the ERSA(European Regional Science Association), Paris, France, (29 August – 2 September 2007), Vol. 2, pp. 225-234.* Egercioğlu, Y. and Özdemir, S., 2006. "The Effects of Property Relations on Urban Renewal Project", *Proceedings of the 46th International Congress of the ERSA(European Regional Science Association), Volos, Greece, (30 August – 3 September 2006), Vol. 1, pp. 350-374.*

Public accountability for housing development at a regional level: The role of governance strategies

Vitnarae Kang, Daniëlle Groetelaers

Delft University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, Netherlands

v.kang@tudelft.nl

In the aftermath of the crisis, Dutch municipalities are suffering financial losses on land development for housing (Janssen-Jansen et al., 2012). Before the crisis, the competition between different municipalities to host housing demand was considered positive in that it would enhance the quality of newly delivered houses, while the competition did not result in relieving the stagnation of total housing production (Korthals Altes, 2006). The crisis and the stagnant housing market all changed this general scene. Now municipalities are supposed to phase housing development projects already underway, downscale planned projects which were yet to be implemented and re-programme them, due to increasing financial losses on public supply of building land and diminishing profits from it. In the process of downsizing and redirecting investments, national and local government suggested regional cooperation as one component of possible solutions (Tijdelijke commissie Huizenprijzen, 2013). This research aims to reveal the nature of regional cooperation for housing development in the Netherlands through the lens of public accountability and governance strategies. For the depth of empirical data collection and analysis, the province of South Holland which has eight regions is focused on.

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**TRACK 5 II: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
PLANNING LAW, ROOM 134, JULY 12 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: RACHELLE ALTERMAN**

Planning laws, development controls and social disparities what should be unlearned

Rachelle Alterman

Technion - IIT, Israel

alterman@tx.technion.ac.il

Implementing or revising planning laws is a booming trend around the globe, encompassing advanced-economy countries, transition economies and developing countries. Before rushing to emulate the planning laws of advanced economies, developing and transition countries should ask some tough questions about the models to be adopted. The most important is whether the enactment and implementation of planning laws has enhanced social equity in cities or exacerbated the inequities? When one examines the record of advanced-economy countries, the answer to this question is a mixed one. Although the initial rationale for planning regulations is to reduce conflicts among land uses, all too often, planning regulations create physically – and socially - uniform neighborhoods, allocate better sites, infrastructure and public services to the more affluent, and thus exacerbated social disparities. Because regulations often cost money, the increasing number and scope of planning regulations may prompt higher housing prices. To preserve the essential underpinnings of planning regulations but minimize their socially unjust effects, developing countries should be critically selective about the planning regulations they wish to adopt. I will first delve into the underlying functions played by planning laws and how cities have operated without them, both in the past and recently. Then I present a brief history of the evolution of planning laws around the globe and a conceptual framework for thinking about the regulatory layers developed over time. I then review existing research evidence about the relationship between planning regulations and the social composition of cities and neighborhoods, with a special focus on housing prices. The evidence points out the dangers of exclusionary effects of some types of planning regulations. Finally, lessons for developing countries are discussed, with the message: what could be learned from advanced economy countries, and what should indeed be “unlearned”.

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Evading spatial planning law – case study of Poland

Magdalena Wagner

Wroclaw University of Technology, Poland

m.wagner@o2.pl

Spatial planning is a part of a general system of social and economic planning in Poland. Although it aims at promoting spatial order and sustainable development, it may sometimes stand in contradiction with the interests of various groups and players. The purpose of the paper is to discuss the ways of evading the planning law system by various actors in Poland. There are several acts and regulations which constitute the Polish planning law. The basic act regulating the issue of spatial planning in Poland is the Act of 23th March 2003 on



Spatial Planning and Management. Apart from this act, there are a few more documents that regulate the planning process in Poland. The documents that provide spatial rules for development range from National Spatial Management Concept to Local Spatial Management Plans. There are also various players involved in the planning process at each level: many officials, planners, municipalities, the private sector, and ordinary people. It turns out that all players at all levels tend to interpret or use the planning law according to their particular needs. The paper discusses various loopholes (i.e. legal tricks) and actions undertaken on their basis. It shows how seemingly effective law might be bent and misused. Recent examples are being discussed and an assessment of the misused regulations is being conducted. Case studies are followed by a general evaluation of Polish legislative techniques. To conclude, the paper outlines the most important recommendations for planners and urban officials to prepare more accurate and precise plans and law acts in order to improve the legislative technique in the spatial planning.

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New legislation about illegal construction in Greece. The effect of economic crisis.

Konstantinos Lalenis

University of Thessaly, Greece

klalenis@uth.gr

This presentation is the most recent one from a series of presentations and papers of this author, about illegal construction in Europe, and particularly in Greece. Every new piece of related work in the last 15 years dealt with new developments in relative legislation, policies, and implementations. This particular one is of special importance, since it deals with this issue but under exceptional circumstances –the severe economic crisis, which affected priorities and objectives of legislation. Illegal construction seems to be an inherent element of Greek urban history. It has definitely affected the shape and function of Greek cities from the past to the present. Since early 1980s, efforts have been made to face the problem of illegal construction, through the production of a series of laws and decrees. Usually, a much elaborated –but also complex and often rigid- legal framework had been synthesized, implemented, and replaced by a new one, and most of the times without any evaluation of the up to then implementation. In the meantime, research on the subject proved that the phenomenon of illegal construction continued exhibiting the same intensity, with periodic subsidence and peaks -after the inaction of a new law, and respectively, when the implementation of it faded because of bureaucratic procedures and political interventions. Our hypothesis is that illegal construction cannot be tackled only by the production of continuously newer legislation, usually increasingly complex and with an alarmingly increasing pace of succession. Illegal construction will further increase if law enforcement is not subsequent and combined to policies. The proposed paper will describe the succession of related legislation in Greece, it will examine the structure of the various legal instruments currently in effect, and it will analyze the problems concerning their (in)effectiveness, accruing from their increasing complexity.

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**Planning law for national transport infrastructure: balancing between public support and speedy decision-making***Fred Hobma**Delft University of Technology, Netherlands*F.A.M.Hobma@tudelft.nl

Planning law for national transport infrastructure: balancing between public support and speedy decision-making The positive economic effects of national transport infrastructure (motorways, railways and waterways) usually are spread around a country or region. The negative spatial and environmental effects, however, usually are local. The unequal spatial distribution of benefits and damage is one reason why infrastructure decision-making often is contested between proponents and opponents. To channel infrastructure decision-making, legal procedures have an important function. To mention a few characteristics: the procedures should lead to a decision within a reasonable time frame, while all relevant interests must have been identified and weighted and affected parties must have had input in the process. Although these might seem obvious characteristics, in practice many countries in Europe struggle with their legal framework for national transport infrastructure decision-making. This paper shows how several European countries – all subject to the same European directives – struggle with finding a balance between public support and speedy decision-making. Special attention will be given to the Netherlands. In the Netherlands, for decades there is an almost continuous debate regarding speeding-up the decision-making process for national transport infrastructure projects. Yet, the aforementioned balance is not yet found. New legislation, in the framework of the new Environmental Planning Act is in the making. In particular, this paper will discuss three issues: (1) the involvement of the public in the preparation of a track decision, that is, the decision to appoint a specific route for new infrastructure, (2) the way a specific route is chosen from a set of alternative routes and (3) the moment on which legal protection by the courts is offered against government's decision to appoint a certain specific route. These seem to be the most persistent problems in planning law procedures for national transport infrastructure.

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**TRACK 6: HOUSING, COHOUSING & NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING:
GRASSROOTS PLANNING, ROOM 102, JULY 12 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: ANN PISMAN**

The neighbourhood, our garden. An instrument to facilitate an open and on-going debate, on conflict & design, the 7th design triennial of Flanders

Barbara Roosen, Sarah Martens, Oswald Devisch

Universiteit Hasselt, Belgium

barbara.roosen@uhasselt.be

The detached single-family house in green surroundings is still the most common and desired type of living in peri-urban Flanders. To respond to societal and ecological challenges, this way of living needs to be reconsidered. Despite a growing attention to more collective initiatives, there is often no need nor desire for change from the viewpoint of residents. We present the interactive installation *The Neighbourhood, Our Garden*, shown on the 7th Design Triennial of Flanders, as a platform of an open and on-going debate between visitors and experts, tackling the strict distinction between private and public space, and questioning the concept of exclusive ownership to concepts of collective use and management. We explore on which issues or challenges visitors and experts are willing to act collectively in order to transform a neighbourhood in a durable way. Furthermore, we assess the scale of the neighbourhood as a valid scale to question these concepts of ownership. We test this within a method that actively invites participants to discuss this current way of living. Hence, we want to get insight in the transformations and challenges this pattern of housing is facing, in the diversity of opinions it produces, and as such raise awareness.

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When neighborhood practices are the breeding ground. Public space as welfare space in Scampia

Gilda Berruti, Maria Federica Palestino

Federico II University of Naples, Italy

gberruti@unina.it

In contemporary literature on housing and neighborhood planning a shift in the role of the public actor from provider to supporter of public facilities can be observed. As a matter of fact, public facilities and spaces are often regenerated or managed by institutions and social actors mixed partnerships. Contemporarily, in public opinion, housing is meant always more as a public good than a welfare policy concerning disadvantaged social groups. Recently, the increasing responsibility of the public actor as enabler of different kinds of subjects can be also read as an effort by learning institutions to react to the current crisis. Public actors are challenging themselves experimenting a new role, which forces them to change governing strategies and to discuss certainties of the past. Is the raise of a "support paradigm" the outcome of a neoliberal drift aiming at dismantling welfare policies or a bet on the capacity to aspire of local inhabitants? Is the public actor ready to learn from neighborhood practices taking place in public spaces? How can the planner deal with this changing situation? This contribution aims to answer these questions reporting on an action research activity carried out in 2013-14 in the framework of the project "(Welfare) Comunità a Scampia", according to the agreement



between the Town Council of Naples and the Foundation with the South. The project is focused on how to manage the park of the neighborhood of Scampia, located in Northern Naples public city, working as a further barrier dividing the neighborhood, in addition to the stigmatized symptoms of crime and illegality. The traditional “provider paradigm”, experienced from the construction of the park (1986-1992) until the beginning of the XXI century, was incapable to solve the problem to enjoy the park as a common good. A new approach relying on local resources, emerging in public spaces and leaning against territorial resilience, could give results where public action alone failed.

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Exploring existing grassroots housing movements for energy efficient districts

Jeroen Brouwer, Esra Bektas

TNO, Netherlands

jeroen.brouwer@tno.nl

Collective housing has become more popular movement over the last twenty years particularly within the EU countries. This paper investigates the origin of different forms and types of collective housing in Europe, and discusses the degree of their potential to be as grassroots movements towards self-organized energy-efficient districts. In this paper, we firstly make a survey of existing typologies for collective housing in different countries. By doing so, we attempt to portray the variety in collective behaviors of existing housing initiatives and identify the values of the various collective movement. We secondly look at both commonalities and discrepancies of the portrayed collective housing typologies, and map them based on their main aspects;1) the level of community intention, and 2) the participatory character in the community establishment. Consequently, we discuss to which degree the variety of collective housing behaviors can boost grassroots, thus self-organized, movements towards energy-efficient districts.

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The wall has never gone away: gated communities in China

Chengjiang Duan, Y. Huang, X. Zhang

Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China

c.j.tuan@qq.com

Most scholars recognized gated community as a new kind of negative and unacceptable defensive residential pattern under the context of globalization and neoliberal ideologies. However, widely different from west, Chinese gated community was mainly promoted by its endogenous culture and restructuring society, which also reinforced serious urban problems in recent years, such as spatial privatization, social segregation, resident discrimination and traffic inaccessibility. But according to two surveys and experiences in Dalian, Lishui and Guangzhou, the government reforms of opening gated communities were actually failed since 2005. The objectives of this research therefore are to explain the paradox between the sustaining culture and opponent



policy, and the disputes among government, developers, residents and experts about gated community in China. By analyzing its characteristics, mechanism and trend, we find that the solution to eliminate the adverse influences is not to find a new sustainable resident pattern, but to make and implement new estate policies and design specifications.

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**TRACK 7: ANALYTICAL TOOLS & SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR PLANNING:
PSS DESIGN AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENTS, ROOM 029, JULY 12 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: ELISABETE SILVA**

Supporting informing, communicating and analyzing through planning support co-design

Carissa J Champlin, T. Hartmann, G.P.M.R. Dewulf

University of Twente, Netherlands

c.j.champlin@utwente.nl

A distinction has been made among planning support systems (PSSs) based on their task support aims to inform, communicate or analyze. This paper argues that the integration of these task support aims during PSS development is necessary to comprehensively support planning processes, which are complex and nonlinear. Based on insights from previous collaborative PSS development approaches, we propose a planning support strategy that contextualizes the PSS and the model-building process to a specific planning context. Co-design principles are applied to engage expert knowledge of PSS design with local planning knowledge in a social learning process. By integrating informing, communicating and analyzing support, the strategy aims to facilitate an integrated planning process from the generation of a planning problem to the analysis of possible future solutions. Findings from a preliminary study showed that co-design stimulated interactions that provided PSS experts with information about stakeholder objectives, project visualization parameters and scenario assessment indicators. This contextual knowledge can be used as inputs to specify the computer visualization and modeling component of the planning support strategy. Additionally, the interactions both familiarized the non-technical local experts with the PSS technology and structured choice making to move planning forward.

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Using PSS to facilitate the implementation of spatial plans

Marije Louwsma

Cadastre, land registry and mapping agency, Netherlands

marije.louwsma@kadaster.nl

Planning support systems (PSS) are most effective if they are tailored to the specific tasks that are to be conducted given the specific planning context. The stage of generating a plan demands other tasks than the evaluation or implementation stage. The development of PSS starts therefore with understanding the planning process, the roles and position of different actors, and the tasks planners need to fulfil. Only then we can develop PSS that can facilitate certain tasks. Many planning support systems focus on a one directional flow of information and fail to live up to their promises as they insufficiently take into account the complexity and uncertainty of every-day practices of planning. Such PSS conceptualize planning in a traditional top-down way in which experts, based upon the gathered information are able to make plans. The development of PSS is largely supply driven and fails to sufficiently take into account the demand side. Planning processes require intensive interaction between planners and stakeholders. This entails that PSS should allow stakeholders to provide



information about the situation at hand and about their wishes and demands, allow stakeholders to review plans and proposals and to object against these. A PSS that facilitates the interactive (two-way) process of providing, collecting and presenting different forms of information has been developed for land consolidation projects, based on a thorough analysis of the planning process in such projects. Actually it encompasses several PSS; (1) a web-based PPS to exchange (geo-)information between actors involved and (2) a PSS to semi-automatically draw a re-allotment plan. Both systems facilitate a faster exchange of information, transparency, up-to-date overview of relevant information in land consolidation projects. The web-based PSS also facilitates a more collaborative planning approach.

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Dealing with the potential fiscal and socio-economic stresses of developments in a regional context - experiences with "RegioProjectCheck"

Annette Krön¹, Anke Ruckes²

¹ILS - Institut für Landes- und Stadtentwicklungsforschung, Germany, ²HafenCity University Hamburg, Germany
annette.kroen@ils-forschung.de

New developments in a municipality nearly always affect neighbouring communities – whether they are housing, retail or industrial developments. This is especially true in times of low growth or stagnation, where new developments can trigger shifts of residents, companies or spending capacity from other municipalities in that region. This means that, while a project may be advantageous for one municipality, it may be detrimental to other towns or the overall region. Additionally, with all maintenance and operational costs included, the project may not even end up being beneficial for the project municipality in the long run. Consequently, a development can lead to fiscal and socio-economic stress through its ongoing costs as well as potential closures of infrastructure or facilities in other locations. To assess the effects of planned developments a computerised decision-support system has been developed which estimates long-term fiscal effects and infrastructure costs as well as emissions, land consumption, ecological consequences and accessibility of planned developments in a regional context ('RegioProjectCheck'). The paper analyses the experiences with the decision-support-system, focusing on the handling of results through planners. It examines how planners assess the tool and its application on a municipal as well as regional level.

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Planning Process Modelling: An Operational Approach To Metaplanning And PSS Design

Michele Campagna

University of Cagliari, Italy

campagna@unica.it

Planning is a complex process involving many subjects, actors, activities, methods, tools. Often in the practice, taming the complexity of the planning process is not a straightforward task, resulting in organisational pitfalls, communication gaps, unexpected outcomes, or lack of transparency. Metaplanning can be defined as the design of the planning process. It concerns the definition of actor's role, the representation, analysis and decision models, workflows, methodologies, tools, inputs and outputs. In literature it is argued that metaplanning can support better communication and process understanding among stake-holders and it may aid to reach more reliable process outcomes. However, practical application of the metaplanning concepts often lacks in research and practice (Campagna, 2013). This contribution proposes the operational implementation of metaplanning relying on Business Process Management (Weske, 2012) principles, methods, and tools. According to this approach metaplanning defines the relationships between process components (i.e. actors, subjects, tasks, procedures, methods, ..) and planning support system components (i.e. interfaces, data, simple and complex processing services, workflows, ..). This way metaplanning can operationally both support the planning and design process and orchestrate the integration of supporting (spatial) information and communication technologies. A metaplanning study (ref. land-use planning) based on business process modelling is presented in the paper showing advantages in planning process management and as well as in planning support system design, and further research challenges of the metaplanning approach are proposed.

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**TRACK 8: TRANSPORT PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY:
TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT, ROOM 116, JULY 12 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: JAN SCHEURER**

Understanding 'best-practice' in transit planning: The importance of tacit knowledge and policy learning

John Stone¹, Dominic Stead², Christiane Baumann³, Kristen Bell⁴

¹University of Melbourne, Australia, ²Delft University of Technology, Netherlands, ³University of Technology Sydney, Australia, ⁴RMIT, Australia

stoneja@unimelb.edu.au

In a bid to promote modal shift away from cars for urban travel, various initiatives have been devised to improve urban transit planning and operations. Best-practice guides of various kinds have been written to facilitate policy transfer and learning. However, some key elements of 'successful' transit cities are still not well articulated. While 'success' can be observed, it is often not clear how transit planning has been (or can be) transformed from old 'industrial', operationally-focussed practices to new 'user-oriented' networks, or how transit can be positioned at the centre of 'city-shaping' agendas. In the cities where such transformation is most advanced, policy officials often have a sophisticated awareness of the complex social and technical processes through which improvements to the financial and environmental performance of urban public transport can be achieved. This can be seen, for example, in the ways in which service planning, marketing and governance are conceptualised and practiced. However, this 'nous' for the policy-making milieu is difficult to communicate in textbooks and other training materials, since it is often based on tacit knowledge – implicit knowledge that is hard to transfer to others by verbal or written means. This implies a need for research that can capture and synthesise this knowledge and articulate the social-learning processes by which new planning techniques are developed and old ones adapted to serve new purposes. This paper considers the type of methodology required for such research, recognising the interplay between political actors, policy officials and organisational structures in the development of planning practice. Drawing on 'institutionalist' literature, as well as studies of tacit knowledge and social learning in urban and regional planning, the paper outlines how some of the previously less well-articulated elements of planning in 'successful' transit cities might be identified and replicated.

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A case study on the impacts of urban rail systems on spatial development; Ankara, Turkey example

Başar Özbilen

Middle East Technical University, Turkey

bozbilen@metu.edu.tr

Keywords: Transport planning, urban rail systems, spatial development The expression by three transportation experts in the Northern America; "There would be no transportation without geography and there would be no



geography without transportation.” (Rodrigue & Comtois & Slack, 2006) can be transformed to “There would be no transportation without spatial development or there would be no spatial development without transportation.” Historically, urban rail systems have been particularly powerful tools in influencing spatial development. Many cities in the world opt for urban rail investments; this is particularly true for the metropolitan cities of developing countries. However, these are often seen as solely transport investments. The question is; what do municipalities create with these major investments and whether they are aware of possible spatial outcomes as well? New urban rail investments are inevitable for developing countries; nevertheless, their spatial consequences and resulting transport patterns should be better understood and the policy makers should assess whether the resulting spatial forms and travel patterns are and what was intended during the planning of these systems. The development of an urban rail corridor in Ankara has transformed the form, size, and distances of the city; and all these have major effects on transport and mobility, not only on public transport usage but also car usage. This study aims at analysing both the spatial patterns (at macro/city scale and micro/station area scale) and travel patterns along the only existing corridor in Ankara. The original intentions of the plans of Ankara from 1970s were to create a transit oriented corridor development and consequently control and manage the growth in car-usage. (Babalik-Sutcliffe, 2013) The analysis reveals the extent to which both these objectives were attained.

1. Babalik-Sutcliffe, E. (2013): *Urban Form and Sustainable Transport: Lessons from the Ankara Case*, *International Journal of Sustainable Transportation*, 7:5, 416-430. 2. Rodrigue, J. Paul., Comtis, C., Slack, B. (2006): *Geography of Transportation*, Routledge Press, New York. 3. Stead, D., & Marshall, S. (2001): *The relationships between urban form and travel patterns: An international review and evaluation*. *European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research* 1: 113–141.

Accessibility impacts of TOD experiences in European metropolitan areas

Enrica Papa, Luca Bertolini

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

enrica.papa@gmail.com

The study investigates how Transit Oriented Development - TOD structure affect accessibility in cities with the aim of establishing whether TOD patterns of urban expansion, in terms of network connectivity and inhabitants and job density, could be associated with measures of rail accessibility. In particular the paper addresses the following overarching questions: is TOD informed structure related to high accessibility by rail public transport? Which features of TOD structure affect accessibility? The paper provides a cross-comparative empirical analysis of six metropolitan areas in Europe, where the TOD degree is measured as the amount of urban development clustering along rail corridors and stations; this feature is then related to cumulative opportunity measures of accessibility to jobs and inhabitants. The research demonstrate that accessibility increases in cities that are developed around the rail network and with higher value of network connectivity, but no correlation is found between accessibility and mean density values. The research furthermore provide an application of the node-place model demonstrating its useful potential in accessibility planning processes.

Bertolini, L. Curtis, C. & Renne, J. (2012). *Station Area projects in Europe and Beyond: Towards Transit Oriented Development?* *Built Environment*, 38(1), 31-50 Cheng, J. Bertolini, L. Clercq, F. L. & Kapoen, L. (2013).

Understanding urban networks: Comparing a node-, a density-and an accessibility-based view. *Cities*, 31, 165-176 Schwanen, T. Dieleman, F. M. & Dijst, M. (2001). *Travel behaviour in Dutch monocentric and polycentric urban systems*. *Journal of Transport Geography*, 9(3), 173-186



A study on the space transformation of metropolitan suburb from perspective of rapid transit network—A Case of Wuhan

Peng Li, Rui ZHONG

College of Architecture and Urban Planning Tongji University, China

lipenghust@foxmail.com

Transportation is an important factor in triggering suburbanization. Metropolitan Rapid Transit network has changed people's ideas of time and space, and relying on the expansion of resource supply and effective spatial radius resulted from rapid transit is an important motivation for spatial evolution of metropolitan suburbs. Taking Wuhan as an example, this paper starts from interaction between urban and rural areas, and takes the role of rapid transit network in suburban spatial evolution as the main line. From the macro level, this paper discusses the effects of rapid transportation network in suburban system; and from the micro level, it explains the mechanisms of spatial form and land layout. The study finds that the influence of rapid transit network differs significantly in different location or scale of suburban town. Rapid transit network provides not only power support for some suburban towns along the route, but also leads to some decline towns. To sum up, it has had a profound impact on the spatial evolution of suburban metropolitan.

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Research Agendas in Transport Geography for the 1990s. *Journal of Transport Geography*. 1998,1(1):3-11.

[2]Kitano, Naohiro. *Analysis of Spatial Organization and Transportation Demand in An Expanding Urban Area Using Centographic Methods: Sendai, Japan, 1972-1992*. PhD. Cornell University, 1997:262.



**TRACK 10: PLANNING IN STRESSFUL PLACES:
PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE, ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS AND FRAGILE PLACES, ROOM 119,
JULY 12 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: JOHAN WOLTJER**

Fragile places in A post-socialist City – A case of Lodz

Iwona Pielesiak, Mariusz Lamprecht

¹University of Lodz, Poland

i.pielesiak@interia.pl

The growing pace of urban evolution is manifested in the spatial dimension. Claims about the stability of land development, referred to the functions it performs, are becoming outdated. Greater and greater importance is attributed to the demands of openness, flexibility, adaptivity and competitiveness, allowing for better performance and longer existence of urban functional spatial structures (Pike et al 2010). There appear new attempts to interpret and control nowadays observed phenomena, which address vulnerability, resilience or the evolutionary approach towards spatial economy. However, scarcely are they applied to a single city (i.e. Domański 2008, Stockholm Resilience Centre, The Regional Studies...). The objective of this paper is the evaluation of spatial structure of a large city - Lodz (Poland), considering its vulnerability and resilience. Vulnerability, or rather fragility, is used in the context of negative socio-economic phenomena, rather than with the common reference to natural disasters or terrorists attacks (Pelling 2003). Lodz is a city in transition: post-industrial, entering deurbanisation, experiencing significant population loss. Those features are revealed in the multifaceted transformation of urban space, on one hand such as the emergence of vast areas deprived of economic activity, and on the other - occurring due to the intervention activities. This makes Lodz an interesting arena for research on the evolution of urban structures, including their fragility and resilience. The paper contains preliminary remarks from such research project, in which particular attention is paid to the mechanisms and spatial effects of physical degradation of urban tissue. The authors intend to identify the most fragile places in Lodz and analyse both, their structure and spatial distribution. Those considerations are concluded by the evaluation of urban politics related to fragile places, including a critical analysis of the contemporary planning documents.

Pelling M., 2003, The Vulnerability of Cities: Natural Disasters and Social Resilience, Earthscan, London. The Regional Studies Association Research Network on Transition and Resilience for Post-industrial Agglomerations in Central Europe: <http://www.regionalstudies.org/uploads/networks/documents/transition-and-resilience-network-aims.pdf>. Stockholm Resilience Centre: <http://www.stockholmresilience.org>. Domański R., 2008, Modelowanie ewolucji przestrzennego zagospodarowania: zjawiska, koncepcje, modele (Modelling the evolution of spatial development: phenomena, conceptions, models) [in:] Region społeczno-ekonomiczny i rozwój regionalny, Parysek J., Strykiewicz T. (eds), Bogucki Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 37-75. Pike A., Dawley S., Tomaney J., 2010, Resilience, adaptation and adaptability, Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society 2010, vol. 3, 59-70.

Tales of resilience, recovery and planning. Thessaloniki, Greece, as a case study

Christos Kousidonis

University of Thessaly, Greece

kousidon@prd.uth.gr

Planning literature seems to be evolving along a series of key-words like sustainability and resilience, arguably soon becoming convenient clichés or 'empty signifiers'. Greece has been the testing ground for extreme austerity policies since 2010. With practically every aspect of the socio-economic formation being heavily affected, the spatial system is going through changes in every scale. Whether these changes do qualify as



structural transformations remains an important theoretical question, the impact of the austerity measures is already apparent in ways almost inconceivable, as is the case of the emergence of heavy air pollution in the cities during winter. Many families are burning wood of dubious quality because they can no longer afford other ways of heating. The biotic environment in city areas is thus suffering a very tangible threat to which cities must find ways to respond. Resilience per se is not a key word of the narratives about the Greek crisis. The key word is 'recovery' and, to a lesser degree, the claim by the Prime Minister about a 'success story' in overcoming the crisis. Of course, the crisis does not affect all socio-economic classes and all regions and areas in a linear or homogenous way. Thessaloniki, Northern Greece, is arguable an interesting case of the various, at times counteracting, forces at work. The city is centre to several functional regions, some of them spreading well beyond the border to other Balkan countries. The paper examines the specifics of the current developments in Greece focusing on the spatial manifestations of the crisis in Thessaloniki and the ways in which planning, the planning system, and the system that planning claims or seeks to control, responds or might react to the crisis. Further on, the paper touches on the semiotic and theoretical dimensions involved in handling and/or comprehending the situation.

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Dysregulation and resilience in post-metropolitan areas. From Campania Felix to the land of fires

Maria Federica Palestino

University Federico II, Italy

palestin@unina.it

In the "Land of fires", an area between the provinces of Naples and Caserta, an analytical research by Higer Health Institute has recently questioned the capability that local fragile ecosystems still have to bounce back from the spill of toxic pollutants made by the local Mafia-like organization during the last decades. The "Land of fires" is a critical region to plan. In the transition from control to co-evolution there are socio-cultural and symbolic dimensions to be afforded by governing the reclamation process through the challenge of resilience as a radical agenda. Exploring the resilience of such an area that has been weakened by toxic waste, means considering those environmental conditions which are threatening both the health of inhabitants and the stability of local economies. Rather than unpredictable disasters, we have to take into account those particular areas where slow processes of continuous decline occur over time. Here the mix of disregulative relations between political-administrative incapability, rampant entrepreneurialism of organized crime, territorial effects of socio-ecological fragility, plays an important role. Governing this processes calls for strategies to plan under stressful conditions. Recently the newspaper L'Espresso headlined: "Drink Naples and die". The focus was on an investigation about the drinkable water pollution of Naples and Caserta. The manipulation of the data, and the attempt of destabilization obtained as a result, provoked strong reactions among institutions, who decided to contrast the stigmatizing campaign in the media. Albeit this campaign has been going on for at least fifteen years, stigmas had remained limited to Naples until a few years ago. The present geography of discredited areas is getting, on the contrary, wider and wider. Is this a time-of-crisis strategy to compete in the market by replacing place promotion with the adoption of less expensive symbolic actions? What role should institutions and policies play in coping with such a situation?



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Resilient growth with climate justice: A social-environmental climate vulnerability assessment framework for spatial planning

Chingwen Cheng

University of Michigan, United States

cchengla@gmail.com

Climate change has exacerbated social and environmental stresses in places where have already undergone social and environmental vulnerability. With a current population over three million and projected to grow in the Boston metropolitan area, more socially vulnerable groups—the elderly, children, single women households, migrants, non-whites, the poor—are likely to be exposed to climate change-induced hazards. The intersections of critical planning issues in growth management, equity planning, and climate change adaptation, play a critical role in accommodating growth while reducing vulnerability. This study examined climate change impacts in a social-environmental vulnerability assessment, including a matrix of Social Vulnerability Index and flooding Hazard Index and maps of vulnerability hotspots for the case of Charles River watershed. Three climate change scenarios derived from a climate sensitivity study were investigated for future flooding hazards. The results provided implications for four planning strategies corresponding to the matrix of social-environmental indices. This paper demonstrated a planning tool to inform policies to enhance resilience in existing as well as future development areas under the consideration of a range of climate change impacts, particularly for prioritizing resources to address local climate justice.

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Moser, S. C. (2010). *Now more than ever: The need for more societally relevant research on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change*. *Applied Geography*, 30(4), 464-474.

**TRACK 11: INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE PLANNING:****COMPARATIVE PLANNING: MEGA-PROJECTS AND REURBANIZATION, ROOM 103, JULY 12 2014,****11.00-12.30****SESSION CHAIR: MORTEN SKOU NICOLAISEN****Comparing urban megaproject responses to turbulence**

Stan Majoor

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

s.j.h.majoor@uva.nl

This paper compares the reaction of two currently developing urban megaprojects that are heavily affected by the global economic crisis: Ørestad in Copenhagen (Denmark) and Zuidas in Amsterdam (the Netherlands). The paper takes a longitudinal approach, building on earlier research work on these projects to analyse their pathways of development through periods of boom and bust. The paper will analyse the contradictory management challenges that these projects face. On the one hand they need to be effective governance vehicles to coordinate large investments. These frameworks are often deliberately set up to control as much as possible the project by shielding off interfering context variables, and thereby creating conditions for huge real-estate and infrastructure investments. On the other hand these projects are dependent on a context and have to display innovative, search-oriented and experimental behaviour to deal cope with the ever changing world outside it. Based on empirical fieldwork in these two projects, the paper analyses organisational responses of the management of these projects via the concept of organizational ambidexterity. It also analyses how the projects have evolved regarding their organizational connectivity to major domains of societal action in the metropolitan action space.

FAINSTEIN, S.S., 2008. Mega-projects in New York, London and Amsterdam. International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, 32(4), pp. 768-785. MAJOOR, S.J.H., 2009. The Disconnected Innovation of New Urbanity in Zuidas Amsterdam, Ørestad Copenhagen and Forum Barcelona. European Planning Studies, 17(9), pp. 1379-1403. RAISCH, S., BIRKINSHAW, J., PROBST, G. and TUSHMAN, M.L., July/August 2009. Organizational Ambidexterity: Balancing Exploitation and Exploration for Sustained Performance. Organization Science, 20(4), pp. 685-695. VAN MARREWIJK, A., CLEGG, S.R., PITSIS, T.S. and VEENSWIJK, M., 2008. Managing public-private megaprojects: Paradoxes, complexity, and project design. International Journal of Project Management, 26(6), pp. 591-600.

Cross-cultural comparison of market-driven urban regeneration and its consequences on everyday life

Blaž Križnik

Graduate School of Urban Studies, Hanyang University, Korea

jaqoche@gmail.com

Urban regeneration of underdeveloped urban areas has become an important instrument of urban policy by which cities address pressures and opportunities, resulting from global inequalities. In this way cities aim to improve their economic competitiveness, global appeal and quality of everyday life. However, the benefits are often unevenly distributed among different social groups and urban regeneration results in gentrification, displacement of local residents or a decline in communal life. Quality of everyday life hence becomes second to unrestricted economic growth or speculative urban development. The paper focuses on the transformation of Poblenou in Barcelona and Wangsimni in Seoul in order to understand how urban regeneration in global cities becomes embedded into a particular locality. The 22@ Activity District and Wangsimni New Town plans are taken as cases of market-driven urban regeneration that aim to transform seemingly underdeveloped urban areas in Poblenou and Wangsimni. Although 22@ Activity District and Wangsimni New Town are not completed



yet, it seems that their impact on the sustainable urban development in Barcelona and Seoul is thus far rather limited. The paper argues that in spite of the differences in terms of planning, stakeholders, or institutional contexts, urban regeneration has had similar negative consequences on quality of everyday life in each locality.

Colantonio, A. and Dixon, T. (2011): Urban Regeneration and Social Sustainability: Best Practice from European Cities. Wiley-Blackwell, Oxford. Kim, S. H. (2013): Changes in Urban Planning Policies and Urban Morphologies in Seoul, 1960s to 2000s. Architectural Research 15(3), 133–141. Križnik, B. (2009): Local Responses to Global Challenges: Cultural Context of Urban Change in Barcelona and Seoul. Faculty of Social Sciences, Ljubljana. Monclus, F. J. (2003): The Barcelona Model: an original formula? From 'reconstruction' to Strategic Urban Projects (1979–2004). Planning Perspectives 18(4), 399–421. Smith, N. (2002): New Globalism, New Urbanism: Gentrification as Global Urban Strategy. Antipode 34(3), 427–450.

Reurbanization in metropolitan regions in the US and Germany – comparing apples and oranges?

Karoline Brombach¹, Philipp Zakrzewski², Johann Jessen³

¹Universität Stuttgart, Germany, ²ILS Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development, Germany, ³SI Institute of Urban Planning and Design, Germany

karoline.brombach@si.uni-stuttgart.de

Reurbanization - the growth of population in major cities after a longer period of population losses - is a phenomenon that is vividly discussed in the EU and US planning and urban research community. This paper draws from an ongoing research project that examines the process of reurbanization in US-American and German metropolitan regions to identify diverging and converging trends. Research is based on a comparative statistical analysis of US census data and German municipal statistics for the last two decades. By measuring the change of spatial concentration of inhabitants, German and US metropolitan regions are identified where reurbanization is evident or likely to emerge. The heart of the research study is an in-depth comparison of reurbanization processes in the cities Portland, Oregon (US) and Stuttgart (Germany). In this paper we will present some first selected results. First, a subset of four re-urbanizing metropolitan regions per country is examined by use of a ring-zone model, including the regions of Portland and Stuttgart. Second, we concentrate on comparing the impact of population growth on inner city housing production in both cities. In both parts of the paper we touch upon some fundamental challenges of comparative urban research in an international scale that this research study has to tackle with.

Bas Denters, Karen Mossberger: Building blocks for a methodology for urban comparative urban political research. In: Urban Affairs Review Vol. 41 No. 4 2006, p. 550-571 Stefanie Dühr: International comparative planning research: a survey of academic journals. Paper presented at AESOP Conference in Helsinki (July 2010) Alan DiGaetano, Elizabeth Strom. Comparative Urban Governance. An Integrated Approach. In: Urban Affairs Review Vol. 38 No. 3 2003, p. 356-395 Hantrais, L. (2009): International Comparative Research. Theory, Methods and Practice. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire, Palgrave Macmillan.



**TRACK 12: PLANNING EDUCATION:
PLANNING EDUCATION AND METHODS, ROOM 114, JULY 12 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: CAROLINE NEWTON**

Lines and circles: qualitative research methods for planners

Efrat Eizenberg, Mor Shilon

Technion, Israel

efrate@technion.ac.il

Planning researchers as well as planning practitioners are adapting to new and evolving planning cultures requiring new skills and techniques. With this in mind this paper examines the introduction of qualitative research methods, traditionally developed as part of anthropology, sociology and psychology disciplines, to planning students. Our discussion portrays the interaction between qualitative social sciences and the planning discipline, focusing on the tensions between research and practice and between interpreting and surfacing socio-spatial realities/problems and solving/ acting upon them. The paper presents two cases in which qualitative research methods were instructed to and practiced by planning students in different settings and offers insights on the possible ways for translating between the disciplines and overcoming existing gaps. In the first case students practiced qualitative research methods in a setting external to them which was not part of a defined planning project, in the second case students worked in an environment they belong to and which was part of a broader real-time planning process.

Gaber, J., & Gaber, S. L. (2007). Qualitative analysis for planning and policy: Beyond the numbers. Planners Press, American Planning Association. Gaber, J., & Gaber, S. L. (2004). If you could see what I know: Moving planners' use of photographic images from illustrations to empirical data. Journal of Architectural and Planning Research, 21(3), 222-238.

The possible uses of the new media-platforms in the planning educational

Luca Di Figlia, Scamporrino Matteo, De Luca Giuseppe

University of Florence, Italy

lucadifiglia@gmail.com

Context: The web 2.0 revolution is considered more social than technical innovation (Berners-Lee). With the advent of language www, wikipedia and social networks (Facebook, Twitter, etc..), dissemination of news and information via the web has considerably changed the data sharing. Also in the field of the applied planning, the Internet has created a development of tools for the planners: Web Map Service within the GIS software (WMS, WCS, WFS) and WebGIS (MapServer, GeoServer, GeoNetwork). In this evolving scenario, the academic planning seems to have taken a passive role, suffering the effects of the technological and cultural progress and considering the Internet like a big library. From this the question: how the education planning can take advantage of the new capabilities of web 2.0? Central theme/hypothesis: The central idea of the research is about the possible integration of the web-share approach and of GIS systems in the field of academic training. The hypothesis is: the new forms of sharing offered by the web-network can be used to implement and to foster a academic education more innovative and in line with the new global dynamics. Methodology: Starting from the reflections on the continuing education by the web (Mayer-Shönberge), the idea was tested in an application case within the course of The Basis for Planning (Department of Architecture-University of Florence). In the course the research group has adopted an experimental method of interaction with the students based on the platform Crowdmapp (Ushaidi). And to be able to have a clearer overview on the actual use of Web 2.0 in teaching and the relationship that students and faculty have with this, we have subjected a questionnaire to students and professors of the DIDA (Department of Architecture) of University of Florence. Expected outcomes: The



outcomes of the experiment may lead us to reflect on: -the real potential and specific limitations of e-learning 2.0; -the efficacy of an experimental method compared to a traditional method

Berners-Lee T., Fischetti M., (1999). Weaving the Web: The Original Design and Ultimate Destiny of the World Wide Web by Its Inventor. Britain: Orion Business. Hui Lin H, Min Chen, Guonian Lu (2013). "Virtual Geographic Environments (VGEs): A New Generation of Geographic Analysis Tool", Earth-Science Reviews 126 (2013) 74–84. Mayer-Schönberger V., Cukier K. (2013). Big Data: A Revolution That Will Transform How We Live, Work, and Think, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. Muhammad A Butt, Songnian Li (2011). "Open source based online map sharing to support real-time collaboration", OSGeo Journal Vol. 10. Sadowski-Rasters G., Duysters G., Sadowski B. (2006). Communication and Cooperation in the Virtual Workplace: Teamwork in Computer-mediated-communication. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing.

Urban and regional design education: Making the design process explicit

Elise van Dooren, Remon Rooij, Luc Willekens

TU Delft, Netherlands

E.J.G.C.vanDooren@tudelft.nl

Urban and regional design are fundamental skills in the field of urban studies. Designing is a complex, personal, creative and open-ended skill. Performing a well-developed skill is mainly an implicit activity. In teaching, however, it is essential to make explicit what to do. Learning, a complex skill like designing, is a matter of doing and becoming aware what should be done and how to do it. Therefore it will be helpful for teachers and students to make the steps, methods and/or activities in the design process explicit. Based on literature research of the design process, on differences between novices and expert designers, and on personal experiences in practice, this paper distinguishes five generic elements in the urban and regional design process. These elements are generic in the sense that they lay beyond the complex, personal, creative and open-endedness of the design skill: exploring and deciding or experimenting; guiding theme or intended qualities; domains or aspects; frame of reference or library; words, sketching and modeling or language. Keywords: design process, urban and regional design, design and planning education, Urbanism

Teaching urban design and planning from a morphological approach

Emilio Ontiveros, Javier Malo de Molina

ETSAM. Universidad Politecnica Madrid / UAH. Universidad de Alcala, Spain

emilio.ontiveros@uah.es

The first course in Urbanism at the School of Architecture of Alcalá is organized in two related parts -theory and practice- and aims to introduce students to Urban Design and Planning. On the one hand, students acquire a solid, yet incipient, theoretical knowledge and, on the other hand, they start designing projects in the city. Both tasks apply a morphological approach, inheriting some Manuel de Sola Morales' methods at Laboratori d'Urbanisme de Barcelona (LUB). The theoretical part is subdivided in three segments. Firstly, we present a brief history of Modern Urban Design through three phases: Pre-industrial, Industrial, and Post-industrial. Secondly, there is a discussion of recent relevant texts, including an introduction, an individual reading, and a class debate. Finally, contemporary case studies are shown supporting the students' exercises. The practical part includes an analysis and a proposal. The analysis deals firstly with the structural scale, framing a site through Topographic, Network and Mosaic inquiries. Secondly, it looks closer at three processes and morphological aspects: Urbanizing, Parceling and Building. The proposal first uses the same morphological scale, to request designs changing the categories previously studied. Lastly, students are asked to propose a graphic urban code at the typological scale.



Manuel de Solá Morales, Joan Busquets, Laboratori d'Urbanisme de Barcelona (LUB), Daniel Zarza.



**TRACK 13: ETHICS & JUSTICE IN PLANNING:
PLANNING FOR SOCIAL AND SPATIAL JUSTICE - 2, ROOM 136, JULY 12 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: CLAUDIA BASTA**

Ambitious nature protection policy under threat

Marloes van der Weide¹, Willem Buunk¹, Tjirk van der Ziel²

¹Windesheim University of Applied Science, Netherlands, ²Ede Christian University for Applied Sciences, Netherlands

lmc.vander.weide@windesheim.nl

In the nineties of the last century the Dutch were applauded for their innovative concept for nature protection. Their policy concept for an ecological network of protected nature areas was considered an innovative approach to nature conservation policy that promotes the protection of existing key ecological resources as well as the creation of new nature areas. In recent years however this ambitious Dutch program proved too vulnerable. The creation of new nature areas is not on track and central government recently decided to lower policy ambitions and to cut budgets. Several regional governments responded by temporarily discontinuing the realization of the program in order to redefine policy aims. They now face a challenge of converting the over ambitious and vulnerable program into a long-lasting and affordable program for nature protection. This paper explores the vulnerability of the Dutch program for nature protection by comparing its main policy aims to the variety of views on nature. The analysis draws on value oriented research which resulted in an overview of 22 values, underpinning the different views on nature. These values are grouped into six sets of values, using the Moral Foundations Theory by Jonathan Haidt. The analysis shows the dominant views in the Dutch nature protection program, as well as the type of views and underlying values that appear to be overlooked. The forgotten values provide an explanation for the vulnerability of the current program and the challenge regional governments and spatial planners face. Using the analysis and additional examples, a number of insights and strategies are formulated, that stress the importance of developing a nature protection program in which a broader variety of values is represented. This is particularly relevant to the proper management of newly created protected nature areas, as a long-lasting and affordable nature policy relies on the commitment of local communities.

Buunk, W.W., van der Weide, L.M.C. en van der Ziel, T. forthcoming, Landschap, Streekidentiteit en Waarden. Windesheimreeks Kennis en Onderzoek, Zwolle: Hogeschool Windesheim Buunk, W.W. en van der Weide, L.M.C., 2012, *Het politieke landschap van de ruimtelijke ordening en gebiedsontwikkeling, Windeheimreeks Kennis en Onderzoek (43) Zwolle: Hogeschool Windesheim* Haidt, J. & S. Kesebir 2010, *Morality*, in: D. Gilbert, G. Lindzey, *Handbook of social psychology*. Hoboken (NJ): Wiley, pp. 797-832 Haidt, J. 2012 *The righteous mind. Why good people are divided by politics and religion* New York: Pantheon

Urban informality and democratisation in Sao Paulo: a sinuous road to citizenship

Roberto Rocco¹, Jan Ballegooijen²

¹Delft University of Technology, Netherlands, ²CRIMSON Rotterdam, Netherlands

r.c.rocco@tudelft.nl

There has been a renewed interest in informal urbanization among urban thinkers in the last decades. In their contributions to the discourse on urban informality, we often find an overvaluation of informality's positive aspects. The underlying argument is that governments and planners should 'learn' from informal settlements in the global south, as informal settlements represent a more authentic, 'honest' and politically desirable form of urban development. Other authors identify intrinsic formal qualities that should be emulated. In this text we challenge these viewpoints with an account of the political history of São Paulo's informal periphery and its struggle for rights and democratization. The hypothesis we explore is that the informal urbanization of the



peripheries of São Paulo is closely tied to a plea for rights and the emancipation of the working classes during the second half of the twentieth century in Brazil. Informal urbanisation, in this framework, is not a solution for housing shortage, but a necessary step taken by the oppressed in their struggle to be included in formal structures of citizenship.

Caldeira, T. & Holston, J. (2005) State and urban space in Brazil: From Modernist Planning to Democratic Interventions. In: ONG, A. & COLLIER, S. J. (eds.) Ethics. London: Blackwell. Caldeira, T. (2000) City of walls : crime, segregation, and citizenship in Sao Paulo, Berkeley, University of California Press. Fernandes, E. (2011) Regularization of Informal Settlements in Latin America. In: POLICY, L. I. O. L. (ed.) Policy Focus Report. Cambridge, MA: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy. Harvey, D. (2008) The Right to the City. New Left Review. New Left Review. Holston, J. (2008) Insurgent Citizenship: Disjunctions of Democracy and Modernity in Brazil, Princeton, Princeton University Press.

Territoriality planning: The role of planning in controlling land and demography in Israel

Yosef Jabareen

Technion, Israel

jabareen@technion.ac.il

This paper conceptualizes planning for territoriality as a planning approach, which serves territoriality in its utilizing spaces for social control, classification, inclusion and exclusion of ethnic groups and minorities. Planning for territoriality can be a distorting instrument, an ideological mask for the interests of dominant groups, and it represents the tyranny of majority, and the dark side of democracy. Truly, Anderson (2010) suggests that democracy, sovereignty, ethnicity and nationalism are a package that is tightly wrapped up in territoriality. Israel has possessed territoriality since its establishment, despite its own astonishing territorial achievements. The results of these territorial policies, within the Israeli borders of 1948, resulted in: overwhelming control of 93% of land in the country, which became publicly owned; the establishment of approximately 1,100 settlements for Jews within Israel; the prevention of Palestinian refugees from returning to their homes; the destruction of approximately 400 Palestinian cities and villages; and the confiscation of the vast majority of land owned by Palestinian citizens of Israel. This paper assumes that Israel has consistently applied various concepts of territoriality planning to accomplish geopolitical ends and to achieve overwhelming, tight control of territories within its 1948 national borders and beyond. Therefore, this paper investigates the multifaceted concepts of territoriality through the lenses of planning, which Israel has applied to achieve its territorial results or its 'territorial fabric'. This paper identifies the major concepts that underpin the territorial project of Israel. The framework is constructed around eight main interrelated concepts. This territoriality utilizes control of human and material resources, mainly coercive power over the demography, territory, economy, and environment of an area to serve territoriality and the territorially obsessive project. It is ethnically exclusionary and violent and uses military force to serve its agenda and obsessive nature.

1. Anderson, J. 2010. *Democracy, Territoriality and Ethno-National Conflict: A Framework for Studying Ethno-Nationally Divided Cities. Part II. Divided Cities/Contested States. Working Paper No. 18, 2010.* 2. Jabareen, Yosef, 2010. "The Politics of State Planning to achieve Geopolitical ends: the case of the recent Master Plan for Jerusalem". *International Development Planning Review*, Vol. 32 (1): 27-43. 3. Yiftachel, O. 2006. *Ethnocracy: Land and Identity Politics in Israel/Palestine. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.*



Shopping malls and the peculiar neoliberal trends of Southern European cities: post-metropolitan challenges for urban planning policy

Simone Tulumello¹, Marco Picone²

¹Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal, ²Università degli Studi di Palermo, Italy

simone.tulumello@gmail.com

The paper uses shopping malls as objects of study with the aim to better understand some dimensions of contemporary neoliberal trends for Western cities undergoing processes of post-metropolisation within the context of the European economic crisis. A literature review is set out in order to address the challenges for urban governance that stem from the social and spatial success of shopping malls. Then some common features of Southern European urban territories are summed up. A comparative study about the emergence of the shopping mall era in Lisbon and Palermo shows peculiar patterns in relationship to global urban transformations. The evidences are used in order to suggest the need of further analyses on two grounds: multi-scalar levels of spatial governance in Southern Europe; critical assessments of uneven development patterns as a way to make sense of the causes, and effects, of the Southern European crisis.

BARATA-SALGUEIRO T., ERKIP F. (2013) "Retail planning and urban resilience – An introduction to the special issue". *Cities* 36: 107-111. DAVIS, M. (1990/2006) *City of Quartz. Excavating the Future in Los Angeles* (London: Verso). JACKSON K.T. (1996) "All the World's a Mall: Reflections on the Social and Economic Consequences of the American Shopping Center". *The American Historical Review* 101(4): 1111-1121. ORILLARD C. (2008) "Between Shopping Malls and Agoras: A French History of 'Protected Public Spaces'". In *Heterotopia and the City. Public Space in a Postcivil Society*, edited by M. Dehaene and L. De Cauter (Abingdon: Routledge), pp. 116-136. SOJA E. (2000). *Postmetropolis. Critical Studies of Cities and Regions* (Oxford: Blackwell).



**TRACK 16: PLANNING METHODOLOGY & PLANNING PROCESS:
METHODOLOGIES IN MOTION B, ROOM 109, JULY 12 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: REINDER RUTGERS**

Serious gaming as a tool to communicate planning support systems: the case of resource potential mapping in airport regions

Ellen van Bueren¹, Michel van Wijk¹, Marco te Brömmelstroet²

¹Delft University of Technology, Netherlands, ²University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

e.m.vanbueren@tudelft.nl

Due to the growth of both cities and airports, regional planning issues increasingly become important (Freestone, 2009). The planning of airport regions takes place in changing coalitions of actors, addressing issues by ad hoc, loosely institutionalised arrangements (Van Buuren et al., 2012). Also in the Amsterdam-Schiphol region governance structures have been established to manage planning issues from the 1980's onwards (Kasarda and Lindsay, 2011, RLI, 2013). By 2013, some of them are being reconsidered by stakeholders (Van Wijk, Van Bueren and Te Brömmelstroet, forthcoming). In their search for new governance arrangements, stakeholders seem to favour arrangements that are similar to the ones that were no longer considered appropriate (ibid.), indicating that perhaps not the temporary governance arrangements themselves, but rather the approach of establishing such arrangements has more strongly institutionalised than acknowledged. This makes it difficult for novel approaches, that often make use of other types of planning support information, to enter the agenda. In the case of the Amsterdam airport region, interviews with stakeholders showed that they do not easily recognize the relevance of a potential new planning support system based on resource planning. 'Resource potential maps' are based on an analysis of resource flows such as energy, water, and materials in a particular area, and of the opportunities to minimize these flows and replace non-renewable parts by renewable ones, resulting in the identification of planning opportunities to improve sustainable resource use in that area (Geldermans et al., forthcoming). In a serious, interactive game, stakeholders learn about these maps and experience how they can support them to explore, design and possibly try new governance arrangements for a more sustainable airport regions. With questionnaires before and after the game, the expected and experienced learning effects have been measured. The game is part of the NWO/Nicis sponsored Better Airport Regions project.

Freestone, R. (2009). Planning, Sustainability and Airport-Led Urban Development. International Planning Studies, 14(2), 161-176. Kasarda, J. D., & Lindsay, G. (2011). Aerotropolis: the way we'll live next. Macmillan. RLI (Raad voor de Leefomgeving en Infrastructuur) (2013). Pulling together. Governance in the Schiphol/Amsterdam metropolitan region. RLI, The Hague. Van Buuren, A., Boons, F., & Teisman, G. (2012). Collaborative problem solving in a complex governance system: Amsterdam airport Schiphol and the challenge to break path dependency. Systems Research and Behavioral Science, 29(2), 116-130. Geldermans, B., Wandl, A., & Van den Dobbelaar, A., Mapping and managing essential resource flows in airport regions: the case of Amsterdam Airport Schiphol. Smart and Sustainable Built Environment. Submitted October 2013.

Social media data in tourism planning: Analysing tourists' satisfaction in space and time.

Roberta Floris, Michele Campagna

Università degli Studi di Cagliari, Italy

roberta.floris@unica.it

Social media are playing an increasingly important role as information resource in tourism both for customers (i.e the tourists), who gather trustworthy information from peers supporting the choice of destinations and services, and for businesses, which may use the same information for improving their product supply. According



to Benitez et Al. (2007) tourists are an important target audience for spatial planning. Likewise, sustainable tourism should be strongly rooted and integrated in spatial planning and development process of destinations. However, information related to tourists' perceptions and opinion often is not properly analysed by planners. The success of a tourist destination depends mainly of factors related to both the location and the services that the local industry may offer (Crouch et Al., 2004). Therefore, understanding the user satisfaction to this respect may offer valuable information in tourism planning both at the regional and local levels. In the light of the above premises, the goal of the study presented in this poster is to propose an integrated approach to investigate the relationships among tourists' satisfaction, destination resources and tourism industry for supporting design and decision-making in regional tourism planning. The methodology developed in the study includes data collection from popular tourism social media platforms (i.e. booking.com and tripadvisor.com), and their integration with territorial and tourism data. Spatial and statistical analysis techniques are then applied to elicit insights on success factors from tourists perceptions which may be used as planning support. The case study and the analyses presented in the poster aim at demonstrating the value of social media data and computational social science (Lazer et Al., 2009) original techniques in spatial planning.

Crouch G, Perdue R, Timmermans H, Uysal M, Consumer Psychology of Tourism. In: "Hospitality and Leisure", Vol 3, CABI Publishing. London, 2004. Lazer, D., Pentland, A., Adamic, L., Aral, S., Barabasi, A.-L., Brewer, D., Christakis, N., Contractor, N., Fowler, J., Gutmann, M., Jebara, T., King, G., Macy, M., Roy, D., Van Alstyne, M. "Computational Social Science", In: Science, Vol 323, pp 721–723, 2009

Functional and Social Area Analysis (FSA) – A planning tool to analyse the quality and potential of Public Open Spaces

Doris Damanovic¹, Florian Reinwald¹, Sonja Gruber²

¹University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna (Boku), Austria, ²Office for Social Research & Anthropology, Austria

doris.damyanovic@boku.ac.at

In the City of Vienna an increased use of public spaces is visible in the last years. The Vienna Urban Planning Department developed the planning methodology 'Functional and Social Area Analysis' as a tool set to analyse public spaces at the very beginning of a planning process. In a joint process with academics and practitioners from a wide range of different planning and social science-related disciplines this instrument was developed (Damyanovic et al. 2012). This tool-set is intended to support quality assurance in the planning and design of public open spaces. The aim is to enable all user groups to a 'just' access to public spaces due to the incorporation of the needs and requirements of different user groups in the planning of a project. The basis for the analysis is the application of the theoretical concept of "social space" (Loew, 2001; Bourdieu 1991) into planning science and practice. The instrument of functional and social area analysis sets out the methodical and process-related requirements for the incorporation of the view of the users in the planning process but also a mapping of the physical as well as the social spaces of different user groups, The methodical approach is based on the combination of various research perspectives, (survey) methods, theories and data from planning and social sciences, which are systematically applied and combined for the purpose of the issues in question (Flick, 2011). The paper discusses the benefits and challenges of this "triangulation" of various research perspectives and methods in the analysis of public open spaces. To implement a combination of quantitative and qualitative data with spatial aspects and social functions in a planning process is a challenge. Therefore the paper introduces how this planning methodology can be integrated in an urban planning or development process.

Bourdieu, P. (1991): Physischer, sozialer und angeeigneter physischer Raum. In Martin Wentz (Hrsg.): Stadträume. Die Zukunft des Städtischen. Campus, Frankfurt a. M./New York Damyanovic, D., Reinwald, F., Gruber S., Weikmann, A. 2012. Raum erfassen – Überblick und Wegweiser zu Funktions- und



Sozialraumanalysen für den öffentlichen Raum, Magistratabteilung 18, Stadt Wien (eds.). [Capturing space – an overview and guide to the analysis of the functional and social areas of public open spaces, Department 18, City of Vienna (eds.)]. Vienna: self-published. Flick, U. 2011: Triangulation. An Introduction. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag

Reality in its context and actors in their "boxes" : Boundaries to experiential learning and experimentation in planning practice research methods

Leonie Janssen-Jansen¹, Wendy Jonkers-Tan²

¹University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, ²Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Netherlands

l.b.janssen-jansen@uva.nl

The need for more evidence-based planning has stimulated research into learning and institutional innovation through processes of policy transfer. Yet, innovations in methodology to research these processes are lacking. Nevertheless, some scholars delve into the world of action research, design science and gaming to address this methodological gap. Methods used includes the involvement of intended users via direct experience using expert groups in a pseudo laboratory setting in the form of quasi-experiments to mimic the real world policy context. Although these innovations in methodology are commendable, it is doubtful if this laboratory-variant of action research could address the need for (the transfer of) evidence-based policy. Policy-informed evidence colored by individual opinions and pre-existing knowledge gaps dominating is a possible risk. In addition, the long period required to implement new planning practices complicates learning via experience, hampering the results of such experiments without real interventions. This paper elaborates on the limitations of action research and experiential learning in planning science and practice by building on existing literature of action research and policy learning and experiences with focus groups in previous research projects. Improvements for utilization of these innovative methods in relation to policy implementation are suggested with some concluding remarks.

J. Grin & A. Loeber (2007). 'Theories of Policy Learning: Agency, Structure and Change', chapter 15 (p. 201-219) in: Frank Fischer, Gerald J. Miller, Mara S. Sidney (eds.), Handbook of Public Policy Analysis. Theory, Politics, and Methods. CRCPress-Taylor & Francis Group. T. Straatemeier, L. Bertolini, M. te Brömmelstroet & P. Hoetjes (2010). An experiential approach to research in planning. Environment & Planning B : Planning & Design, 37(4), 578-591. W.W.Y.G.Z. Tan (2013). Pursuing transit-oriented development: Implementation through institutional change, learning and innovation. Amsterdam: Universiteit van Amsterdam.



**TRACK 17: RURAL & REGIONAL PLANNING:
GOVERNANCE RESCALING 2, ROOM C, JULY 12 2014, 11.00-12.30
SESSION CHAIR: PABLO ELINBAUM**

Reconsidering urban: a new meaning for rural areas?

Paulo Silva, Carla Gonçalves

University of Aveiro, Portugal

paulosilva@ua.pt

First generation of land use plans in Portugal took place in the 1990's under a context of economic and demographic growth. They proposed generous urban perimeters without a focus on programming its implementation. The change of demographic but also economical conditions increased the gap between planned and really urbanized areas. The result was in some cases disastrous: non-consolidated urban spaces in the middle of former rural landscapes and the claim for new infrastructures, which maintenance are neither possible to assure by local authorities, residents or other users. The new legal framework in which land use plans are being revised in Portugal is about to interrupt the vicious cycle of construction / infrastructure / urbanization, that was the rule between the 1970's and the 1990's. For the first time, the urban condition is also associated with other values. Our aim is to focus on the spaces formerly classified as urban, that under these new rules will be integrated in rural spaces. Considering that rural areas are composed by spaces with intrinsic characteristics, how can we integrate this diversity of areas without turning the rural spaces into a repository of areas that don't fit the urban condition? We will look, for that matter, into examples in the metropolitan region of Lisbon, where a reasonable amount of former urban areas are about to "move back" to its original rural condition, to discuss and set an agenda for the main critical issues that arise from this new "status quo" in terms of rural and regional planning.

CARVALHO, Jorge, D'ABREU, & Alexandre (COORD.), A Ocupação Dispersa no Quadro dos PROT e dos PDM, Lisboa, DGOTDU, 2011 FONT, António (ed.), L'explosió de la Ciutat, Barcelona, Colegio de Arquitectos de Cataluña e Forum Universal de las Culturas de Barcelona, 2004 PORTAS, Nuno, DOMINGUES, Álvaro, & CABRAL, João, Políticas Urbanas II, Lisboa, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, 2011 SILVA, Paulo, Área Metropolitana de Lisboa: descontinuidades, desenho e planeamento. Aveiro: Universidade de Aveiro (PhD thesis in environmental applied sciences), 2010

Twisted Thorbecke (Or How Old Rivalries Between The 'Big Cities', The Provinces And The State Within The Randstad Can Compromise Policy Innovation, Seen From The Perspective Of A Regional, Railway-Based Transport Scheme)

M.N Casabella

Free University Brussels, Belgium

ncasabel@vub.ac.be

The nested model that allowed Thorbecke (1848) to lay the ground for the administrative organization in municipal, provincial and national scales does no longer seem relevant to contemporary spatial processes. Scale seems rather to proliferate and get entangled in different temporalities as well as spatialities (Jessop, 1998). To devise jointly those different scales seems far from evident both conceptually and as regards political-administrative arbitration. Further, as the means to gear spatial transformation are not fully seized by those who would benefit from them, aberrant effects are likely to appear. This aspect is particularly pertinent in transit infrastructure projects, as the scale at which networks are owned and/or managed rarely corresponds to the territorial boundaries within which their structuring effects are felt. Here, we will review the repeated efforts of South-Holland Province to emancipate from the national-local dominance in the Randstad context, starting



with its first regional spatial vision (1994), strongly axed on regional transit, but that failed because of the lack of explicit support from the big cities. It was not until the creation of the Southwing Administrative Platform in 2003 that the Province enjoyed an entente cordiale. This support bore its fruits in the form of the Stedenbaan (the City Line), an ambitious transit oriented development scheme that has been recently compromised by the big cities of The Hague and Rotterdam.

B. JESSOP (1998) "The rise of governance and the risks of failure: the case of economic development", International Social Science Journal, 155, pp. 29-46. H. REIGNER, F. HERNANDEZ (2007) "Les projets des agglomérations en matière de transport : représentations, projets, conflits et stratégie de 'détournement' des réseaux", FLUX, 69, pp. 21-34.

Future scenarios of centrality and territorialization of the port of a Coruña. Toward the co-evolution of port planning and spatial planning

Gael Sánchez Rivas

Regional Research Lab - School of Civil Engineers - University of A Coruña, Spain

gaelsr@gmail.com

In late 2013, the Port of A Coruña reaches a dimensional and spatial threshold jump due to the operativeness of the Outer Harbour, which is expected to be the key for the economic and spatial development of the city. Different needs, interests, and future visions of the Port and the City of A Coruña involve the generation of a series of conflicts and tensions between Port Planning and Spatial Planning. However, the last drawn up documents of Spatial Planning don't reflect these conflicts and show how much of the hopes of urban and economic development trust on the impact directly generated by the Outer Harbour. So, future scenarios for industrial and logistics development made by the Port Planning are collected without critics by the Spatial Planning. Thus, the Port of A Coruña has become the main actor in pointing out urban policies and economic growth. No doubt, the future of A Coruña Metropolitan Area has to be linked widely to the development of the Port. However, it must not mean that this infrastructure affects unilaterally and significantly the policies of spatial order and economic growth, being a necessity to seek a relational and coevolutionary approach between both, Port and city.

Port Authority A Coruña, 2010. "The Outer Port of A Coruña: a transversal vision". Theo E. Notteboom & Jean-Paul Rodrigue (2005) Port regionalization: towards a new phase in port development, Maritime Policy & Management: The flagship journal of international shipping and port research, 32:3, 297-313 Busquets, J. 2009. "A Coruña Masterplan". Concello de A Coruña Busquets, J. 2008. "A Maritime city in the Port". Concello de A Coruña Xunta de Galicia, 2011. "Directrices de Ordenación del Territorio de Galicia"

Flemish Diamond or ABC axis? The spatial structure of the Belgian metropolitan area

Michiel van Meeteren, Kobe Boussauw, Ben Derudder, Frank Witlox

Ghent University, Belgium

michiel.vanmeeteren@ugent.be

This paper traces the evolution of the Belgian Urban System according to Phelps and Ozawa's (2003) historical taxonomy of agglomeration economy regimes and poses the question whether a new regime of agglomeration economies based on 'metropolitanization' can be observed in Belgium. The Belgian state has federalized into three regions and different spatial perspectives on the central metropolitan area cross-cut the borders of the regions in different ways. Is the contemporary metropolitan core of Belgium more akin to the 'Flemish Diamond' in which the Brussels capital region is the southernmost node? Or is a 'Central Belgian Metropolis' reminiscent of the historical ABC axis a more adequate description? We examine the spatial integration of the core of the



Belgian labor market with the connectivity field method using a 2010 nationwide travel-to-work dataset. Inferences are drawn on the degree of integration of labor market interdependencies between various parts of the Belgian urban system. Results indicate an area that is more trans-regional than the Flemish diamond yet more polycentric than an extension of Brussels, pointing to renewed economic centralization tendencies on the supraregional level.

Van Oort, F. G., Burger, M. J., & Raspe, O. (2010). On the Economic Foundation of the Urban Network Paradigm: Spatial Integration, Functional Integration and Economic Complementarities within the Dutch Randstad. Urban Studies, 47(4), 725. Burger, M. J., & Meijers, E. J. (2012). Form Follows Function? Linking Morphological and Functional Polycentricity. Urban Studies, 49(5), 1127–1149. Vasanen, A. (2012). Functional Polycentricity: Examining Metropolitan Spatial Structure through the Connectivity of Urban Sub-centres. Urban Studies, 49(16), 3627–3644. Van Criekingen, M., Cornut, P., & Luyten, S. (2007). Brussels: polycentricity as “images on the map,” not in reality. In N. Cattán (Ed.), Cities and networks in Europe. A critical approach of polycentrism (pp. 105–112). Paris: John Libbey Eurotext. Vandermortten, C. (1998). Dynamiques spatiales de l’industrialisation et devenir de la Belgique. Le Mouvement Social, (185), 75–100



**TRACK 1: URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC REALM:
PUBLICS AND PUBLIC SPACE, ROOM 111, JULY 12 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: MINA DI MARINO**

TOD Design in the Netherlands

Dorina Pojani, Dominic Stead

Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

d.pojani@tudelft.nl

Plans and designs for Transit Oriented Development (TOD) exhibit a great amount of diversity, particularly across different continents. Not only do the architectural styles and construction arrangements differ from one place to another, various elements of urban form (e.g. density and height of development, amount and type of public space) also often exhibit substantial variation. This may reflect differences in preferences for TOD designs among practitioners seeking to promote TOD. This paper reports the results of expert workshops in which the attractiveness of TOD designs in the Netherlands was tested in various ways. The methodology was inspired by prior work by Forsyth et al (2010). The goal of the workshops was to identify the type of design principles that are favored in the Netherlands and to try to explain the underlying reasons for these preferences. Participating experts included local, provincial, and national government officials, transit company representatives, architects, and independent TOD consultants. They completed evaluation tasks concerning: (1) the design quality of TOD projects at station areas in three Dutch cities - Zaandam, Delft, and Arnhem; (2) the design quality of selected TOD projects in other countries based on ground level and aerial photographs; and (3) the urban morphology of four hypothetical TOD projects, based on architectural models. The participants were also asked to formulate, discuss, and refine a vision or prototype of TOD design specific to the Dutch context, based on the criteria identified in the earlier workshop stages. The workshops provided a rich vocabulary for describing and assessing various TOD types and captured a broad and multi-faceted view of TOD environments.

Forsyth, Ann, Justin Jacobson, and Katie Thering. 2010. "Six Assessments of the Same Places: Comparing Views of Urban Design." Journal of Urban Design 15 (1): 21-48, DOI: 10.1080/13574800903429274

Changing space organisation of shopping malls and Public's response to this change

Nazlı Songülen

Middle East Technical University, Turkey

nsonqulen@gmail.com

Shopping Malls, a media used by the public authorities to transform urban spaces after mid 1990s, has been largely criticized regarding their transformative impact on the perception of publicness and public realm in the Turkish Case. Having an interior configuration reflecting Panopticon Model, shopping malls proposes a fully-closed and totally controlled area. However, as a result of the competition among diverse malls, recently, a metamorphosis process began to be experienced in some of the existing malls. Space organisation of the surveyed, totally-controlled and closed malls has begun to be opened to exterior, attempting to imitate what city offers, streets and squares where the total control over space has loosen and the sense of publicness has changed relatively. However, public's response against this process and the changing sense of publicness still remains unclear, especially following Gezi Park incident, where a rupture has been occurred in the public's response against malls. At this regard, the objective of this study is firstly, to analyse the metamorphosis of space organisation of Shopping Malls and secondly, to comprehend public's response and preferences about this process. Hence, the study focuses on Ankara, as a critical example with 37 shopping malls. The case study will be conducted for three shopping malls; Panora, Armada and Arcadium. After analysing physical metamorphosis process, the conducted questionnaires will reveal public's response to this change, and to the



changing publicness in malls; a fully controlled or more open realm attempting to provide an interface with the city. In the light of these findings, this study will provide insights about public's opinion regarding the relation between the publicness and the experienced metamorphosis of shopping malls. Such an understanding might play a key role to satisfy the question whether the changing space organisation of shopping malls achieves a new publicness.

Brunon-Ernst, A. (Eds.) (2012). Beyond Foucault : New Perspectives on Bentham's Panopticon. Farnham ; Burlington, VT : Ashgate. Koskela, H. (2003). 'Cam Era'- the contemporary urban Panopticon. Surveillance & Society 1(3): 292-313. Retrieved from [http://www.surveillance-and-society.org/articles1\(3\)/camera.pdf](http://www.surveillance-and-society.org/articles1(3)/camera.pdf) Woo, R., TenHoor, M & Rich, D. (2010). Street Value: Shopping, Planning and Politics at Fulton Mall. New York: Princeton Architectural Press

Jane Jacobs and paved plazas: encounters between Western and Chinese contemporary understandings of public space

Jessica Sewell

Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China

jessica.sewell@xjtlu.edu.cn

As urban scholars, planners, and designers, the question of public space and what makes it public is inevitably central to our work, whether we explicitly see it as a question or not. Steeped in a western tradition, our ideas of the public grow out of Simmel, Wirth, Habermas, Whyte, and Jacobs. We consider public space as both publicly accessible and potentially enrolled in the project of the constitution of a public in the political sense. Chinese students have complicated my understanding of public space and made me revisit many of my assumptions. These questions come into focus around Jane Jacobs' *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. For upper-middle-class Chinese students, Jacobs' call for messy mixture is hard to reconcile with their experience of privatized enclave life and their desire for neat and orderly public space, epitomized by perfectly swept paved empty plazas. This paper explores the encounter between a liberal western ideal of public space as an expression of the public sphere and a Chinese model of public space as a projection of a collective image of modernity and upper-middle class politeness.

Jane Jacobs. The Death and Life of Great American Cities. New York: Random House, 1961 *Setha Low and Neil Smith, eds. The Politics of Public Space. New York: Routledge, 2005.* *John Parkinson, Democracy and Public Space: The Physical Sites of Democratic Performance. London: Oxford University Press: 2012.* *Wu Hong, Remaking Beijing: Tiananmen Square and the Creation of Political Space. Chicago: University of Chicago, 2005.*

The Square, From control to co evolution of a space

Anisa Qorri

Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Tirana, Albania, Albania

gorri.anisa@yahoo.com

From the '90 till the present time, the square has been the most significant public space in the Albanian cities, a place where the flows intersect, influencing and being influenced by the most relevant social and political transformations. The theme of the Square, has struggled in the perplexity between compromises that it must fulfill: on one hand the will of the political order that demands to mark his era of rule, in attempting to gain eternity and on the other, endeavor to preserve the identity of its origin, from the people and for the people. Many city squares in Albania have been reconstructed, remodeled, privatized and commercialized. Their space has been divided and organized to support consumption rather than other forms of public life. These processes have changed not only the appearance of the city, but also the life that flows on them. The research is interesting



because of the originality of the factors that are interwoven within the Albanian Square. In no other European country has coexist at the same time three different religions, four types of totalitarian regimes, each one with various original architecture features. From the Italian fascism to the Russian influence till the Albanian dictatorial regime, each one with strong architectural expressions. In the center, the heart of a city, the Square of the symbols of these epochal culminations, threatened by the recent development. The paper gives outlines and analytic approach of how political changes have impact the morphological feature of the square and how the perception of the social life has differ with them. It shows how the political control on the public space is associated with changes of the social cultural behavior in relation to the square. Development of a small society is not the result of pure emancipation of his simple cultural improvement but stronger social rules are imposed by implementing their social models, which not always are locally acquired. The main Albanian square has many under layered features which should deeply evaluated before any further intervention on it, one of them is its incredible humanism and democratic way within which coexist different religions and political ideologies.

E.Canniffe, 2008, The Politics of the Piazza A.Boggiano, 1992, La Centralita Urbana, La progretazione di un luogo centrale e urbano. D.Calabi, 2004, The Market and the city, Square, street and architecture in early modern Europe.



**TRACK 4: COMPLEXITY & PLANNING THEORY:
THEORIZING CO-EVOLUTION, ROOM A, JULY 12 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: WARD RAUWS**

Bionomic urbanism: Linking evolution and planning

Stephen Marshall

UCL (University College London), United Kingdom

s.marshall@ucl.ac.uk

Planning is increasingly concerned with a new wave of concepts from the world of science – adaptation, (self) organisation, emergence and (co) evolution. Yet, it is not always clear what these concepts mean. Hence there is a need to explore new ways of articulating such concepts. One possible way is through developing a specific symbolic articulation, that aims to be robustly and precisely capture how these concepts relate to each other and the built environment. This treatment aims to help pin down this increasingly important conceptual territory in a way that could be useful not only for planning academics but also practitioners and others. The paper presents exploratory work exploring the potential for such a symbolic articulation, applied to concepts such as emergence, adaptation and (co)evolution.

Batty, M. (2005) Cities and Complexity. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press. De Roo, G., Hillier, J. and van Wezemael, J. (eds) (2012) Complexity and Planning. Systems, Assemblages and Simulations. Farnham: Ashgate. Marshall, S. (2009) Cities, Design and Evolution. Abingdon: Routledge. Portugali, J., Meyer, H., Stolk, E. and Tan, E. (eds) Complexity Theories of Cities Have Come of Age. An Overview with Implications to Urban Planning and Design. Berlin Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag.

Co-evolution in spatial planning at the metropolitan scale

Dilek Unalan

Bogazici University, Turkey

unalan@boun.edu.tr

Nowadays, planners have to deal with environments which consist of continuous change, discontinuous and non-linear evolving processes rather than environments which are created simply by planners' rationality. The current theoretical debates in planning that have pervasively been neo-positivistic and communicative as yet are about how to bridge various disciplines to grasp complex human interactions with the physical environment. Complexity, complexity thinking and complex systems are elements of ongoing discussions that might shed an alternative light on interactions between social and physical systems (De Roo and Silva, 2010). There is a growing body of works that aim to integrate the features of complex systems such as adaptation, self-organization, co-evolution, and transition into spatial planning. This paper focuses on one of the most prominent features of complex systems, co-evolution which is defined in biology as 'the simultaneous development of adaptations in two or more populations, species or other categories that interact so closely that each is a strong selective force on the other' (Raven and Johnson, 1986). In social sciences, the concept of co-evolution has been used to describe the relationship between human society and natural systems and pointed out that the relationship can be either mutualistic or hostile (Cairns, 2007). The co-evolutionary perspective is a new perspective for dealing with the complexities of spatial planning. There is lack of models linking co-evolution concept to planning. There are also weaknesses associated with the existing models in term of theoretical clarity and empirical relevance. In this paper, it is aimed to explore the potential benefits that can result from the integration of co-evolution into planning. To do so, the paper develops a co-evolutionary framework that explains how co-evolutionary perspective can be helpful to deal with the complexities of spatial planning at the metropolitan scale. It then provides empirical and experimental examples from the metropolitan area of Istanbul for the framework.



De Roo, G. And Silva, E.A. (Eds) (2010) *A Planner's Encounter with Complexity*. Ashgate:Surrey. Raven, P.H. and Johnson, G.B.(1986) *Biology*. St. Louis, MO: Times Mirror/Mosby College Publishing:1986. Cairns, J. (2007) *Sustainable co-evolution*. *International Journal of Sustainable Development&World Ecology*, 14:103-108.

Post-contingency, considering complexity as a matter of choice

Christian Zuidema

University of Groningen, Netherlands

c.zuidema@rug.nl

Associating concepts derived from theories on complexity with planning theory and practice is strengthening planners' understanding of spatial phenomena and their constantly changing nature. Implicit in developing this understanding is a philosophical realist perspective, expressing the assumption that planners are to identify characteristics of the world they aim to intervene in that urge them to act differently. This paper, however, argues that interpreting, understanding and valuing complexity is also, by and large, a socially mediated matter of choice. This urges planners to understand that using insights from complexity sciences should not be conflated with the idea that 'all is complex'. Instead, we can draw from the contingent logic implicit in planning thought that different circumstances beg for different planning approaches and organizational layouts. Early contingency perspectives already showed it makes sense to differentiate between planning situations based on their differing degrees of 'uncertainty' or 'complexity'. Often, these perspectives also stayed close to a realist position, suggesting that different circumstances directly inspire choices between various planning approaches. The emergence of relativist thinking, however, made planners aware that this process of differentiating and choosing is argumentative, where the choice remains to classify and value a situation differently. Therefore, this paper uses a post-contingency perspective rather than a contingency perspective, embracing the idea that identifying and understanding contingent relations between various planning situations and the choices made in response to them is also a socially mediated process of 'sense making'. Supported by empirical work on decentralization in the realm of environmental planning, this paper elaborates on using a post-contingency perspective to help us understand how planners can respond to conditions of complexity. It shows complexity as a concept helping us differentiate between planning situations and develop arguments for choosing between various planning approaches. It also shows that traditional planning approaches focussed on control are neither outdated nor irrelevant. They remain important to cope with less complex issues and are fundamental in setting conditions that enable and support us in coping with more complex planning issues while regaining a degree of control.

Zuidema, C. (2014, accepted with revision) *Why Contingency Theory Still Matters; Towards a Post-Contingency Approach to Renewing Environmental Policy*, Ashgate, Farnham – Surrey. Portugali, J. (2012) *Complexity theories of Cities: First, Second or third Culture of planning?* in: Roo, G. de, J. Hillier & J. Van Wezemaal (eds) *Planning & Complexity: Systems, Assemblages and Simulations*, Ashgate, Farnham (UK). Christensen, K.S. (1985) *Coping with Uncertainty in Planning*, in: *Journal of the American Planning Association*, Vol. 51, No. 1, pp 63-73. De Roo, G. (2012) *Spatial planning, Complexity and a World 'out of equilibrium': outline of a non-linear approach to planning*, in: Roo, G. de, J. Hillier & J. Van Wezemaal (eds) *Planning & Complexity: Systems, Assemblages and Simulations*, Ashgate, Farnham (UK). Gresov, C., R. Drazin (1997) *Functional Equivalence in Organization Design*, in: *The Academy of Management Review*, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 403-428.



**TRACK 5 I: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
URBAN REGENERATION 1, ROOM B, JULY 12 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: JIA-YU ZENG**

Can urban regeneration agency really facilitate urban regeneration? -A Study of Establishing a Dedicated Agency on Urban Regeneration in Taiwan

Jia-Yu Zeng, Tzu-Yuan Chao

National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

tzengjiayu717@hotmail.com

The Urban Renewal Act was promulgated in 1998 in Taiwan and the promotion of urban regeneration has accelerated since. In the recent year, instead of being the major developer, the government shifted its focus on encouraging private sector with incentives such as reward of floor area. The consequences are most 'successful' urban regeneration projects are market-driven and profit-seeking oriented delivered by private developers at the minimum scale of one street block in order to achieve the highest financial efficiency. Accordingly, the ultimate purpose of urban regeneration that benefits public interests at large is unable to fulfill. In Taiwan, many studies indicate Urban Regeneration Company (URC) might be one of the solutions. Previous three attempts to establish URC with function to be a developer in Taipei metropolitan were thwarted by insufficient regulations and doubts. The mechanism faced certain doubts by the commentators, such as competing profits with the private sector; how can such company pursue public interests if it functions as a for-profit organization; lack of monitoring system to ensure the URC functioning as expected. Therefore, with the lack of support, the attempts for URC were failed and the disappointment remains. This research intends to explore the necessity and feasibility of URC by reviewing existing literature and past experience. Also, case study between England, Japan and Taiwan in policy, system, and legal aspects will be undertaken. Qualitative methods including expert AHP survey will be conducted. At the end, this research will make suggests of the mechanisms and norms for establishing URCS in Taiwan.

Phil Jones, James Evans (2008). Urban Regeneration in the UK. Sage Publications, U.K. Andrew Tallon (2010). Urban Regeneration in the UK. Routledge, U.S.A. Sara Poggesi (2007). Public-Private Partnership for Urban Regeneration: The Case of the Urban Transformation Companies. McGraw-Hill, Italy.

High-rise dwelling and the New Global Challenges to Urban Law and Governance

Dorit Garfunkel, Rachele Alterman

Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, Israel

dorit96@gmail.com

With the extensive and meteoric rise of residential high-rise dwellings, cities worldwide are undergoing major transformations. Besides changing the urban skyline, high-rise dwellings constitute a new form of urban organization. Based on property law acts, privately owned high-rise dwellings are considered as part of the private sphere, both from legal and urban points of view. Due to the unique characteristics of high-rise dwellings, professional building management is becoming a necessity. Accordingly, the power of management companies; namely, that of private corporations, to organize and manage the daily lives of millions of urban residents worldwide is on the rise. By contrast to this urban upsurge, legal systems change slowly. It seems that the juridical repercussion of high-rise dwellings has not yet been realized by either legislation, legal doctrines, or by relevant institutions and in urban governance at large. However, very little prior research has been conducted on this broad topic. This paper attempts to bridge the gap between urban transformation and its legal expression by focusing on the case study of Tel Aviv – a midsize city on a global scale, and a large city on a local scale. By interviewing stakeholders from private and public sectors and examining current court decisions,



professional body. For some of these reasons a number of decisions taken by authorities were either insufficiently prepared or simply the result of the lobby of developers and politicians and became subject to strong criticism either from groups of professionals, or from the civil society. The paper will present a brief chronology of the most important controversial planning decisions and will comment, pointing out existing or potential impact and follow-ups. Planning decisions are organized into specific categories: infrastructure works, new residential developments, offices, commercial areas, touristic developments in natural protected areas, high-rise buildings in historic protected areas, public space rehabilitation projects. Decisions are analyzed in relation to their impact on individual property rights, to legal and urban regulation provisions and to the level of public and professional reaction. In some case initiatives have been stopped, in others not. The issue of planning decision taking in the new legal, institutional, social and economic environment is a relevant one for planning education process as it offers concrete examples to be discussed in classes and draw significant conclusions and teachings.

Duculescu, M (coord.), 2012, Cui i-e frica de cartierul Matache? (Who is afraid of Matache District), Pro-patrimonio, Buc. Giurescu, C, D., 2010, Arhitectura Bucurestilor incotro? (The Architecture of Bucharest, where to?), ed. Vremea, Bucharest. Ianasi, L, 2010, Zece observatii privind interesul public si planificarea urbană / Ten observations on public interest and urban planning in Urbanismul – new series (Urbanismul – serie noua), no. 4, Register of Romanian Urban Planners, Bucharest, pp. 13-15. Pascariu, G., 2009, Urbanism si democratie (Urban planning and democracy) in Urbanismul – new series (Urbanismul – serie noua), no. 3, Register of Romanian Urban Planners, Bucharest, pp. 78-80.



**TRACK 5 II: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
DILEMMAS AND CONFLICTS, ROOM 134, JULY 12 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: ANDREW KELLY**

Illegal development in the rural sector: Enforcement challenges

Ronen BarLev

Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Israel

ronen@ymail.com

Illegal construction is an international problem that exists with respect to all land uses. Within a distinct urban area, it is easy to identify such construction, since it is usually located in intensely inhabited areas. By contrast, in the rural sector, large surfaces of land are assigned to each holder. Secondly, zoning is so land specific that any minor change may constitute a use exception. Therefore, one can identify relative high rates of illegal use in rural areas. Such is the situation in Israel. This may also be the case in other countries where agricultural land and urban centers are subject to separate regimes. However, another factor distinguishing Israel is the fact that the majority of agricultural land is owned by the government. This means that enforcement in the agricultural sector is carried out both by the local planning authorities and the state as the owner of the land. This unique Israeli position gives the government both the power to control the timing of development of agricultural land, and almost exclusive control over the use of leased rural land. Whereas in planning it is often said that "one may use only what the plan allows", in Israel the adage becomes "what the plan allows and the Israel Land Authority approves". Since leasing fees for agricultural land in Israel are extremely low, a farmer can establish a factory or a large warehouse a few miles from the nearest city. He can then compete for rent of similar facilities in that city, and the high profits he anticipates will lead him to ignore the law. I will present how the Israel Lands Authority is dealing with construction violations in the rural sector on the one hand, and with the knowledge that agriculture is losing the power to survive, on the other hand.

Alterman Rachele (2002) THE LAND OF LEASEHOLDS, Israel's Extensive Public Land Ownership In an Era of Privatization, The Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, Cambridge, Mass, pp. 115-150
Alterman R. (2001). National-Level Planning in Israel: Walking the Tightrope Between Government Control and Privatization, In Alterman, R. (2001). National-Level Planning in Democratic Countries. Liverpool University Press
Potsiou, C. and Ioannidis, C. (2006). Informal Settlements in Greece: The Mystery of Missing Information and the Difficulty of Their Integration into a Legal Framework. 5th FIG Regional Conference: Promoting Land Administration and Good Governance, Accra, Ghana.
PÉREZ, Fernando López (2010). Una visión crítica del regime de fuera de ordenación. In Revista Aragonesa de Administración Pública, 36, pp-359-395

An overview of planning conflicts in a European Transition Country

Gabriel Pascariu

University of Architecture and Urban Planning "Ion Mincu", Romania

pascariugabriel@upcmail.ro

Romanian post 1989 context is specific for most of former East European communist countries: economic restructuring, social changes, radical transformations of property rights new types of macro-economic, social and environmental problems. A revision of the legal and institutional framework took place from 2000 to 2006 to prepare the country for the EU integration. Planning was indirectly influenced by a number of factors: restitution of land and buildings to former owners, a growing and unregulated real estate market, speculative investments, proliferation of derelict areas due to industrial decay and restructuring, urban sprawl around big cities combined with fast shrinking of smaller towns, pressure to access EU funds. During the last 2 decades, the planning system did not adapt to the new complex challenges, neither the weakened institutions, nor the



professional body. For some of these reasons a number of decisions taken by authorities were either insufficiently prepared or simply the result of the lobby of developers and politicians and became subject to strong criticism either from groups of professionals, or from the civil society. The paper will present a brief chronology of the most important controversial planning decisions and will comment, pointing out existing or potential impact and follow-ups. Planning decisions are organized into specific categories: infrastructure works, new residential developments, offices, commercial areas, touristic developments in natural protected areas, high-rise buildings in historic protected areas, public space rehabilitation projects. Decisions are analyzed in relation to their impact on individual property rights, to legal and urban regulation provisions and to the level of public and professional reaction. In some case initiatives have been stopped, in others not. The issue of planning decision taking in the new legal, institutional, social and economic environment is a relevant one for planning education process as it offers concrete examples to be discussed in classes and draw significant conclusions and teachings.

Duculescu, M (coord.), 2012, Cui i-e frica de cartierul Matache? (Who is afraid of Matache District), Pro-patrimonio, Buc. Giurescu, C, D., 2010, Arhitectura Bucurestilor incotro? (The Architecture of Bucharest, where to?), ed. Vremea, Bucharest. Ianasi, L, 2010, Zece observatii privind interesul public si planificarea urbană / Ten observations on public interest and urban planning in Urbanismul – new series (Urbanismul – serie noua), no. 4, Register of Romanian Urban Planners, Bucharest, pp. 13-15. Pascariu, G., 2009, Urbanism si democratie (Urban planning and democracy) in Urbanismul – new series (Urbanismul – serie noua), no. 3, Register of Romanian Urban Planners, Bucharest, pp. 78-80.

From cockatoos to concrete: ‘species impact statements’ (SISs) and ‘environmental impact statements’ (EISs)

Andrew Kelly

University of Wollongong, Australia

andrewk@uow.edu.au

From cockatoos to coalmining: using ‘species impact statements’ (SISs) in NSW, Australia, as a scientific basis for planning to control utilisation of property rights. Australia is recognised as one of the world’s mega-diverse countries. Its general isolation, temperate location and geographical vastness lies behind its sheer biological richness. For instance, approximately 85% of terrestrial mammals, such as koalas and bilbies, are endemic to Australia. In response from international and community concern about ecological loss, each Australian jurisdiction has introduced specialist conservation legislation. In NSW, the State Parliament introduced the Threatened Species Conservation Act in 1995 (TSCA), not only to protect listed species but also populations and ecological communities. The TSCA piggybacks on to the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW) (EPAA), which is currently under review. The key factor here is if a proposed development is regarded as having a significant impact on a threatened species etc, the applicant must submit a Species Impact Statement (SIS). The EPAA provides seven factors that must be considered in reaching this decision. A key judgement by the NSW Supreme Court in 1999 made it clear that the question of whether a proposal is likely to affect threatened species etc leads to a ‘jurisdictional fact’: i.e. the fact must exist to enliven a the decision maker to evaluate the application and make its decision. The process will be critically discussed with two different case studies which describe surprisingly different outcomes when the proponent is a private holder of property rights, or a public agency.

Whitehouse, J. Development and Planning Law in New South Wales (2012), Sydney: CCH Australia Ltd. Gurrin, N. Australian Urban Land Use Planning (2011), Sydney: Sydney University Pres.



**TRACK 7: ANALYTICAL TOOLS & SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR PLANNING:
PSS: ADDED VALUE & THE IMPLEMENTATION GAP, ROOM 029, JULY 12 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: STAN GEERTMAN**

Facilitating PSS workshops: A conceptual framework and preliminary empirical findings

Marco te Brömmelstroet¹, Peter Pelzer²

¹University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, ²Utrecht University, Netherlands

brommelstroet@uva.nl

Recent research has emphasized the importance of workshops as the manifestation of collaborative workshops supported by Planning Supported Systems (PSS). Increasingly attention is paid to the outcomes of workshops, the group dynamics and the roles of different disciplines. What has thus far been overlooked, however, is the facilitation of these workshops. This paper aims to fill this void, by answering the research question: What interventions lead to effective facilitation of PSS workshops? In answering this question the paper first describes insights from existing literature about workshop facilitation. Four main facilitation interventions can be discerned: substantive, procedural, relational and tool related. Next, preliminary findings from interviews with facilitators of PSS workshops reveal a wealth of interventions a facilitator has at his/her disposal. Particularly relational interventions were frequently mentioned. Moreover, it is clear that PSS workshops are distinct from other planning workshops, since a range of tool related interventions was mentioned as well. In our future research we aim to answer our research question more specifically and rigorously. We will focus in particular on relationships among context, intended outcome and the type of interventions that might be effective.

Geertman, S. and J. Stillwell (eds.) (2009) Planning Support Systems: New Methods and Best Practice (Advances in Spatial Science). New York: Springer Publishers

Accessibility instruments in planning practice: Practitioners view on the structural accessibility layer

Cecília Silva, Tiago Patatas, Ana Amante

Faculty of Engineering of Oporto University, Portugal

ccsilva@fe.up.pt

Accessibility concepts are increasingly acknowledged as fundamental to understand the functioning of cities and urban regions. Thus Accessibility Instruments have been recognised as potential land-use and transport planning support tools. However, despite the large number of instruments available in literature, they are not widely used to support urban planning practices. The study presented in this paper is part of a wider research project concerned with the lack of implementation of accessibility instruments in planning practice across Europe: the COST Action TU1002, entitled Accessibility Instruments for Planning Practice in Europe. The Action aims to discuss this implementation gap with planning practitioners by bringing together Accessibility Instrument developers' and local Planners in a number of local workshops across Europe in order to provide insights into the current implementation gap. Comparability of results across workshops is ensured by a shared Workshop Protocol, defining full procedures prior, during and after the workshop, regarding presentation of accessibility instruments to practitioners, interaction with practitioners during the workshops, data collection and surveying, among others. This paper presents the main results and outcomes of the Portuguese local workshops involving the Structural Accessibility Layer (SAL) as accessibility instrument. Outcomes of these workshops confirm several of the implementation barriers of Planning Support instruments found in previous literature. Practitioners showed genuine interest for accessibility concepts and for the use of accessibility instruments although workshops rendered clear that these were generally unfamiliar. With regard to the Structural Accessibility Layer,



practitioners involved in the workshop were sceptic of their ability to use this instrument in daily practice, while the interest in its use and the compatibility with their planning interests and concerns, showed mixed results.

Silva, C (2013). Structural accessibility for mobility management. Progress in Planning 81; 1–49 Hull, A.; Silva, C. and Bertolini, L. (Eds.) (2010) "Accessibility Instruments for Planning Practice", COST Office. ISBN13: 978-989-20-3187-3 (hbk); ISBN13: 978-989-20-3210-8 (ebk)

The PSS diamond: Lessons from a digitally supported workshop

Peter Pelzer, Stan Geertman

Utrecht University, Netherlands

p.pelzer@uu.nl

This paper acknowledges the importance of collaborative processes related to the application of Planning Support Systems (PSS). The concrete manifestation of these collaborative processes are PSS workshops, which seem to get more attention in practice and the academic debate. This paper postulates that studying these workshops through the combination of a Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and a Task-Technology Fit model (TTF) might lead to a better understanding of these workshops. To study this claim a, PSS workshop was organized in Utrecht, the Netherlands with the PSS Urban Strategy. The methods applied to study this workshop included interviews, observations and questionnaires. Preliminary findings indicate that the task-technology fit was particularly problematic with regards to communicative tasks such as collaboration and social interaction. Moreover, the learning curve of the tool is rather steep, making it hard to properly assess the task-technology fit properly after one session. Although there were some frictions during the workshop, the perceived usefulness and intention to use was relatively high. This indicates that participants took a rather reflective stance during the workshop, rather than conceiving it is a real world planning situation. We are currently organizing a second workshop in order to come to more robust findings and conclusions.

Geertman S, 2006, "Potentials for planning support: a planning-conceptual approach" Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design 33 863-880 Klosterman R, 1997, "Planning Support Systems: A New Perspective on Computer Aided Planning" Journal of Planning Education and Research, 17 (1) 45-54 Rydin Y, 2007, "Re-examining the role of knowledge within planning theory" Planning Theory (6)1 52-68

Planning support systems and planning quality: Results from five controlled experiments

Marco te Brömmelstroet

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

brommelstroet@uva.nl

Planning Support Systems (PSS) aim to support planning actors in exploring the relations between relevant urban variables and allow them to develop a shared understanding across a wide variety of backgrounds and professional languages. Such PSS hold the potential to offer such support. Standing on the shoulder of a number of computer-based support instruments, this strand of technologies bring explicit information to daily planning practices. However, as we know now from decades of academic studies, this route is not so evident but riddled with barriers and bottlenecks. The research reported in this paper tested the key assumption of the PSS domain: PSS have an added value on the quality of planning. It discusses the findings of five controlled environments. Only one out of five experiments provided support for significant positive effects on the quality of the planning process (Reaction and Consensus). There was no indication of added value of the PSS on the quality of the planning outcome. In two experiments, there were even significant negative effects of the PSS on a high number of qualities of the planning process. The paper closes with discussing the meaning of these findings for further



research and PSS practice. Also, it explores what might have caused these findings and why it is not easy to translate them to context-rich (and control-poor) environments.

Geertman, S. and J. Stillwell (eds.) (2009) Planning Support Systems: New Methods and Best Practice (Advances in Spatial Science). New York: Springer Publishers



**TRACK 8: TRANSPORT PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY:
TRANSPORT-LAND USE PLANNING, ROOM 116, JULY 12 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: KAREL MARTENS**

Small stations, big challenges. The spatial impact of train stations on small and medium-sized European cities and their contemporary design challenges.

Maarten Van Acker

University of Antwerp, Belgium

maarten.vanacker@uantwerpen.be

Throughout history the train station and its environment played an important role in the morphology and organization of many European cities. Today the station area remains a magnet for economic activity and represents the junction of several transport fluxes. However, the quality of its public space is in many cities under pressure, due to various factors such as poor accessibility, vacancy, obsolete industrial heritage, insufficient activity, a lack of green areas, noise hindrance or a fluctuating real estate market. After the past decade, marked by the renewal of several grand European stations, such as those of Antwerp, Liege, Rotterdam or Lille, today a second wave of station renewal, this time in smaller cities, is at hand. Especially in these smaller cities the revitalization of the station environment faces the complexity of multiple stakeholders with a lack of comprehensive planning devices. This paper argues the importance of the train station for the development of smaller European cities and reveals how this transport technology structured the urban morphology. Combining comparative literature study with cartographical mapping techniques, the paper compares the impact of this public infrastructure in eleven Dutch and Belgian case studies. Based on these findings, the paper argues that the contemporary design challenges of these smaller and medium-sized train stations require a fundamentally different approach, compared to the grand high speed railway stations. In order to embed this revitalization, the train station is no longer shaped as a monolithic, architectural cathedral, but interweaves rather the world of the passer-by with that of the local inhabitant urban as a system of public infrastructure and facilities. Based on comparative research of recent European best practices, the contemporary strategies of urban planners and designers are synthesized. This way, the paper aims to bridge the gap between transportation planning and contemporary urban design challenges.

1_Luca Bertolini, Tejo Spi ; *Redevelopment of Railway Stations and their Surroundings*, Routledge, 1998, 238 p.

2_Roberto Cavallo ; *Railways in the Urban Contextan architectural discourse*, PhD thesis, TUDelft, 2008, 223 p.

3_J. Trip ; *What Makes a City?: Planning for "quality of Place" : the Case of High-speed Train Station Area Redevelopment*, IOS Press, 2008, 225p.

4_Martha Thorne ; *Modern Trains and Splendid Stations: Architecture, Design, and Rail Travel for the Twenty-First Century*, Merrell Publishers, 2003, 160p.

5_Joeri De Bruyn en Maarten Van Acker (eds.), *Spoorboek. Vernieuwing van stationsomgevingen in Vlaanderen en Nederland*, Public Space, Mechelen, 2013, 344 p.

Public transport network design, urban geography and accessibility outcomes: Understanding the patterns

Jan Scheurer¹, Carey Curtis², Kristen Bell¹

¹RMIT University, Australia, ²Curtin University, Australia

jan.scheurer@rmit.edu.au

The focus in public transport provision in an ideal world is on providing a good standard of service to as many origins and destinations as possible, and addressing speed and capacity of public transport in order to improve accessibility. A less tangible and thus far less researched aspect influencing accessibility outcomes, however, is the configuration and design of public transport networks in relation to the natural and settlement geography of the agglomeration in question. Taking the work of authors such as Nielsen et al (2005), Vuchic (2005) and



Mees (2010) on good network design, this paper will examine the factors that led to the development of public transport networks in a cohort of 23 metropolitan areas across four continents. The factors include: policy priorities, governance structures, urban history and operational practice. Each has been assessed using the Spatial Network Analysis for Multimodal Urban Transport Systems (SNAMUTS) tool. We highlight recurrent patterns that emerge as factors of network and service provision and urban geography translate into quantifiable accessibility outcomes. From this analysis we offer a typology of common network design approaches and summarise their key strengths and weaknesses in achieving good spatial accessibility for public transport in their respective settlement context.

Mees P (2010) *Transport for Suburbia: Beyond the Automobile Age*. Earthscan, London, UK
Nielsen G, Nelson J D, Mulley C, Tegnér G, Lind G, Lange T (2005) *Public Transport – Planning the Networks*. HiTrans Best Practice Guide 2, Civitas Consultants, Oslo, Norway
Vuchic V R (2005) *Urban Transit: Operation, Planning and Economics*. Wiley, Hoboken (NJ), USA

The role of urban networks in the differentiated mobility performance of VINEX neighbourhoods

Jorge Gil, Stephen Read

TU Delft, Netherlands

j.a.lopesgil@tudelft.nl

This paper proposes a method to measure neighbourhood performance in terms of sustainable mobility objectives. It contributes to planning policy decisions, based on transit-oriented development (TOD) principles, towards an integrated multi-modal transport system to cover all scales of travel without the need to use the private car. As a case study, we take a look at the spatial and socio-economic characteristics of VINEX neighbourhoods of the Randstad region, and the mobility patterns of their residents. The method uses a detailed description of urban form, combining several types of distance, density and accessibility measures, and several scales, using a unified multi-modal network model. In addition, it takes advantage of quantitative data mining techniques to define context sensitive categories of land use and socio-economic characteristics, instead of general and subjective or a-priori classes. Ultimately, it should result in an operational method for comparative, ex-ante or ex-post measurement of neighbourhoods. The aim is to create an objective definition of mobility potential and performance, which will allow us to identify special cases (positive or negative) that deserve policy intervention and further study.

• Bertolini, L. & Clercq, F. le (2003) *Urban development without more mobility by car? Lessons from Amsterdam, a multimodal urban region*. *Environment and Planning A*. 35 (4), 575–589. • Cheng, J., Bertolini, L., Clercq, F. le & Kapoen, L. (2013) *Understanding urban networks: Comparing a node-, a density- and an accessibility-based view*. *Cities*. 31, 165-176 • Ewing, R. & Cervero, R. (2010) *Travel and the Built Environment: A Meta-Analysis*. *Journal of the American Planning Association*. 76 (3), 265–294. • Gil, J., Beirão, J.N., Montenegro, N. & Duarte, J.P. (2012) *On the discovery of urban typologies: data mining the many dimensions of urban form*. *Urban Morphology*. 16 (1), 27–40. • Stead, D. & Marshall, S. (2001) *The relationships between urban form and travel patterns. An international review and evaluation*. *European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research*. 1 (2), 113–141.



New shopping malls and the modal split fallacy in Belgium

Kobe Boussauw, Ward Ronse, Dirk Lauwers

Ghent University, Belgium

kobe.boussauw@ugent.be

The rationale of this study stems from the controversy on the planned development of three major shopping malls in Belgium. As new regional shopping centres necessarily look to compete with each other, as well as with existing smaller-scaled retail amenities, figures on characteristics and effects of such projects become easily the subject of political debate. Our study provides an alternative approach for the simulations that were provided by the macroscopic traffic model of the Flemish government, while focusing on the specific aspect of the mode choice of the customers. Our hypothesis is that destination-based variables such as location and accessibility of shopping centres influence the travel mode choice of the visitors. Based on an analysis of the modal split of the customers of seventeen existing shopping centres in Belgium, we develop a model for a more sustainable siting policy of shopping centres. Relying on both explorative and explanatory statistical data analysis we seek factors that significantly contribute to insights in the visitors' modal choice. The results show a major influence of the location of the shopping centre in relation to the urban form. For example, shopping centres that are part of a dense urban fabric, measured by means of the population density in the range of one kilometre, travel less often by car. The size of the shopping centre plays a role as well. Smaller sites will attract more cyclists and pedestrians. Interestingly, our results deviate significantly from the figures that have been put forward in public debates on the shopping mall issue in Belgium.

Evers, D. V. H. (2004). Building for consumption: an institutional analysis of peripheral shopping center development in Northwest Europe. University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam. Handy, S. L., & Clifton, K. J. (2001). Local shopping as a strategy for reducing automobile travel. Transportation, 28(4), 317-346. Mérenne-Schoumaker, B. (1995). Retail planning policy in Belgium. In R. L. Davies (Ed.), Retail Planning Policies in Western Europe. New York: Routledge. Schwanen, T., Dijst, M., & Dieleman, F. M. (2004). Policies for urban form and their impact on travel: the Netherlands experience. Urban Studies, 41(3), 579-603. Van der Krabben, E. (2009). Retail development in the Netherlands: Evaluating the effects of radical changes in planning policy. European Planning Studies, 17(7), 1029-1048.



**TRACK 10: PLANNING IN STRESSFUL PLACES:
STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE, ROOM 119, JULY 12 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: JOHAN WOLTJER**

An evaluation on the policies and actions to address the climate change at the city Level: The case of Turkish cities

Bahar Gedikli, Osman Balaban
Middle East Technical University, Turkey
gedikli@metu.edu.tr

Environmental concerns have led to thousands of initiatives from global to local scales. The 1987 Brundtland Report, namely Our Common Future, is a milestone in this regard where the concept of sustainable development was coined for the first time. Sustainable development suggests a balanced model of development, which gives priority to environmental conservation aims, and integrates them with social and economic development goals. These three dimensions of sustainable development have been reinterpreted at the city level, and local governments have sought for urban policies as well as planning and design initiatives to make their cities sustainable. Climate change has become an integral part of the debates over sustainable development, that is, in presence of climate change; sustainability will remain a distant dream. Since climatic impacts have become evident in different parts of the globe, many attempts were made at international, national and local levels to combat climate change. As sites of present and future climatic impacts, cities have become key players in climate policy-making in order to reduce GHG emissions and vulnerabilities of settlements. They have started taking actions in various fields ranging from built environment to transportation, water management to urban greenery. Besides, cities have increasingly engaged in climate-related city networks and alliances, which enable them to learn from each other. However, cities' involvement in climate mitigation and adaptation may differ depending on local needs and capabilities. This paper aims at evaluating the achievements for climate policy at the city level in Turkey. It examines the extent of actions taken by cities to address climate change, discusses whether city actions have attained satisfactory results, and seeks to understand the reasons for different level of achievements. The study concludes with policy implications and recommendations for systematic actions to attain effective outcomes at the city level.

1- Harriet Bulkeley & Michele M. Betsill (2013) *Revisiting the urban politics of climate change*, *Environmental Politics*, 22:1, 136-154, DOI:10.1080/09644016.2013.755797 2- Betsill, M.M., 2001. *Mitigating climate change in US cities: opportunities and obstacles*. *Local Environment*, 6 (4), 393-406. 3- Puppim de Oliveira, J.A., 2009. *The implementation of climate change related policies at the subnational level: an analysis of three countries*. *Habitat International*, 33 (3), 253-259.

Strategic spatial planning in conditions of crisis: How do planning perceptions change?

Elisavet Thoidou
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece
thoidouel@auth.gr

Since the 1990s, strategic spatial planning has been established as a planning instrument for pursuing territorial competitiveness and cohesion. Several strategic plans have been elaborated and implemented in metropolitan areas in Europe, with their focus on bold visions that in most cases have aimed to promote urban competitiveness by means of large scale regeneration projects, new infrastructures, research and innovation facilities, improved entrepreneurial environment and so on. This development went in tandem with the belief



that the competitiveness-cohesion dipole can secure a stable win-win agenda within the overall context of sustainable development. Since the late 2000s the start of the economic crisis has had multiple effects on peripheral countries in Europe and especially on their urban and metropolitan areas, in which the majority of employment and economic activities are concentrated. The fact that the economic crisis is coupled with the global environmental crisis first and foremost the impact of climate change, worsens the situation within cities and regions. Under these conditions, the notion of resilience, which had been developed in relation to environmental threats, has been extended to territorial development issues. Resilience thinking represents a need for overall reconsideration of what was regarded as granted until now with respect to territorial development. However, it is not in all cases obvious that local actors adopt a differentiated view on issues of territorial development and planning. Evidently, among EU cities and regions, those situated in peripheral member states such as Greece are the most vulnerable to the effects of this multifaceted crisis. Whereas until now they followed the prevailing strategic planning model based on the competitiveness-cohesion dipole, which had been developed in advanced urban areas situated in the core of Europe, it is now urgent for them to elaborate their own spatial planning strategies on the basis of the specific hazards they are faced with and of their own capabilities and potentials. Hence, the question arises as to the changes in the assumptions about strategic planning in these areas, as well as in the perceptions about the new challenges with which planning is faced. This paper is based on an ongoing research project and draws evidence from strategic spatial planning in the Thessaloniki greater area in Greece. It seeks to investigate possible changes in planning assumptions and perceptions which occur in the conditions of economic crisis, in relation to new challenges for territorial development.

1. Maloutas T., Raco M. and Tas an Kok T. (2008) «Conclusions – Competitiveness and Cohesion: One Discourse, Multiple Realities and New Challenges for Policy and Research», in Ache P. et al, *Cities between competitiveness and cohesion*, Springer.

2. Schlappa H. and Neil W. (2013) «From crisis to choice: Re-imagining the future in Shrinking cities», http://urbact.eu/fileadmin/general_library/19765_Urbact_WS1_SHRINKING_low_FINAL.pdf

Thoidou E. (2013) "Strategic Spatial Planning in the Era of Crisis: Current Trends and Evidence from the Metropolitan Area of Thessaloniki", *SPATIUM*, No 30.

4.



TRACK 11: INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE PLANNING:
COMPARATIVE PLANNING: SPECIAL SESSION LATIN AMERICA, ROOM 103, JULY 12 2014,
13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: ROBERTO ROCCO

Urbanism as a strategy for the government of inequality: the politics of ‘social urbanism’ in Medellín, Colombia

Peter Brand

Universidad nacional de Colombia (Medellin campus), Colombia

pbrand@unal.edu.co

In March 2013 Medellín received the World’s Most Innovative City prize, beating New York and Tel Aviv in the final round. Two significant things stand out. Firstly, the prize was awarded by the American Urban Land Institute and sponsored by the Wall Street Journal and Citigroup, real forces behind transnational capitalism. Secondly, the play-off decision was made by popular vote, and the citizens of Medellín accounted for 70% of the total number of votes received. In other words, not only capitalist interests loved the urban transformations, but local citizens as well, despite the fact that Medellín is one of the most socially unequal cities in the world. This paper looks at how this was achieved. The most evident artifacts are the (first ever) aerial cable-cars providing public transport in the densely built low-income hillsides and the striking architecture of public buildings (schools, libraries, etc.) in the poorest sectors of the city. However, this strategy of high-profile but site-specific interventions - or ‘urban acupuncture’ – is sustained by a narrative of radical change: a break with the past, paying the city’s historical debt to the poor, social inclusion, citizen formation, administrative transparency, and so on. However, given increasing social inequality and a fragile public order with still high levels of crime and violence, the narrative claims have to be continually repeated and renewed. Recent evidence suggests that the narrative is becoming strained and its ‘truth effects’ weakened, in part because the success of the city’s ‘social urbanism’ has turned an internal socio-spatial project into an external marketing strategy. The importance of institutional context and narrative will be illustrated through a brief examination of the experience of other major cities such as Caracas and Rio de Janeiro which have replicated the aerial cable-car system. NOTE: For Panel 1: Critical characterization of spatial planning/territorial management in Latin America: How is spatial planning conceived and enacted in Latin America?

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**Recent planning interventions in Lima: between market principles and equity concerns**

Ana Maria Fernandez Maldonado

Delft University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Netherlands

a.m.fernandezmaldonado@tudelft.nl

Due to their common historical past, Latin American planning systems share features inherited from the South European Urbanism planning tradition, as described in the European Compendium (CEC, 1997). But they have also developed their own mechanisms and particularities, according to their local culture and their particular political, economic and demographic circumstances. After a long neglect, a renewed interest in planning is emerging at Latin American level. This paper focuses in the planning circumstances in Lima, the capital city of Peru, a developing city deeply affected by rapid urbanisation since the 1950s and as such, with high levels of socio-spatial segregation. After profound economic and political crises that severely damaged democratic governance during the 1980s and 1990s, the Peruvian economy has been growing at high rates, significantly reducing poverty levels and, at lesser extent, inequality levels. The prosperity has brought about a real-estate boom and great traffic congestion, whose related urban problems are leading to a renewed interest in urban planning. The main objective of the study is to analyse how are the new planning directions – the change from normative and technocratic into a more strategic and participatory type of planning – influencing current plans and planning interventions in Lima. The study will assess up to what extent are the recent planning interventions conducting to a more sustainable type of urban development, in a context characterised by a strong tension between market principles and equity concerns. Positioning the Peruvian planning system within Latin American planning, the study aims to advance towards future comparative planning studies in Latin America.

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A critical view on the development of Megaprojects and Retail-cluster in Santiago de Chile between Neo-Liberalization and Globalization.

Elke Elisabeth Schlack Fuhrmann¹, Paola Alfaro-D'Alancon²

¹Universidad Andrés Bello/ P. Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile, ²Technological University of Berlin, Germany
elke.schlack@gmx.net

In the last 30 years the urban transformation of Santiago de Chile can be understood as being strongly influenced by the concepts of Globalization. This is evident in the literature which documents urban changes and related economic restructuring such as: unequal development, overall segregation and polarisation, privatization of public goods and commodification of urban space. However these changes have been strongly influenced by local neoliberal processes with which were implemented during the dictatorship of 1973-1989. Although the aspects of globalisation have been accelerating and promoting changes in this neoliberal context, the hypothesis of this paper is that they have also developed their own local dynamics. This can be understood by the role that the private sector plays in the urban development of Santiago. On the one hand private investments in urban developments are strongly promoted by the public authorities, but on the other hand there are fewer laws and standards regulating its outcomes in terms of public benefit. Analysis of current case studies will reflect on these tendencies and discuss the lack of regulation in infrastructural mega projects and of new retail clusters in Santiago de Chile and the diverse citizen's reactions to such neoliberal-grounded Globalization processes.



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Urban planning and urban morphology in the South: São Paulo, Jakarta, Hanoi and Belo Horizonte

R de Queiroz Barbosa Eliana¹, P.C.A. Fernandes², N.T. Tú³

¹Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie, Portugal, ²Berlage Institute, Brazil, ³Xây Dung NUCE, Vietnam
queirozeliana@hotmail.com

The research is a comparative study of the economic development, planning processes and the resulting urban morphology of four different cities: São Paulo, Jakarta, Hanoi and Belo Horizonte, aiming to disclosure the spatial outcomes of peripheral development. The cities are initially presented and compared two by two in each spatial scale, according to their resemblances in size and position, regarding economic dynamics. São Paulo and Jakarta were chosen due to their importance and economic relevance on their specific contexts, Latin America and South East Asia, respectively. Their size and characteristics – mega cities or city-regions – offers a possibility of comparison aiming to find similarities. Hanoi and Belo Horizonte have similar positions regarding their context – South Asia and Brazil, respectively. Both are administrative cities – Capital of Vietnam and Capital of Minas Gerais Province – with similar population sizes and currently under economic development and fast urbanization. Despite these similarities, the cities present distinct processes of growth and urbanization, which through this comparison should be highlighted. Finally a diagonal comparison is proposed, understanding how do the cities and its fragments relate to each other and possibly with different southern cities. Therefore, the proposed study intends to investigate deeper São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Jakarta and Hanoi's patterns of urban form, expose some of their tissues and typologies, reaching a better understanding of how these cities have historically coped with economic processes and how do they work today, opening the possibility of a broader discussion consisted on how do these four cities might learn from the experiences observed in the others and how do these lessons could be beneficial to other cities in general.

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**TRACK 12: PLANNING EDUCATION:****TEACHING APPROACHES AND INNOVATIVE EXAMPLES, ROOM 114, JULY 12 2014, 13.45-15.15****SESSION CHAIR: ANDREA FRANK****Using Urban Agriculture as a means to teach sustainable development – Experiences from a German-American joint studio class and international workshop***Michael Roth**Nuertingen-Geislingen University, Germany*michael.roth@hfwu.de

Urban agriculture is not only a current topic in planning practice and research, it is also a very suitable theme for teaching planning students about practical implementation of sustainable development concepts, as urban agriculture can generate economic, ecological and socio-cultural benefits for urban development. In my presentation, I will report findings from a one-year studio class on urban agriculture taught in Germany with supplementary classes in the US, from a two-weeks joint German-American urban agriculture study-trip, and an international planning student workshop on urban agriculture, as well as a real-world externally funded planning and research project with graduated students involved that was developed on the basis of the student work described before. The project aims at using urban agriculture as a catalyst for urban renewal. Besides the methodological and theoretical work in the classroom the courses were complemented with visits to best practises of urban agriculture and applied research on sustainable development, as well as hands-on training and actual work in urban agriculture projects to bring students into contact with local urban farmers and stakeholder groups. My presentation will conclude with an analysis of the added benefits urban agriculture brings into teaching planning students on sustainable development, especially against the background of applied planning research. Furthermore, the topic of urban agriculture and its suitability for hands-on experiences proved to be effective in bringing international planning students in contact with their foreign partners and local urban farmers and thus enabled the generation and application of new knowledge in step with actual practices.

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**Teaching place marketing in a planning department: Key issues, projects and dilemmas**

Alex Deffner, Nicholas Karachalis, Theodore Metaxas

University of Thessaly, Greece

adefner@prd.uth.gr

It is generally agreed that the field of place marketing/ branding has become particularly popular, creating a “buzz” term both in the academic and the local government communities. Place marketing/ branding has entered some undergraduate and post-graduate programmes in Planning Departments, while many students choose their thesis topic in the field. What are the special requirements for teaching place branding, especially to non marketing related students? Which are the particular difficulties, especially in an interdisciplinary approach? The authors have been responsible for teaching the “Place Marketing” module of the undergraduate programme in the Department of Planning and Regional Development of the University of Thessaly since 2005. It has been the first, and up till now the only, such module taught in Greek universities. Despite the fact that city branding strategies are entering the urban agendas in Greece only during the last few years, the analysis of case studies and the interaction of the students with the stakeholder groups in each case have brought interesting results which are analysed in this paper. The data are mainly based on the field research on Greek conducted by the students, with additional reviewing by the authors. In most cases, as also in diploma theses, interesting approaches can be found from the part of the cities as they are either trying to construct a new identity, in connection with a new image, or to re-imagine their profile to attract visitors, inhabitants or investors. The results indicate the positive response both from the students but also from the representatives of the cities and the stakeholder groups and the difficulties in teaching a subject that is relatively new in the Greek academic community, which is now in a crucial phase of program restructuring, also in relation to the current socio-economic crisis.

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Evidence and methods from an educational experience about area-based urban regeneration

Silvia Saccomani, Cristiana Rossignolo

Politecnico e Università di Torino, Italy

silvia.saccomani@polito.it

This paper refers to an education experience developed within the BA in Territorial, Urban, Landscape and Environmental Planning of Politecnico di Torino (Italy). Actually, all the study organisation of both the BA and the Master with the same title, which the BA graduates can attend, are strongly inspired by the goal to make students aware of the inter and trans-disciplinary nature of Planning, and of the necessity for a planner to cooperate with different experts and different stakeholders. Interdisciplinary Studios are one of the means used to reach this educational goal. In these Studios students have to develop proposals/plans/designs/policies for future interventions. The specific experience this paper deals with is a Studio – in the last year of BA- about themes such as urban regeneration, local and sustainable development with a area-based approach. It proposes to groups of students a sort of simulation: they are asked to behave as a team to which the public administration gave the task to produce a proposal in order to participate in a real regional tender for the allocation of European funds to a regeneration programme dealing with a neighbourhood in the city periphery.



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Teaching co-evolution in a shrinking rural region in Denmark

Anne Tietjen

University of Copenhagen, Denmark

atie@ign.ku.dk

How can students be taught to develop strategic spatial interventions through transdisciplinary co-operation and co-creation? This paper discusses didactic concepts, proceedings and results of a strategic planning course within the MSc programme Landscape Architecture at the University of Copenhagen. The course took place in spring 2014 (9 weeks from February to April) and dealt with open space development in a shrinking rural region in Denmark. 24 international master students with diverse educational backgrounds from spatial planning, landscape architecture and urban design made this course a pertinent setting for developing and testing co-evolutionary teaching and learning procedures. Guided by actor-network theory, we conceived of strategic project development as a translation process of existing interactions between human and non-human actors into possible future interactions. In order to identify local development problems and potential, small interdisciplinary student groups started out by mapping spatial controversies in the shrinking rural municipality of Thisted. Concretely, they looked for recent physical transformations, emerging new spatial practices, and – most importantly – local stakeholders' interests and desires for future spatial development. On this basis, the student groups established design hypotheses for concrete spatial interventions and determined sets of actors required for realising these interventions. In dialogue with experts from different fields these preliminary project ideas were then further unfolded, tested and developed into strategic projects for open space development. In the form of a publication, we will bring the projects back to Thisted for discussion and critical feedback from local planners and stakeholders. In this way, the students' work will hopefully contribute to and qualify the professional debate about actual, real spatial planning tasks in a shrinking rural region in Denmark.

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**TRACK 13: ETHICS & JUSTICE IN PLANNING:****JUSTICE AND THE MULTICULTURAL CITY - 1, ROOM 136, JULY 12 2014, 13.45-15.15****SESSION CHAIR: STEFANO MORONI****Planning "with" diversity: social mix and spatial justice in multi-ethnic environments**

Paola Briata

University College London, United Kingdom

paola.briata@polimi.it

Immigration is a hot issue in many countries and multi-ethnic environments are often presented as stressful places. The debate on urban space and immigration in Western countries has been dominated by the topic of the problematic aspects of the newcomers' concentration in specific neighbourhoods. In the last years social mixing policies have been rediscovered, becoming a mainstream approach to mitigate forms of concentration (Arthurson, 2012). These initiatives may be seen as a typical form of social control through space control (Yiftachel et al, 2001), and have been criticized for their controversial outcomes, with a particular attention to the most vulnerable groups' displacement (Lees, 2008) The paper main argument is that mixing policies are based on a simplified idea of "diversity" that does not seem to be able to deal with the multiple axes of identification that characterise immigrants' and natives' lives. This plurality of affiliations may lead to networks able to act and to solve concrete problems, and to forms of co-existence in shared urban spaces that – given also the shrinking capacity of intervention of the welfare state – should be considered by the public action as resources for regeneration. In methodological terms, the paper is based on a number of case-studies carried out in East and North London where some super-diverse (Vertovec, 2007) neighbourhoods involved in the 2011 riots feel "under pressure" due to mixing initiatives. Forms of resistance and counter-projects coming from the local communities have been analysed, exploring if people group to oppose to new developments along ethnic lines and/or along other type of common interest/identity/way of life. The conceptions of diversity mobilised by these groups are explored, underlining similarities and contrasts with the policy-makers' ones, as well as how working with these networks may lead to "more just" (Fincher, Iveson, 2008) urban spaces.

Arthurson K. (2012), *Social Mix and the City*, CSiro Publishing, Collingwood. Fincher R., Iveson K. (2008), *Planning and Diversity in the City. Redistribution, Recognition and Encounter*, Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke. Lees L. (2008), "Gentrification and social mixing. Towards an inclusive Urban Renaissance?", in *Urban Studies*, 45 (12), pp. 2449-2470. Vertovec S. (2007), "Super-diversity and its implications", in: *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 30:6, 1024-1054. Yiftachel O., Little J., Hedgcock D., Alexander I. (2001), *The Power of Planning. Spaces of Control and Transformation*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht.

A view from Los Angeles: Creating spaces of intercultural capabilities

Felicity Hwee-Hwa Chan

Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Germany

chan@mmq.mpg.de

One of the key quandaries of governing contemporary globalizing cities is the tension of co-existence in socio-cultural diversity. People diversity is a double-edged sword that offers cities with resources for intercultural learning but also sharpens urban encounters with multicultural anxieties. To grapple with differences, planning practice has become more procedural, following the contours of Sandercock's (2003) outline for a just cosmopolis. However, as Fainstein (2005) critically points out, planning has gradually lost visionary substance, forsaking outcomes for process-oriented practices in a cosmopolitan age. Can planning play a role in mediating the tensions of demographic and cultural diversification in globalizing cities to flourish the good life in cities? How must the universalistic and group-based tendencies of planning interventions be reconfigured to avoid



stoking the negative conflicts in diverse settings? This paper discusses these questions based on the empirical study of three socio-culturally diverse settings in Los Angeles. Borrowing from the theory of capabilities by Nussbaum and Sen, the paper presents a view of how planning can participate productively in creating spaces of relational substance.

Amin, Ash (2002) "Ethnicity and the Multicultural City: Living with diversity", Environment and Planning A 34:6, 959-980. Fainstein, Susan (2005) "Cities of Diversity: Should we want it? Can we plan for it?" Urban Affairs Review 41:1, 3-19. Nussbaum, Martha (2009) Frontiers of Justice. Harvard University Press. Sandercock, Leonie (2003) Towards Cosmopolis II: Mongrel Cities of the 21st century. Continuum.

Market and religious places in the multicultural urban spaces as key spaces of the social integration

Daniela De Leo, Maria Grazia Montella

Sapienza University, Italy

daniela.deleo@uniroma1.it

Conflicts in urban space are one of the main issue concerning the urban planning and its developing process nowadays (Pløger, 2004; De Leo, Lo Piccolo 2013). Observing and analyzing the ways in which these conflicts interfere with the urban processes, they give us the opportunity to research for new methods and tools to better intervene through multi-focus inquires settings and solutions. In the urban spaces, the European cities had to deal with the challenges of meeting between natives and immigrants. In this framework, according to the different national regulations, urban planning have to act into more articulated questions about living together and co-habitation. In particular, the paper analyzes those places such as public areas for religious activities (i.e. "official" and "not official" mosques, cfr. Belli & De Leo 2011), cultural centers and food markets (Abolafia 1998; Blanchard 2010) that are considered as places of intercultural conflicts, pressures and vulnerabilities, all around Europe, while they should be considered as key factors of the social integration among different population in the urban space. These places are chose among others due to their crucial ability in aggregating and meeting different people and because they are place in which the overlapping of functions and purposes between resident and migrant populations are extremely visible and contested. The asymmetries of power, covered by the rhetoric of cooperation and integration, are enduring and strong as never before, due also to the recent economic crises that increased social conflicts. This is more evident in urban space, where the demand for new integration policies clashes with the fear of diversity, the "alter" who does not come from "our place". The paper deals with these reflections and merges planning approaches with the anthropological one, trying to give new perspectives and to formulate new mixed planning practices.

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Convivial places and Intercultural placemaking

Vera Zambonelli

University of Hawai'i, United States

veraz@hawaii.edu

We have been living in the age of migration (Castles and Miller, 1993) for a while now, and the question of how to live with diversity (Hall, 1993) has informed the cosmopolitan turn in thinking about the potential of the city



in forging new ways of living together (Valentine, 2008). Whereas proximity in city spaces does not translate necessarily into actual connection or exchanges, some places do enable intercultural understanding by working as micro-publics (Amin, 2002), where even cultural destabilization and transformation can occur (Sandercock, 2003). Yet, how these sites of interculturalism are constructed and function has been hardly examined. Through a placemaking approach--by looking at the production of tangible as well as intangible places and spaces--this paper examines Brazilian restaurants in Tokyo, Japan. I explore the restaurants' layout and imaging as well as its social uses and activities, and juxtapose them to the views of ethnic restaurants as incubators of multiculturalism (Zukin, 1995; Turgeon and Pastinelli, 2002) or as commodified expressions of cosmopolitanism (Vertovec, 2002) to reveal their connection to the notion of micro-publics. I argue that though called restaurants, in fact these places do more than serving food. Though partly a result of commodification processes, diversity sells (Robertson, 1994), where issues of authenticity are at stake, in a context like Tokyo, some of these Brazilian places are indeed at the frontline for intercultural exchange between Japanese and Brazilians--the third largest immigrant population in Japan. Inserted in a network of Brazil-related cultural activities, they operate as informal and liminal sites of intercultural learning, friendship, belonging, and even personal reinvention. Driven by the question of what makes a place intercultural, this project closely examines these sites, who creates them, and who goes there, and when they work as micro-publics to conceptualize and shed light on the contributions of conviviality in the making of the intercultural city.

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**TRACK 16: PLANNING METHODOLOGY & PLANNING PROCESS:****PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT: PARTNERS BY NATURE, ROOM 109, JULY 12 2014, 13.45-15.15****SESSION CHAIR: HENK VAN DER KAMP****Integrating spatio-temporal dynamics: Towards an anticipatory assessment of hazard exposure**

Walter Seher, Lukas Loeschner

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Austria

walter.seher@boku.ac.at

Integrating Spatio-Temporal Dynamics: Towards an Anticipatory Assessment of Hazard Exposure Spatial planning plays a pivotal role in the integrated management of flood risks. By allocating land uses spatial planning can help to minimize hazard exposure and reduce the vulnerability to flooding. Traditionally, vulnerable land uses are distributed based on the spatial extension of (past) flood events with a defined level of occurrence. This planning approach considers current levels of risk, however, it accounts neither for potential future changes in hazard nor exposure. As flood risk managers generally have to commit to long term planning decisions, there is a growing need to consider prospective flood plain developments. Against this background the authors present a methodological framework for the anticipatory assessment of hazard exposure. The framework integrates spatio-temporal flood plain dynamics by correlating scenarios of future flood hazard with scenarios of future exposure. The former are derived via GIS-analysis by adding a 10% climate change allowance to peak discharge levels, resulting in runoff changes and expanded inundation areas. These areas of future hazard are correlated with demographic projections and overlapped with zoning and land use plans to determine which settlement areas are (potentially) vulnerable to flooding according to future development scenarios. To illustrate the methodological approach the framework is applied to three different Austrian case study municipalities. This paper aims to i) assess the role of climatic and anthropogenic factors as drivers of flood risk; ii) illustrate the consequences of a dynamic, anticipatory hazard exposure assessment for flood related planning practice; iii) reflect the suitability of existing spatial planning instruments to cope with changing hazard exposure; iv) discuss the potentials and limits of collaborative planning approaches, such as risk dialogues, for adaptive spatial planning. Key words: spatial planning; flood risk management; hazard exposure; spatio-temporal dynamics

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A promising mode of centralized LID using riverfront constructed wetland for the Chinese new urban district

Jun Wang

Environmental Science and Engineering, China

wangjun@tjupdi-ud.com

China was under the situation of water scarcity and water contamination. Due to the difference on land development and ecological environment in the process of urbanization between in North America and China, the application strategies of low impact development (LID) are certainly different. This paper mainly presented a promising and feasible strategy for applying LID and an operational mode integrated regulatory planning in



China. Considering the special characteristics and actual facts of the inevitable high intensity and large-scale land exploitation in the development of new urbanization, as well as the importance of water resources, a riverfront centralized storm water source control strategy of LID was proposed based on the analysis of existing LID studies to provide an operational storm water treatment technology. Different from the unit-scale (house unit) and distributed storm water source control in North America and Europe, using zoning defined block units instead of the house unit to control and manage the storm water was more appropriate for the Chinese land development. As an ecological and low cost water treatment technology, constructed wetland is considered to be the optimal option in the operational mode, especially for its efficient elimination of total phosphors (TPs), total nitrogen (TN) and suspended solids (SS), as well as the micro-pollutants can including pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs), endocrine disrupting chemicals (DECs) and disinfection by-products (DBPs) due to the complicated mechanism. The proposed mode of constructed wetland as a combination of LID modes have been studied and carried out in Yulin city, Guangxi province, China, and the advantages of the mode are summarized: 1) to integrate into Chinese urban planning system, 2) to reduce the occurrence probability of flood, 3) to provide a possible water resource for alleviation pressure of water scarcity; 4) to promote a government-developer cooperative “green infrastructure” development and to develop a multi functional space for the city. Therefore, the combination of green infrastructure and centralized constructed wetland storm water source control is a promising and applicable mode for the China’s current situation.

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Methodology of meteorological data based urban micro-environments design: Healthier and smarter metropolitan regions

Guanpeng Liu, Mengdi Qin

Tongji University, China

liuguanpeng@hotmail.com

With the nowadays development of urbanization, global metropolitan regions are increasingly flourishing. Metropolitan regions in China, headed by Pearl River Delta, Yangtze River Delta, and the emerging Jing-Jin-Ji, are attracting more and more population, which is leading to conflicts and problems on living spaces in cities. With the arrival of the information age and the development of smart city, it becomes easier for people to get information. Intuitive perception of the data makes people become increasingly concerned about the quality of the living environment, especially the comfort. The comfort of urban living is closely related to the natural factors, such as the air quality, temperature, solar radiation, wind, etc. Although these natural factors cannot be changed, with the fully study and quantitative analysis of these natural ecological conditions, urban design can be done much more informed. This paper intends to propose a complete set of methodology on urban design using the natural ecological data. We start from how to quantify and analyse meteorological data, following by how to do the micro-environment eco-design using the analysis; and finally end up to how to really use these methods in actual design projects. The concluded methodology on micro-environment design would be used in a specific case in this paper showing how it works. The micro-environment eco-design relying on natural ecological information can help to form good ecological environment of the cities, which would make contribution to environment of the whole metropolitan region. This could be considered as a helpful method on solving current problems of the metropolitan areas. Meanwhile, with a certain amount of real-time feedback data gathered from enough eco-improved urban spaces, a better smart eco-city data network would be established much more effectively. As a result, the combination of ecology and smart will let more city residents



much easier to get data and information of the living environment, which would make people's urban lives become smarter and healthier.

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**TRACK 17: RURAL & REGIONAL PLANNING:
PERI URBAN DYNAMICS, ROOM C, JULY 12 2014, 13.45-15.15
SESSION CHAIR: MICHIEL DEHAENE**

Bridging social capital and the resource potential of second homes: The case of Stintino, Sardinia

Nick Gallent

UCL, United Kingdom

N.gallent@ucl.ac.uk

This paper is concerned with social capital, and in particular the bridging social capital that the owners of second homes bring to rural communities. Using a study of second home owners in Stintino, northern Sardinia, it examines how seasonal residents use the resources of their extended social networks to shape and influence local agendas (around planning, housing, services etc.) and to assist community development. The paper builds on a framework presented at AESOP'13 (and published in Gallent, 2014) which proposed that the distended socio-professional networks of some rural communities can be extended, by non-permanent residents, to embrace new resource potentials, and that second homes therefore have a clear social value for communities which would otherwise have a more limited store of social capital. That framework also cautioned, however, that non-permanent residents may use that capital in pursuit of interests that do not align with those of the host community, therefore causing conflict as newcomers / seasonal residents seek to shape their local environment according to their particular tastes and values, sometimes in opposition to local need. The research for this paper was undertaken in August 2013. It involved nine detailed interviews with second home owners in Stintino and a series of focus group discussions. Stintino is located on the Sardinian mainland opposite the Asinara archipelago. It is 50 kilometres by road from the city of Sassari, which is principal home to many seasonal residents.

Gallent, N. (2014) The social value of second homes in rural communities, in Housing, Theory and Society (forthcoming)

Living the Contemporary Countryside

Caterina Testa

Politecnico di Torino, Italy

caterina.testa@polito.it

Since the 60's a radical transformation took place on the Italian territory: an extensive urbanization process involved large rural areas mostly in Northern Italy. The relationship between town and countryside has changed: in the last decades a collective imaginery and interest towards the rural issues show the possibility to refer to a place-based development, focused on environmental and cultural values and on local resources (Dematteis, Governa 2005). Rural contexts assume different roles, not only related to the agricultural production, but also to housing and tourism practices. This paper focuses on how the agricultural structures (Gambi 1973) have changed under the influence of these new ways of living the countryside and which kind territoriality (Raffestin 2012) they define. The objective is to understand which ways of living can make the rural areas sustainable in a social, environmental and economic term and how the planning strategies can take them into account. The agricultural structures are the criterion adopted to identify the rural areas in the Piedmont Region (Italy). A set of indicators measures the innovative ways of living the contemporary countryside in term of agricultural production, rural tourism and housing. From a methodological point of view, the indicators contribute to quantify the innovative practices. The results of the research show a strong influence of the agricultural structures inherited from the past, of the agricultural sector and of the presence of valued landscapes in determining the kind of use and the way of life in these territories. The emerging balance between different



uses and ways of living can implement and give guidelines for rural development policies and regional planning strategies.

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Perspektivischer Inkrementalismus and projects - a planning strategy for peri-urban areas?

Andreas Schulze Bäing, Olivier Sykes, Alex Lord

The University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

baeing@liv.ac.uk

In the German planning debate *perspektivischer Inkrementalismus* is often associated with the IBA Emscher Park, a multitude of large scale regeneration projects in the deprived parts of the Northern Ruhr Area during the 1990s. This planning and regeneration strategy was an attempt to find alternatives to failed modernist strategic planning and structural policies in the region. Subsequently many more IBAs and other project-based initiatives were organized throughout Germany while the Ruhr saw many further project based initiatives. Many of these projects in the Ruhr and in other German regions focus on urban areas, this paper discusses the potential of such project-based planning strategies for peri-urban areas and the rural-urban fringe. It is in these areas where traditional tools such as strategic planning often fail to influence, shape and qualify spatial development. While the paper provides a brief overview of how a project based *perspektivischer Inkrementalismus* has been applied in Germany and other countries, three areas are discussed in more detail: The Ruhrgebiet and the Frankfurt Region illustrate two contrasting German approaches, while the third case, the Liverpool/Manchester conurbation in North-West England, allows discussing its relevance in the UK. What has been the long-term effect of these project-based strategies? Which projects were successful and which factors led to their success. How do they relate to other approaches of urban-regional planning/regeneration operating in parallel? Is there a renaissance of more traditional forms of strategic planning and structural regeneration policy? Can, as the rural & regional planning track abstract asks "traditional territorial considerations be incorporated with a co-evolutionary perspective"? These are some of the questions this paper will discuss. The research for this paper is based on work for the Interreg project PURE Hubs, an initiative focusing on strategic projects in peri-urban territories.

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**TRACK 1: URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC REALM:
LIVEABLE STREETS, ROOM 111, JULY 12 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: MARTA SZKARDKIEWICZ**

Tracing flow-based public realm in networked metropolises: findings from Tokyo

Joao Rafael Santos

CIAUD/Faculty of Architecture - Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

joao.raf.santos@gmail.com

The paper discusses findings from a post-doctoral research on Tokyo's evolution and recent change, in what urban infrastructure and public space is concerned. An extensive, highly complex and resilient rail and subway infrastructure is the common ground for 30 million commuting Tokyoites, which find in this shared flow a rather unique condition of public realm. The research traced Tokyo's network strata evolution, while looking for its forms of mediation with the multiple urban spatial scales. Features of this 'flow-shaped public realm' are identified and discussed in three points: its framing in the network transitions debate; a morphological outline of Tokyo's public space in relationship with urban fabric; forms of spatial practice, guidance and specific forms of place-making. The very concept of 'public space', as conceptualized in western culture, is markedly different from Japan's cultural construct where public/private boundaries are blurred in layered thresholds. It includes not only large scale urban hybrids, bridging infrastructure, architecture and urban space, but also small scale, inconspicuous, and rather aweless forms of public realm. An overview of these spatial elements is proposed and discussed in terms of its relevance and potential for contemporary urban debate not only in Tokyo but in large developed metropolises world-wide.

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Evaluation of walkability with emphasis on public health (case study: Khayyam Street in Qazvin city)

Sadaf Tabatabaee, Reza Piroozi

Iran University of Science and Technology, Iran

sadaf_tabatabaee78@yahoo.com

Before the industrial revolution, walking was the most common type of transport in cities. Also, roads and urban transportation networks in human scale were formed based on the social needs of citizens. Since the industrial revolution, the increasing use of vehicles has caused the reduction of walking. The change in transportation modes has raised many issues, especially in metropolitans, such as reduction of physical activity, threats to citizens' health, and pollution. Although these problems are not new, cities are still deeply involved with them. Due to the emergence of vehicles in urban life, finding a way to analyze walkability can be considered as significant. Walkability in urban transportation is related to the health conditions of urban communities. The aim of this paper is to find factors which affect walkability and health in Iranian Cities. In order to achieve this goal, analytical and statistical approaches were used. The research process contains preliminary studies, collecting walkability data in Khayyam Street in Qazvin city, and providing factor analysis. According to the results, the nine major factors affecting walkability and public health were obtained. Therefore, by providing a linear regression analysis, the linkage between the associated factors and overall satisfaction was evaluated.



Having an awareness of these effective factors, urban planners can make policies to increase walkability which can result in public health improvement.

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Toxic high streets

Tim Townshend

Newcastle University, United Kingdom

Tim.Townshend@ncl.ac.uk

Traditional shopping streets in the UK have changed out of all recognition in the last few decades. In upmarket neighbourhoods, traditional grocers, bakers and butchers have been replaced by continental style bistros, 'delis' and shops selling designer knickknacks. However in many lower socio-economic status (SES) neighbourhoods, the situation is entirely different. In some poorer areas there has been an unprecedented burgeoning of a toxic mix of high interest money lenders, betting shops and nutritionally poor fast-food restaurants, among other unhealthy uses, such as tanning salons and cut price alcohol outlets. There is increasing evidence (from the UK and globally) that access and availability of some of these services are harmful to physical and mental health. For example, lower income groups consume a higher proportion of processed high fat and sugar foods - food that is energy dense, yet nutritionally poor. This fast, or 'junk' food is implicated in the obesity crisis. Obesity in turn is linked to severe health problems, for example, type-2 diabetes, coronary heart disease and some cancers. While the exact links between environmental exposure to fast food, consumption and health outcomes are complex, research has begun to highlight the deleterious effect exposure can have on maintaining a healthy diet, particularly for certain groups in society such as adolescents. However, thus far, the impact of the co-location of a range of unhealthy shops and services in poorer areas has received less attention. This paper explores the evidence around exposure to unhealthy shops and services, links to resultant consumption and the need to consider these unhealthy areas more holistically. It concludes that planning policies to restrict certain types of uses (that have been developed, for example, in relation to hot food takeaways) may have currency. However more fundamentally planners and urban designers need to work with communities to more fully understand the impact on neighbourhoods and to fundamentally rethink these areas and what they offer to the people they serve.

LAKE, A. A., TOWNSHEND, T. G. & BURGOINE, T. 2014. Obesogenic Environments in Public Health Nutrition. In: LANHAM-NEW, S. (ed.) THE NUTRITION SOCIETY TEXTBOOK SERIES Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell,. SINCLAIR, S. & WINKLER, J. 2009. The School Fringe, From Research to Action. Policy Options within Schools on the Fringe. London: Nutrition Policy Unit, London Metropolitan University.



**TRACK 4 I: COMPLEXITY & PLANNING THEORY:
PLANNING AS INTERVENTION, ROOM 114, JULY 12 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: BEITSKE BOONSTRA**

Critical-alternative initiatives: Updating the sub-categories of activist planning

Tore Sager

Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway

tore.sager@ntnu.no

The purpose of the paper is to identify recent developments in activist planning, and to describe sub-categories that have received too little attention in the planning literature. Especially, I aim to give radical planning a conceptual content that makes it more relevant as a critical tool in relatively well-functioning democracies. The continued interest in activist planning is confirmed, for example, by the recent re-publishing of John Friedmann's central contributions and by inclusion of activist planning themes in overviews, such as *The Oxford Handbook of Urban Planning* (Chs 34 and 38). The most convincing sign is, however, the multitude of Internet pages presenting organizations of various sorts that practice activist planning throughout the world. The paper deals with forms of activist planning that are unconcealed and recognized by the government. The activist planner can be a lay person or a professional planner. Activist planners can be affiliated with social movements, NGOs, or some group belonging to civil society. They can also work in public planning agencies or other parts of government. The position of the activist planner can be internal, that is, as a member of the agency in charge of the formal planning process (equity planners). Or the activist planner can be in an external position, trying to influence the formal process from outside (advocacy planners). Some recent examples will be given of a third possibility, where the activist planner takes an intermediary position aiming for community development by changing the relationship between internal and external partisans. The central proposition of the paper is that planning theorists should rethink the content of activist planning conducted by civil society planners that are committed to a cause (rather than primarily being loyal to a group). Attention is directed to critical-alternative initiatives with the following characteristics: - Informally initiated and/or conducted (invented, not invited participation) - Broader orientation than a single project or decision, put forward basic critique of planning practice and urban policies - Constructive aim, in that they propose alternative processes, plans and policies. Typical examples of such initiatives will be given, and their role in democratic city politics will be discussed.

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"Tactical urbanism: towards an evolutionary cities' approach?"

Paulo Silva

University of Aveiro, Portugal

paulosilva@ua.pt

Since "A City is Not a Tree" that Christopher Alexander created place to the unplanned on planning. Considering that city's life and citizens' behaviors are not organized on a rigid and mono-functional way, he opened the possibility to other ways of organizing cities. The statement that cities could be organized in different ways than the hierarchical functional structure, created within the modern movement, established new paradigms in terms of planning theory and practice. The mixed-use was just the most obvious of many attempts to design more human spaces and to include new concepts on urban design and planning structures. Tactical urbanism has been seen as an appropriate answer to the lack of solutions provided by formal spatial planning tools. Short



term implementation, scarce resources, and citizens' involvement based on bottom to up decisions are the key factors for this emergent trend on urbanism. Instead of expressions associated to spatial planning such as process, project, implementation, in tactical urbanism everything seems to be concentrated in one single word: action. The analysis of some United States experiences on tactical urbanism will concern three main aspects: the process, its interaction with institutional planning and the outcomes in terms of urban design. On one hand, it will be questioned the relation between tactical urbanism and complexity theories (in which self-organization, emergent systems and collaborative have a relevant role). On another hand, based on the assumption that probably only some of the tactical urbanism actions can be considered as self-organized actions, which kind of association can be made between tactical urbanism and complexity theories? And to conclude, which can be the benefits in terms of urban design from tactical urbanism actions and how are they related with complexity theories and concepts such as self organization and collaborative planning?

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Exploring discretion as a central element of urban planning professionalism: evidence from English Dutch and Victorian statutory planning

Marsita Omar, A. March

University of Melbourne, Australia

omarm@student.unimelb.edu.au

The complexity of urban conditions continues to pose challenges for professionals engaged in urban planning. One particular area of concern is establishing appropriate places for, and applications of, planners' exercise of professional discretion. Even while a renewed interest in professionalism is reasserting the significance of professional discretion in dealing with complex urban management issues relating to space and place, contrasting evidence is also emerging highlighting the dilemmas faced by planning professionals. An array of legislative and management prescriptions continue to constrict the space allowed for practicing planners' professional discretion. This tension informs our research concerns to establish understandings of the different types of professional discretion in English, Dutch and Victorian statutory planning. Using Lipsky's theory of Street Level Bureaucracy, this paper discusses findings drawn from our study, exploring how discretion is actually interpreted by planning practitioners as a central element in professional decision making. These findings provide directions for further research that can articulate more clearly the benefits of, and impediments to, the use of professional discretion. It is argued that, to understand how discretion can be harnessed usefully as central element of professionalism, attention need to be focussed to the 'judgment centric' aspects of planning professional decision making.

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**TRACK 4 II: COMPLEXITY & PLANNING THEORY:
CO-EVOLUTIONARY STRATEGIES, ROOM 119, JULY 12 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: KRISTIAN OLESEN**

Research on symbiotic strategy of cities in differentiated area with Jiang Su Province for example

Danli Wang, Xia NanKai

Shanghai Tongji University, China

317360349@qq.com

Regional development disparities are an important problem in China's rapid growing urbanization. Losing control of regional development balance in differentiated area forms a menace to social harmonious and coordinated development. JiangSu province is one of the most prosperous provinces in China, but it has serious problems with unbalance of inner development, which makes it a representative differentiated area. Symbiosis theory, as a sustainable developing biological theory, has been applied in multiple disciplines. By introducing symbiosis theory into urban planning, we can install a diversified urban structure "symbiotic system" in differentiated area, proposal the development strategy of consolidated and coordinated cities, which will contribute a lot to urban planning. This article takes JiangSu province as practice object, using data analysis and statistics theory to make comparative analysis of the regional gap of urbanization level among southern, central and northern part of JiangSu province. As a result we can find out that due to different inherent power of urbanization, the regional gap of urbanization level among three regions has been narrowed in recent years. A major contributor to this phenomenon is that each of three regions plays their respective advantages and reciprocally cooperates. Linkage development is a major force behind the narrowing regional differences and common progress. Then the article discuss the establishment of diversified and symbiotic urban spatial structure based on symbiosis theory, explicating the suitability of symbiosis theory in coordinating urban development, analyzing the dynamic mechanism and regional symbiotic characteristics. Fully based on the analysis of regional differences and regional relations, the article put forward 4 strategies for developing regional coordinated and symbiotic cities: 1)social environment symbiotic system 2)industrial structure symbiotic system 3)transport network symbiotic system 4)spatial structure symbiotic integration.

Peter Hall. Global city-regions in the twenty-first century [M]. England: Scott A. Global city-regions New York Oxford University Press, 2005: 59-77. Friedman J, Wolff G. World City formation, an agenda for research and action [J]. New York : International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, 1999(6): 3.

Evolutionary governance theory and the adaptive capacity of the Dutch planning system

Raoul Beunen¹, Van Assche Kristof², Martijn Duineveld¹

¹Wageningen University, Netherlands, ²University of Alberta, Canada

raoul.beunen@wur.nl

In our contribution we explore the pathways of the Dutch planning system and its potential to adapt to a continuously-changing society. It presents a possible answer to the questions that frame the Conference: 'to what degree has planning theory, practice and education progressed from technocratic to co-evolutionary understandings and methods? To what extent is planning finding new ways to engage with complexity, uncertainty and questions of accountability in the context of fragmented governance across institutional and territorial boundaries'. We will present Evolutionary Governance Theory as a novel framework to address these questions. The Netherlands will be used to illustrate the evolution of planning and its adaptive capacity. Planning traditionally had a strong position within the Dutch state, but in recent years this position has become subject of debate. Within the last decade the planning organisations see their influence gradually decreasing. In various policy domains the previously dominant planning perspectives and practices become challenged and contested.



Planning is often considered to face a crisis and both planning professionals and theorists are looking for novel ways to conceptualise and conduct planning. Using the concepts of path, inter and goal dependency, we explore the possibilities and limitations for the planning system to embrace new ideas and to adapt to an always-changing society. We show that and how the recurring ideologies underlying planning tend to install overoptimistic expectations about the possibilities for science to understand socio-ecological systems, define problems, and design and implement solutions. As a consequence contemporary planning organisations, procedures, policies, plans, and practices are often strongly based upon the idea that they can be used to steer and control spatial developments. We conclude that the acceptance of complexity and non-linearity demand a planning system that embraces and enhances reflexivity and flexibility as important prerequisites for adaptation and innovation.

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The paradox of strategic spatial planning

Raine Mäntysalo, Jonna K Kangasojä, Vesa Kanninen

Aalto University, Finland

raine.mantysalo@aalto.fi

The paper draws on the recent research discussion on the uneasy relationship between the theoretical ideals of strategic spatial planning and its relationship to the statutory planning system and the respective planning instruments. It suggests that this uneasy relationship can be studied in terms of a logical paradox between the aims of strategic planning (e.g. managing uncertainty, network governance, relational planning) and the "non-strategic" means offered by the statutory planning systems. By the latter is meant e.g. avoiding investment risk, legitimizing public authority, legally unambiguous and functionalist zoning. The paper examines critically Albrechts and Balducci's recent review of the strategic character of plans, and seeks to transcend their approach with a dialectical view of the relationship of statutory and strategic planning. The theoretical approach is grounded by applying Wilden's distinction theory, and further elaborated by drawing on Schwarz's and Healey's ideas of scenario planning and strategic framing, respectively. Implications are drawn on the recent review of the Finnish Land Use and Building Act and its suggestions on developing the strategic character of local master planning in Finland.

Albrechts, L. & Balducci, A., et al. (2013). 'Guest editorial', disP, 49 (3), 14-52. Balducci, A. & Bertolini, L. et al. (2007). 'Reflecting on practice or reflecting with practice?', Planning Theory & Practice, 8 (4), 532-555. Bateson, G. (1987, orig.1972). Steps to an Ecology of Mind. Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson. Friedmann, J. et al. (2004). 'Strategic spatial planning and the longer range', Planning Theory & Practice, 5 (1), 49-67. Wilden, A. (1980). System and Structure. Essays in Communication and Exchange. London: Tavistock.



**TRACK 5 I: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
CONTEXTUALISATION, ROOM B, JULY 12 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: WILLEM KORTHALS ALTES**

Local decision-making and national goals: incoherence and incompatibility in planning law

Emma Lees, Edward Shepherd

University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

el348@cam.ac.uk

Three strands dominate the English planning law agenda: reduction of regulatory burdens and increased flexibility where such burdens are unavoidable; maintenance of a high level of environmental protection without stifling development; and increasingly localised decision-making. This agenda is effected through the greater devolution of control and responsibility to local areas through a reduction in national and regional policy guidance and reliance on local plans as a basis for decision-making (or 'localism'); the duty to co-operate in pursuance of sustainable development; and the presumption in favour of sustainable development. This paper explores the coherence of these legal obligations. Planning law to some extent renders policy justiciable, but it also imposes mandatory obligations which go beyond a requirement to act reasonably. The obligations ought to be compatible: the implementation of policy must be justified by its judicially ascertainable reasonableness. Both must be capable of accommodation within a single legal framework. When considered as stand alone legal obligations there are significant problems. When combined, incoherence and incompatibility results. Ultimately, these policies seek to achieve nationally mandated goals on a local basis. This simultaneously attempts to grant autonomy to local decision-makers, whilst controlling that 'autonomy' to ensure it allows for sustainable development on a national level. Just as environmental law and 'localism' make for uneasy bedfellows, so too do the presumption in favour of sustainable development, the duty to co-operate, and the overarching ethos of localism. In particular, the definitions of co-operation and sustainable development are inadequate and have a troubled history. This paper explores these tensions, their manifestations in planning law and their impact on decision-makers obliged to reconcile the irreconcilable.

E Lees, "Localism and Environmental Law: Uneasy Bedfellows?" [2014] Journal of Planning and Environmental Law 176 P. Allmendinger and G. Haughton, "Challenging Localism" [July/August 2011] Town and Country Planning 314 A. Layard, "The Localism Act 2011: what is 'local' and how do we (legally) construct it?" (2012) 14 Environmental Law Review 134

Freedom of establishment versus retail planning: the European case

Willem Korthals Altes

TU Delft, Netherlands

w.k.korthalsaltes@tudelft.nl

Planning aims to contribute to lively and economically viable inner cities in Europe. Inner city retail is an important contribution to this aim. Planning guidelines and planning regulations therefore often restrict the establishment of retail outside designated shopping areas. These planning policies may clash with market principles being part of the European programme of the establishment of a single market. According to the European Commission the EU retail sector faces challenges of restrictions on establishment and lack of competitiveness. In 2011 the European Court of Justice has ruled that Spain (in Catalonia) failed to fulfil its obligations by issuing planning regulations prohibiting new large retail establishments outside certain consolidated urban areas showing that there is indeed a tension between current retail planning practices and the single European market agenda. This tension has been picked at the European level, based on the idea that



sustainable development and territorial cohesion may be a ground for member states to intervene in the establishment of retail facilities.

Evers, D. (2012) The effects of non-spatial EU policies on spatial developments: The case of the Netherlands. In W. Zonneveld, J. De Vries and L. Janssen-Jansen (eds.), European territorial governance, IOS Press, Amsterdam, 177-93. Hallsworth, A. and D. Evers (2002) The steady advance of Wal-Mart across Europe and changing government attitudes towards planning and competition, Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy 20(2), 297-309. Spilkov, J. and R. Perlj (2010) Czech physical planning at the crossroads: towards the regulation of large-scale retail developments?, Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy 28(2), 290-303. Van der Krabben, E. (2009) Retail development in The Netherlands: Evaluating the effects of radical changes in planning policy, European Planning Studies 17(7), 1029-48.

From transposition to contextualization: the co-evolution of EU nature conservation directives and urban development in the Amsterdam region

Wil Zonneveld, Erik Louw

Delft University of Technology; Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, Netherlands

w.a.m.zonneveld@tudelft.nl

In 1979 with the Bird Directive, the EU adopted its first nature legislation. Since then various other directives were introduced, which all have an effect on urban development. This paper deals with the effect of the national implementation of the Bird and Habitat Directives in the Netherlands and their effects on urban development in and around the Lake Marker/Lake IJ area near Amsterdam. The paper shows that at first the influence of these Directives was underestimated and that possibly developments have been realized alien to the Directives. Moreover it took several years before Dutch courts came to an unequivocal interpretation of the Directives. So a period of ignorance was followed by a period of (legal) confusion. It is in these periods that Amsterdam planned the first phase of a new large urban extension in the neighboring Lake IJ: IJburg. At that stage the municipality did not realize the threat posed by EU law and opposing environmental organizations were unsuccessful to enforce the Directives through litigation due to different interpretations of the Directives in Dutch courts. From approximately 2000 onward this changed and it looked like that the Directives would seriously hinder or even block further urban development in Lake IJ due to a more unequivocal interpretation of these Directives. However from this year onward various governments and non-governmental organizations tried to contextualize the Directives in such a way that new urban development could continue. By various co-evolutionary arrangements they explored alternatives to combine urban and nature development in a innovative way by reframing the problem through a widening of the spatial as well as temporal scope of these developments. However this nature inclusive urban development scheme is extremely complex technically as well as legally.

Kinder, K., 2011, Planning by intermediaries: making cities make nature in Amsterdam. Environment and Planning A, 43(10), pp. 2435-2451. Neijens, P. & P van Praag, 2006, The dynamics of opinion. Formation in local popular referendums: Why the Dutch always say no. International Journal of Public Opinion Research, 18(4), pp. 445-462. Rijswick, M. Van and Salet, W. 2012. Enabling the contextualization of legal rules in responsive strategies to climate change. Ecology and Society, 17(2), pp.18-25. Verschuuren, J. (2010) Climate Change: Rethinking Restoration in the European Union's Birds and Habitats Directives, Ecological Restoration, Vol. 28, No. 4, pp. 431-439.



**TRACK 5 II: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
URBAN REGENERATION 2, ROOM 134, JULY 12 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: YAWEI CHEN**

Shanghai's Huangpu Riverbank Redevelopment Beyond World Expo 2010

Yawei Chen¹, Qiyu Tu², Ning Su²

¹Delft University of Technology, Netherlands, ²Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, China
y.chen@tudelft.nl

Event-led regeneration has become part of a deliberate urban policy strategy to position the host cities on the world agenda. Most cities stressed exploring city marketing and reimagining effect of these mega events, like the construction of iconic flagship projects or large scale facilities and infrastructures; however, limited attention has been paid towards the post legacy of the mega-event on host cities' development, like the post-use of the event site, maintenance of event facilities and transferring from event function to urban function. Even less examined is the long-term effect of even-led regeneration on the host cities. Shanghai's Huangpu Riverbank Redevelopment Project used World Expo 2010 as a catalyst to regenerate large industrial sites along Huangpu Riverbank. It is significant to examine what the post-event urban legacy is on the event site and its surrounding areas along Huangpu Riverbank afterwards. The questions raised in this paper are: 1) to what extent has the expo sites transformed from temporary event sites to urban districts? 2) to what extent has the expo event facilitated the redevelopment of Huangpu Riverbank? 3) what strategies should be explored to improve current development? The research suggests that, various factors such as mono functionality, dispute in land ownership, complicated property right, lack of coordination between various stakeholders and government organisations challenged the post-event development of the world expo site. Future urban strategies should not only focus more the development of new urban functions of the event sites, but also pay attention to the integration process of economic functions, social coherence and sustainable re-use of post physical legacy of the event site. Besides, district governments need to coordinate their developing strategies to ensure event sites and its surrounding areas along the Huangpu River Bank develop their own distinctive urban and economic function and become vital integrated urban tissues.

Gotham, K. (2005) "Theorizing urban spectacles: festivals, tourism and the transformation of urban space", City: Analysis of Urban Trends, Culture, Theory, Policy, Action, 9(2), 225-246. Lu, K. (2012) "World Expo Philosophy Practice of Shanghai World Expo Site Post-use Planning", Shanghai Urban Planning Review, 5, 2012, 34-38.

Land, risk and public policy delivery through urban regeneration schemes in England, France and the Netherlands

Claudio De Magalhaes¹, Nikos Karadimitriou¹, Roelof Verhage²

¹University College London, United Kingdom, ²Universite Lumiere Lyon, France
c.magalhaes@ucl.ac.uk

The paper looks at the new forms of 'co-provision' of public and merit goods in urban regeneration, which have become widespread throughout Western Europe, boosted by the booming property market of the early and mid-2000. It tries to uncover the complex relationships between private, public and third sector actors in regeneration partnerships. It looks into how these arrangements may affect the physical outputs of regeneration schemes and how public, private and merit goods are provided through such schemes. Six case studies of large urban regeneration projects are examined, two each in the UK, the Netherlands and France. The paper's approach is based on understanding the interactions between the institutional structures through which these



developments are managed and organised, the context in which those structures operate and the actual content of the developments themselves. The main analytical framework involves a classification of the risks associated with development, and how they are managed explicitly or implicitly in the course of the projects' development. In its findings, the paper provides insights into the intricate pattern of interrelations between public, private and third sector actors within the case. Its purpose was to allow the creation of value through a process of urban regeneration, and then monetise it or otherwise capture it to some extent and come to an arrangement with regard to its distribution bearing in mind the risks and uncertainties that each actor was taking on. Risk management emerges as a key element in the dynamics of such complex projects and the delivery of policy outcomes and public/merit goods through development relies significantly on managing the risk for both the public and the private sector parties through elaborate institutional mechanisms.

1. Adair, A., Berry, J. and McGreal, S. (2003), 'Urban regeneration and property investment performance', *Journal of Property Research* 20(4): 371-386. 2. Byrne, P. (1996), *Risk, Uncertainty and Decision-Making in Property Development*, Abingdon: Taylor and Francis. 3. Needham, B. (2006) *Planning., Law and Economics: The rules we make for using land*, London: Routledge. 4. Doak, J and N Karadimitriou (2007) '(Re)development, complexity and networks: a framework for research', *Urban Studies*, Vol. 44 (2), pp 209-229 5. Farneti F, E Padovani and D Young (2010) *Governance of outsourcing and contractual relationships*, in S Osborne (ed.) *The New Public Governance? Emerging perspectives on the theory and practice of public governance*, pp 255-269

Under construction: Turkey of 21st Century

Ece Pak, Gulumser Akgun Aliye Ahu, Turk Şevkiye Şence

Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

eceozdenpak@gmail.com

The use of term "urban development" as a frame for collective action on socio-environmental concerns has now evolved and extended far beyond its original formulation in urban planning literature in Turkey. Recent discussions of urban development have emphasized a trend towards "becoming a metropolitan area" by constructing facilities. The article aims to discuss two main aspects of metropolitan areas within the local governance arrangements under a decade of ongoing urban policies. First aspect is tracing the change of construction by examining process of reproduction that is taking place within the political background of Turkey. The cases of metropolitan areas are examined in detail. Second aspect involves global frame to encompass concerns that involve the government's desire to attract investments that flow to the larger cities since Turkey's economic success would endorse claims! for their liberal vision. The implications of these two shifts, the tension that have emerged around them and their relevance to the pursuit of progressive local policy objectives are considered. Key words: Urban Governance, Urban Renewal, Urban Policies, Land use, Construction, Turkey

•Tekeli, İ. (2003) 'Modernizm, Mordernite ve Türkiye'nin Kent Planlama Tarihi', İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları. •Tekeli, İ. (2011) 'Türkiye'nin Kent Planlama ve Kent Araştırmaları Tarih Yazıları', İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları. •Ülger, N. E. (2010) 'Türkiye'de Arsa Düzenlemeleri ve Kentsel Dönüşüm', İstanbul: Nobel Yayın Dağıtım.



**TRACK 8: TRANSPORT PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY:
TRANSPORT AND GATEWAYS, ROOM 116, JULY 12 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: MARCO TE BRÖMMELSTROET**

Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg: A topology of a nearly symbiotic co-existence of city and airport

Rainer Johann

HafenCity University Hamburg, Germany

rainer.johann@hcu-hamburg.de

Topic of this contribution is the conflicting co-existence of cities and airports in Germany. The research deals with the planning of airports in EU cities in the context of rapidly and heavily growing air transport. To reduce conflicts, to achieve greater capacity for growing air transport and economic progress for cities and airports, German politicians, corporations and planners leaned towards modern planning solutions: Spatial expansion of airports and separation from cities. This led to "new towns" suitable for air travel: the so called "Aerotropolis". Related modern planning solutions are at the core of conflicts between airports and cities. Instead of reducing conflicts, these planning solutions often increase conflicts. In German cities this increasingly leads to a deadlock and collateral damage in the co-evolution of city and airport, and above all, a decrease of their adaptability to the dynamics of air transport. The relation between cities and airports seems too complex to guarantee the success of modern planning solutions. Therefore, this research focuses on a topology of a nearly symbiotic coexistence of cities and airports in Germany. Can this co-existence enable adaptation, and how in particular can it contribute to adaptation to the dynamics of air transport? Based on the relational space theory this contribution employs the method of the "sociology of translation" to discover the correlation between cities and airports, i.e. their "topology" in the case of the city of Hamburg and its city-airport. It results show that the characteristics of the topology of a co-evolution of city and airport can achieve a symbiotic co-existence, how this symbiotic system adapted to the dynamics of air transport in the last decades and thus enabled economic growth and welfare for both Hamburg's city and airport. In addition, it points out what politicians, corporations and planners of German (and other EU) cities can learn from this case and planning professionals at AESOP 2014, specially in track "4" or track "8".

- 1) Kasarda, J. D., Lindsay G. (2011) „Aerotropolis: The way we'll live next“; Farrar Straus and Giroux, New York
- 3) Callon, M. (1986) "Some Elements of a Sociology of Translation: Domestication of the Scallops and the Fishermen of St. Brieuc Bay" in Biagioli M. (1999) "The Science Studies Reader, Routledge New York and London
- 4) Heuser, M. L.; „Die Anfänge der Topologie in Mathematik und Naturphilosophie“; in Günzel, S. (2007) „Topologie: Zur Raumbeschreibung in den Kultur- und Medienwissenschaften; transcript Verlag, Bielefeld 5) Storch, V., Welsch, U., Wink, M. (Eds.), 2007. Evolutionsbiologie. Springer Verlag, Berlin-Heidelberg.

New high-speed rail hubs at metropolitan regions: Analysis of the territorial and local impacts of ex-metropolitan stations in London, Madrid and Paris

Inmaculada Mohino¹, Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris², José María de Ureña¹

¹University of Castilla La Mancha, Spain, ²University of California (Los Angeles), United States

inmaculada.mohino@uclm.es

The original goal of high-speed rail (HSR) was to link large metropolitan areas 400–600 km apart. Recently, however "ex-metropolitan" HSR stations have been created in suburban areas or small cities within the limits of metropolitan areas (up to 100 km from the metropolitan center). This study examines nine such "ex-metropolitan" stations around Madrid (Guadalajara, Segovia and Toledo HSR stations), London (Stratford, Ebbsfleet and Ashford HSR stations) and Paris (Charles de Gaulle, Marne-la-Vallée and Massy stations), to



understand their territorial and local impacts and draw possible lessons for the California HSR project. Both territorial factors (such as distance from the metropolitan center and from other transportation infrastructure; type of HSR network, services, ridership, change in population size and employment), and local factors (such as station location, surrounding land uses, station-area plans and new development) were taken into account in order to characterize the effects of each HSR station. The nine ex-metropolitan stations and their vicinities have experienced different territorial and locational impacts and different levels of metropolitan integration depending on the context and physical, economic, and locational circumstances. Population in the administrative units, where the HSR station is located, typically increased after the HSR; in some cases moderately, in other cases more significantly. The impact on jobs was more uneven and cannot be generally attributed to the HSR as it was influenced by the general economy and the existence/proximity of particular employment poles such as airports, theme parks, tourist or administrative centres. Development in the station vicinity was also uneven, with some station-areas enjoying significant development, while others witnessing no station-area development. Despite the presence or absence of development on the ground, many municipalities have prepared plans for future development. Based on the findings the study discusses six lessons for the California HSR project.

Blum, U., Haynes, K.E., and Karlsson, C. (1997), The regional and urban effects of high-speed trains. Annals of Regional Science, 31, pp. 1-20.. Garmendia, M., Romero, V., Ureña, J.M. de, Coronado, J.M. y Vickerman, R. (2012), High-speed Rail Opportunities around Metropolitan regions: the cases of Madrid and London, Journal of Infrastructure Systems (ASCE), 18 (4), pp. 305-313. Loukaitou-Sideris, A., Higgins, H., Piven, M., and Wei, W. (2013), Tracks to Change or Mixed Signals? A Review of the Anglo-Saxon Literature on the Economic and Spatial Impacts of High-speed Rail. Transport Reviews: A Transnational Transdisciplinary Journal, DOI: 10.1080/01441647.2013.836578. Ureña, J.M.de. ed. (2012), Territorial Implications of High Speed Rail: A Spanish perspective. Aldershot: Ashgate. Van den Berg, L. and Pol, P. (1998), The European High-Speed Train and Urban Development. Experiences in fourteen European Urban Regions. Aldershot: Ashgate.

Airports on-hold. The chances of infrastructure recycle

Sara Favargiotti

IUAV University, Venice, Italy

sarafava@yahoo.it

This paper is material of my PhD research and it investigates different policy options to the construction of super-infrastructure with particular attention to airports. At the present time, the proliferation of low-cost airlines promotes the revitalization of small regional or secondary airports. These infrastructures, generally constructed for military use, have been underutilized or even abandoned. Becoming obsolete, they compromise the development of the surrounding area. Since the late 1990s several secondary airports have been incorporated into the low-cost airport network, generating a renewal of both infrastructure and function, and in the growth of activities not limited to air transportation. The recycling of small airports is crucial on a local scale as this generates a rapid transformation of land use and of the infrastructure network relative to land transportation: the airport becomes a landmark in the territory and an important element for the local economy. Airports today have never been more central to the life in cities, yet they remain peripheral in many discussions of urban design and planning. There is a widespread situation of underused airport structures that have never managed to reach their potential or have lost their central role. The central issue is to investigate the possibility of recycling existing airport infrastructure, re-using and maximizing their potential through development strategies. Through this investigation we could identify re-use strategies that will give these (infra)structures a new identity. Throughout the world, there are hundreds of inner city airports that will not exist in approximately 10 years. At the same time, there are many second and third tier airports stuck in a pre-decline phase. It is urgent to think about their



future. What does it mean to transform airports' infrastructure into urban re-activators? How can the city prepare for the future use or re-use of the airport infrastructure before the airport reaches its decline phase?

1. BAUMAN Z., *Liquid Modernity*, Polity Press, Cambridge, 2000. 2. BELANGER P., *Landscape Infrastructure: Urbanism Beyond Engineering*, 2012. 3. CIORRA P., MARINI S. (eds), *RE-CYCLE. Strategies for Architecture, City and Planet*, Electa, Milano, 2011. 4. FERLENGA A., BIRAGHI M., BENNO A., (a cura di), *L'architettura del mondo. Infrastrutture, mobilità nuovi paesaggi*, Editrice Compositori, Bologna, 2012. 5. SCHLAACK J., *Der Flughafen als Motor für Stadtentwicklung?*, Center for Metropolitan Studies, TU Berlin, 2011.

**TRACK 13: ETHICS & JUSTICE IN PLANNING:****JUSTICE AND THE MULTICULTURAL CITY – 2, ROOM 136, JULY 12 2014, 15.30-17.00****SESSION CHAIR: CLAUDIA BASTA****Immigrants and post-metropolitan territories: some cases studies from marginal contexts**

Vincenzo Todaro

University of Palermo, Italy

vincenzotodaro@hotmail.it

In the last 30 years the South of Italy has changed from being a region of emigration to one of immigration. Sicily is experiencing late forms of cosmopolitanism (Guarrasi, 2012). The region around Palermo and the South-eastern part of Sicily are actually experiencing remarkable physical, social and economic changes, and exhibiting a mostly anomalous transition towards post-metropolitan forms. Palermo has been experiencing strong migrant flows and a sort of internationalization: the city of Palermo has more than 70% of the immigrants of the provincial territory and the reasons for this concentration are different and complex (Lo Piccolo & Leone, 2008). In South-eastern Sicily statistics show a higher concentration of immigrants in rural areas (Caritas Migrantes, 2007; Medici Senza Frontiere, 2008). In such a viewpoint, the hypothesis of coping with the challenge of the habitability as a precondition for the building of inclusive post-metropolitan territories can be a useful tool in order to produce innovative planning practices which contemplate new conceptions of wellbeing, welfare and citizenship: in a few words, new inhabitants, new requests/ways of inhabiting, new citizenships - facing a plurality of settlements and habitats, included the informal ones, unaddressed and often even un-acknowledged by institutional planning and its policies. In relation to these considerations, the paper focuses on the comparison between this two regional contexts (Metropolitan Area of Palermo e South-eastern Sicily), confronting critically the regional declination of the metropolitan model and the various territorial post-metropolitan patterns.

Caritas Migrantes (2007), Immigrazione: Dossier Statistico 2007, Roma: Nuova Anterem. Guarrasi, V. (2012), La città cosmopolita, Palermo: Palumbo. Lo Piccolo, F. & Leone, D. (2008), "New Arrivals, Old Places: Demographic Changes and New Planning Challenges in Palermo and Naples", International Planning Studies, 13 (4). Medici Senza Frontiere (2008), Una stagione all'inferno, rapporto sulle condizioni degli immigrati impiegati in agricoltura, http://www.medicisenzafrentiere.it/Immagini/file/pubblicazioni/una_stagione_all_inferno.pdf

Multicultural Palermo between gentrification and real estate market crisis in the historical centre

Grazia Napoli, Giulia Bonafede

University of Palermo, Italy

grazia.napoli@unipa.it

Multiculturalism is a characteristic of the post industrial city which will challenge planning through new paradigms, in fact the increasing of transnational flow of migrants reshapes the physical urban space and the socio-cultural relations, expressing new housing needs often neglected by planning and public policies. The essay discusses the experimental analysis conducted in an area of the historical centre of Palermo, where there is a high concentration of migrants in order to assess their potential involvement in the processes of residential gentrification, within the controversial panorama of urban regeneration policies, economic crisis and real estate market. The demographic dynamic, the real estate market and the use of public spaces in the historical centre are analysed to understand the effects of renewal policies on the migrants, among other vulnerable social groups. In particular, the concept of "Threshold-Income" is analysed as indicator of the families' financial sustainability in order to verify the access to the housing market. Describing the case study of Palermo, this



paper explores possible improvements in planning and urban policies to achieve social equity and socio-cultural mix by reducing the gap between household incomes and market prices, and to govern the processes of gentrification

Lo Piccolo F., Leone D. (2008). New Arrivals, Old Places: Demographic Changes and New Planning Challenges in Palermo and Naples. International Planning Studies, 4: 361-389. Miraftab F. (2009). Insurgent Planning: Situating Radical Planning in the Global South. Planning Theory, 8(1): 32-50. Sandercock L. (1998). Toward Cosmopolis. Planning for Multicultural Cities. Chichester: Wiley. Smith N. (2002). New Globalism, New Urbanism: Gentrification as Global Urban Strategy. Antipode, 34: 427-450. Young I.M. (2000). Inclusion and Democracy. Oxford, NY: Oxford University Press.

Planning for the co-evolution of immigrant and local societies in gateway nations - the case of Cyprus

Andreas Savvides

University of Cyprus, Cyprus

als@ucy.ac.cy

The aim of this paper is to address architectural and urban planning challenges in the co-evolutionary context of societies that act as gateways to immigration. One such location is the island country of Cyprus that often acts as both a stepping stone to Europe as well as being a final destination to waves of immigrants seeking better living conditions for themselves and their families. Many a time though and before being allowed to either move on or settle down on the island, immigration frameworks direct a significant number of these people to be housed in transitional quarters, which may be a very stressful state of affairs. Consequently, in terms of physical planning it will be important to propose a methodology that examines the issue through three prongs of investigation. The first prong concerns the city and regional scale of any intervention; the second examines the typology of housing units that will accommodate the target population; and the third one looks into the design of communal / public spaces as venues of increased socialization and normalization of social networks, acceptance and diversity. Regarding the physical planning challenges in this type of research invariably looks at the design and planning of the space in between mixed use building masses and concerns the collective nature of the public spaces. Most importantly, the paper will illustrate case studies that attempt to integrate these facilities with the physical layout of the existing communities so that they promote feelings of shared and communal ownership, maintenance and appropriation and rigorous use of public space in a way that it may strengthen social networks among the immigrant communities and between them and the local population.

1. Hadas Shadar (2004) "Between East and West: immigrants, critical regionalism and public housing," *The Journal of Architecture*, Volume 9, Issue 1. 2. Paul Anisef and C. Michael Lanphier (2003) *The World in a City*. 3. James S. Duncan and David Ley (1993) *Place / Culture / Representation*. 4. Donald L. Horowitz and Gérard Noiriel (1992) *Immigrants in Two Democracies: French and American Experience*. 5. Elizabeth D. Huttman, Juliet Saltman and Wim Blauw (1991) *Urban Housing Segregation of Minorities in Western Europe and the United States*.

Rhetorics for the representation of a multiethnic neighborhood. The case of Via Padova, Milano

Pietro Verga

Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy

pietro.verga@gssi.infn.it

The paper analyzes how the neighborhood of Via Padova in Milano, Italy has been represented and problematized by the media and the last two municipal administrations over the last decade. Since the late Nineties Via Padova has undergone through a significative socio-demographic transformation that eventually



characterized the area as one of the most multiethnic and diverse districts in the whole city. However this transformation process and the out-coming new framework of the neighborhood have been explained and approached in very different (and contested) ways. Aim of the paper is to compare the different narratives provided by media and institutions during the former Right-Wing and the current Left-Wing administrations, and their implications both in the shaping of a collective imaginary of the area and in the development of local policies.

Arrigoni, P. (2010). "Via Padova. Tra cosmopolis e ordine pubblico" in Bricocoli, M. and P. Savoldi (2010). Milano downtown. Azione pubblica e luoghi dell'abitare. Milano: Et Al. Edizioni. Chiodelli, F. and S. Moroni. (2013). "Città, spazi pubblici e pluralismo: una discussione critica delle ordinanze municipali". Quaderni di Scienza Politica - Anno XX - Terza Serie, 7(1). Sandercock, L. (2003). "Out of the Closet: The Importance of Stories and Storytelling in Planning Practice." Planning Theory & Practice 4(1). Smith, N. (1996). The New Frontier: Gentrification and the Revanchist City. London, Routledge. Wacquant, L. (2008). Urban Outcasts. A Comparative Sociology of Advanced Marginality. Cambridge. Polity Press.



**TRACK 17: RURAL & REGIONAL PLANNING:
NEW AND OLD REGIONALISMS 1, ROOM C, JULY 12 2014, 15.30-17.00
SESSION CHAIR: MICHIEL DEHAENE**

Involving communities in the recovery of metropolitan river corridors: The case of the Besòs basin in the Barcelona metropolitan region.

Marta Benages-Albert, Pere Vall-Casas
Universitat Internacional de Catalunya, Spain
martabenages@uic.es

River corridors have become a key element in the sustainable development of metropolitan regions, not only because of their environmental value but also their social importance. For this reason, in recent decades public administrations have made significant efforts to recover them as genuine public spaces. Specifically, this paper analyses the strategies developed over the past thirty years to recover the Besòs basin, where more than two million people currently live. This case study shows the growing importance of the social component in an increasingly integrated and complex vision of metropolitan riverscapes. Additionally, it is noticeable that public administration-led initiatives are starting to encourage active participation among citizens. This trend towards joint responsibility in the management of river corridors could lead to significant savings in the public sector, which is particularly appropriate in a context of economic crisis. At this point, a geo-ethnographic diagnosis of rivers is necessary in order to identify the emotional bonds between local people and the riversides as a first step towards encouraging citizen involvement. From that point, the increasing interaction between community engagement and the sense of place will pave the way for active participation in the regeneration of metropolitan river corridors.

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Transformation of historic riverfronts in Asian developing countries: Processes, impacts and models

Barsha Chitrakar
Universitat Internacional de Catalunya, Spain
varsha.chitrakar@gmail.com

This paper investigates historic urban riverfronts that are not only an edge between urban fabric and water, but also comprise of variety of roles and functions across the history. This is more relevant in the case of riverfronts of Asian developing countries which differ from their Western counterparts in that they are adept with local contexts and social, economical and political forces resulting a transformation process that is locally transfixed yet globally subdued. Taking two cases from the global South, this paper analyses the complex processes carried out through claims and perceptions of cultural meaning, history, economy and territorial belonging by government institutions, communities and private bodies. At a time when modernist development are occurring in the riverfronts around the world, and global forces take over the local needs, this paper looks at the impacts of these transformation processes that, albeit inadvertently, erase the montage layers of activities and histories



of these places. In conclusion, this paper highlights the complex processes of altering riverscapes, and suggests a coherent organization of institutional framework that pays due attention to the symbolic significance of landscape change and the relationship between people and their environment.

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Revisiting the regional concept in planning: Debates over the Crete Development Plan

Rachel Kallus

Technion, Israel

arkalus@tx.technion.ac.il

To question the incorporation of traditional territorial considerations with a co-evolutionary perspective, this paper revisits the Crete Development Plan, prepared in the mid-1960s by a team of Israeli and Greek planners assisted by the OECD. The paper focuses on debates amongst planning team members, to highlight the conflicting meaning and use of the region in postwar professional culture. It contrasts the view of Raanan Weitz, for which the region was a functional element in the national planning system, with that of Artur Glikson, for which the region was a place delineated by natural and cultural boundaries. As in the work of Patrick Geddes, on which Glikson based his ideas, the region provided the arena for a total reconstruction of social and political life, carried by the effort of organized individuals; a source of communal identity defined by geographical, ecological, social and cultural characteristics. Glikson's Sketchplan for the Regional Development of Crete, worked-out parallel to the development of the Crete Development Plan, suggested a "bottom up" regional approach based on democratic and participatory planning processes. This is an opportunity to unpack and expand the concept of the region for the sake of history, as well as for inspiring a more responsive and democratic current professional practice, useful especially in ethno-nationally contested regions.

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The Simeto River Agreement. Praticing interindpendence between Democracy and Ecology

Laura Saija, Giusy Pappalardo

University of Catania, Italy

saija.laura@gmail.com

The Simeto valley, in eastern Sicily (Italy), is a rich rural area few km south of the Catania metropolitan area. The richness of its landscape, where for millenniums humans have 'virtuously' co-evolved with natural ecosystems, has been for the last decades seriously compromised. A highly industrialized model of development is combined with the hegemonic presence of what is called Eco-mafia, which is a form of organized crime profiting from the illegal management of natural resources. In a time of economic crisis, which favors the flourishing of organized



crime's influence over society, several planning strategy have been conceived by the community to invert the direction. The paper discusses the power of networks and the role of engaged scholars as catalyzers of regenerative processes in highly disturbed ecosystems. It does so drawing from lessons learned by researchers engaged in a long term community-university partnership aimed at promoting innovative and ecologically sustainable alliance between humans and nature in the Simeto River Valley (eastern Sicily, Italy).

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**TRACK 1 I: URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC REALM:
DESIGN: TYPES AND EXAMPLES, ROOM 102, JULY 12 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: DORINA POJANI**

Urban Waterfronts in postcolonial capitals: between image and practice

Quentin Stevens¹, Marek Kozłowski²

¹University College London, United Kingdom, ²Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

g.stevens@ucl.ac.uk

Contemporary urban waterfront developments often focus on goals of place marketing to maximize economic and political gain. This does not mean that urban waterfronts provide broad public amenity. Many are poorly connected to wider urban activity. While urban waterfronts often contain many natural elements, they are seldom environmentally sustainable. In cities without strict planning, waterfronts tend to be either monopolized or ignored in the service of particular development interests. At the other extreme, master planned cities tend to exclude the variety of uses and users necessary to make urban waterfronts vital. This paper explores these issues by comparing waterfront areas in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and the nearby new federal capital, Putrajaya. Each city sits at the confluence of two rivers. Kuala Lumpur is piecemeal and unregulated, Putrajaya is a highly controlled masterplan. Both sites demonstrate a muddy confluence of influences, marrying varied European and Islamic antecedents with modern infrastructure and aesthetics. Both waterfront landscapes lack attention to their distinctive tropical context. The paper examines the design, management and public use of these waterfront landscapes, in terms of their role in city image, economic development, and ecological performance.

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Place-temporality, an aesthetics akin to music: tempo, soundscape and rhythm in urban space

Filipa Wunderlich

Bartlett School of Planning, United Kingdom

f.wunderlich@ucl.ac.uk

Places are temporal milieus and the tempo of a place is inherently rhythmical. In an urban place, patterns of people movements, encounters, and rest, recurrently negotiating with natural cycles and architectural patterns, merge into expressive bundles of rhythms, which give a place its temporal distinctiveness. This paper investigates the aesthetics of place-temporality, focusing on its expression and representation; it explores its principal experiential attributes – such as its vivid sense of time, soundscape and rhythmicity, and its significance. And, building on an analogy with musical aesthetics, the paper brings forward a conceptual framework for the understanding and analysis of temporality in urban space, with a focus on place-rhythms and the triad of place-temporal performance, place-tonality and a sense of time. These are the principal aesthetic processes through which place-temporality expresses and represents itself in urban space. Keywords: Place-temporality, sense of time, soundscape, urban rhythms, everyday, place, urban analysis and urban design

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Madrid-Rio And The Social Construction Of Public Space

Elsa Ibarra Albizu, María Arquero de Alarcón

University of Michigan, United States

ibarrels@umich.edu

The production of public space projects in the contemporary city continues to be a contested arena where multiple agendas and interests collide. On one side, the urgency instilled by short political terms to deliver memorable works, not always grounded in an assessment of real needs. On the other, the designers' ambitions to build award-winning interventions where aesthetic aspirations and everyday life pragmatism need to coexist. Lastly, the desires and concerns of residents and users as they get to inhabit and sustain the projects' successes and failures in the future. This abstract discusses the case of Madrid Rio, a large-scale park along Madrid's river. The park, made possible by bringing the inner highway M30 underground, belongs to a lineage of urban projects that capitalize on the execution of massive infrastructural works to reclaim the public grounds for recreational uses. The relevance of this project is manifold, as it operates at many different spatial and social scales. Regionally, it represents a missing link between the diverse regional riverine ecosystems along the river; at the metropolitan level, it transforms the M30 from divider to connector, and provides access to the river; locally, it offers an important amenity to traditionally underserved neighborhoods. Its design has gained national and international recognition, and the project is an engine for urban regeneration of the surrounding areas. This investigation evaluates the contribution of the project to the area's social fabric: it assesses the cues of re-appropriation by the very different publics it serves, and interrogates the contemporary construction of cultural identity of newly created public spaces. The investigation describes the project from its inception, and covers the project development and implementation. It includes mix methods of data collection including archival research, interviews with the designers' team, and extensive documentation developed in a two-month period during the 2013 summer.

Busquets, Joan. Cities X Lines : a New Lens for the Urbanistic Project = Ciudades X Formas : Una Nueva Mirada Hacia El Proyecto Urbanístico. [Rovereto]: Nicolodi Editore, 2006. Chapter 04, Reconfigured Surfaces, introduces important contemporary projects with similar ambitions to the ones presented here. Corner, James. Recovering Landscape: Essays In Contemporary Landscape Architecture. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999. Including several interesting pieces, like Alex Wall's Programming the Urban Surface. Czerniak, Julia. Large Parks. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2007. The research also include references to recent projects that help frame both the infrastructural and landscape components in Madrid Rio: the Central Artery Project (Big Dig) in Boston, the High Line, in NYC, the Cheonggye-Cheong Restoration in Seoul, the Toronto Waterfront,

Fine-grained mixed use – a cure for public spaces in mass housing estates

Olga Melcerova

Faculty of Architecture, Slovak University of Technology, Slovakia

melcerova@fa.stuba.sk

During the 40 years of communism, residential development in the former Czechoslovakia was dominated by mass housing construction. Uniform prefabricated apartment blocks were considered as fast, cheap and according to some experts the only solution of post-war housing shortage the country was suffering even in the 60s. Housing estates, based on functionalistic principles, characterized urban form of free standing buildings in



large open land, substantial part of which was public space. Positives of mass housing, e.g. good insolation and sanitary conditions, were not able to counterweight issues like monofunctionality, monotony, increased transport demands or low quality of exterior areas. Especially absence of fine-grained mix of uses had substantial impact on character of public spaces and by missing mixed use parterre housing estates differ from traditional urban structure the most. Sprawl of buildings together with split of people and activities reduced close interpersonal and social interaction in public space that finally served only for movement. Moreover, non-existence of private property wiped off boundaries between private, semi-public and public. Anything outside apartments, from common spaces inside blocks to outside public areas belonged to “everybody and nobody”, resulting in general indifference and ignorance. As mass housing estates create approximately 50% of the Slovak housing stock, interest in improvement of their public spaces is more than necessary. Unlike the foreign countries, professional discussion on the topic, ongoing for 20 years now, has not yet been reflected in planning methodology. In these terms, the paper analyses aspects of additional implementation of fine-grained mixed use into prefabricated apartment blocks and examines its impact on public space qualities. In the same time it evaluates conditions of successful implementation in order to set up planning tools supporting fine-grained mixed use development in mass housing areas.

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**TRACK 1 II: URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC REALM:
CONTROLLING DEVELOPMENT, ROOM 103, JULY 12 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: COR WAGENAAR**

Urban design review as public policy: are quasi—discretionary frameworks a viable alternative?

Ramzi Farhat

California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, United States

rfarhat@csupomona.edu

In the United States, 'form-based' approaches to development control have become popular in the quest for participatory, design-sensitive planning frameworks (Talen, 2009). Progressive cities however been reluctant to move in that direction, favoring to refine quasi-discretionary, guidelines-based approaches (Scheer, 1994; Punter, 2007) administered at the local level and that retain the focus on principals not solutions. Critiques of the overtly prescriptive nature of form-based approaches raise the following questions: Does the guidelines approach offer a viable alternative that promotes the goals of civic design? Can it promote participatory urban design while maintaining an overarching city-wide consensus? These questions are addressed in a study of design review in Seattle, Washington. Seattle administers a progressive, neighborhood-centered review process, where seven local boards interpret and apply a city-wide list of twenty five guidelines. The research analyses of projects adjudicated by each of the local boards in the last two years. Board identified issues and solutions were extracted and classified into a series of themes through which each neighborhood operationalized the guidelines. The evidence suggests the boards upheld a broad civic design agenda, as opposed to a narrow aesthetic design agenda, validating a guideline-based approach. The guidelines approach also offers much flexibility for boards to interpret their local needs in shaping the local environment. For example, urban localities placed more emphasis on those guidelines explicitly pertaining to urban form as opposed to the social dimensions of design. While narrowly construed guidelines were consistently defined, consistency was less definitive of general guidelines (except for those guidelines speaking to issues of the public realm and street life), reinforcing the flexibility inherent in the approach. The findings reinforce broader conclusions that semi-discretionary approaches offer an attractive alternative to currently popular form-based approaches to regulation.

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Codifying character: Urban design codes and the biopolitics of the public realm

Nicholas Choy

King's College London, United Kingdom

Nicholas.choy@kcl.ac.uk

In the past decade, urban design codes have been employed by many local authorities in the UK in a bid to improve the public realm of new residential developments. Yet design codes do not merely express values of 'good' urban form but also reinforce particular notions of 'good' citizenship, communal identity and personal character. Though codes may be articulated in terms of spatial principles and material requirements, they configure ways of living that penetrate beyond the façade of the home onto the social potentialities of future inhabitants and their interactions with one another. Focusing on codes currently used in residential



developments in Cambridge, UK, this paper contemplates the assumptions behind coding requirements and the truth discourses they depend upon in order to gain effect and legitimacy. How are particular social issues constructed as a problem through the design code? With the multiplicity and contestability of characters, how do certain ones become sanctioned images of the public realm, and other ones suppressed? How are households encouraged to work on themselves in the maintenance of such visions? These questions will be addressed through a biopolitical analysis of the Cambridge urban design codes and the imaginations of the public realm offered by them.

Between animation and reanimation: Planning strategies in dealing with public sphere

Christa Reicher

TU Dortmund University, Germany

christa.reicher@tu-dortmund.de

Context and relevance Debates about the future of the urban are indissociably related with the debate about public sphere – in the theoretical discourse as well as in the field of planning practice. Planners and politicians, citizens and scientists know about the importance of public space as the backbone and the figurehead of a quarter, a city or a whole region. The grammar of the city as well as the rules of public space change permanently according to the needs of the society and the demographic situation. Often the change of public space is related with a loss of experience. Spaces and parks are not used and designed as in former times; new types of public space were developed without any rule. At first sight the public space seems to be a space with a lot of problems and deficiencies: loss, gentrification, privatization, commercialization, neglect and vandalism. But there are also quarters with high-end designed and staged space. The range of public space is the result of different social tendencies, a pluralization of lifestyles as well as growing and shrinking quarters side by side. Central themes: Planning and design strategies According to this understanding and background public space needs different strategies, between animation and reanimation. The strategy in an existing shrinking quarter, city or region is completely different from planning concepts for new public spaces in a growing context: (1) Revitalization of a shrinking quarter in Gelsenkirchen-Ueckendorf/Ruhr Region A former traditional street of the nineteenth century was downgraded by a loss of functions, vacantness of buildings, in particular the ground floor. The concept of an integrated masterplan shows how to combine the strategy of improving the public space with social and economic measures as well as involving artists and citizens. (2) “Public ground floor” in the urban transformation of Berlin-Tegel Compared to the German average, Berlin shows superior growth rates. The prospective industry and research park “Berlin TXL – THE URBAN TECH REPUBLIC” provides space for the dynamic industrial development of the city. To realize the idea of a lively quarter, the concept of “public ground floor” is one of the important stepstones. (3) Regaining public space by sharing and combining uses in the Ruhr Region The car-oriented planning strategy of the European cities led to oversized spaces for the needs of traffic. Temporary concepts of using the traffic infrastructure for different uses show new ways of multicoding space and promoting a new understanding of the mostly separated streets and motorways. The paper further connects to the upcoming debate of the role of the public ground floor as a strategy of developing a lively quarter or city. It asks why it is getting more and more difficult to activate public space as a nucleus of the urban development and shows possible planning strategies.

Reicher, C. et al., 2009: Der öffentliche Raum. Ideen – Konzepte – Projekte, Berlin Al Rabady, R.; Reicher, C.

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**TRACK 4 I: COMPLEXITY & PLANNING THEORY:****THEORISING URBANISM, DESIGN AND PLACE IDENTITY, ROOM 114, JULY 12 2014, 17.15-18.45****SESSION CHAIR: BEITKSE BOONSTRA****From form to process: Re-conceptualizing Lynch in light of complexity theory**

Sharon Wohl

Tu Delft, Canada

sharonackerqreen@hotmail.com

Kevin Lynch provided a groundbreaking set of analytical tools when he introduced the urban descriptors paths, edges, districts, landmarks, and nodes. These have become a useful shorthand for both analyzing and designing diverse urban spaces. New Urbanists, in particular, have employed Lynch to help codify principles of good urban form, creating numerous new towns and suburbs that incorporate his urban pallet. But despite its growing popularity, New Urbanism is not without its detractors. New Urbanists appear to employ the building blocks of urban form in compositional ways that create the 'scene' of a city rather than the 'essence' of a city. This paper proposes that the problem is one of mistaking form for process. Lynch identified features that arose out of dynamic processes, concretized and manifested in situ. New Urbanists flip this process – providing formal features without the procedural dynamics that bring these to life. I wish to present a modified reading of Lynch, one that reframes his urban categories in ways that draw attention to their functional rather than formal attributes. In order to situate the notion of functionality, I consider city districts to be instances of Complex Adaptive Systems. CAS display dynamics whereby they self-organize to create synergies, differentiation and functionality. I classify specific functional qualities of CAS, and then transpose these to inform self-organizing processes within an urban context. Specifically, I consider morphological characteristics that create affordances for CAS processes and behaviors to occur. I thus reframe Lynch to focus upon what his urban features do rather than what they look like. This work supports planners and urban designers interested in enabling differentiation, evolution and self-organization to occur as an ongoing process that emerges in situ after design implementation. The research is intended to complement current investigations that transpose concepts of self-organization into urban planning contexts.

Holland, J. (1996). Hidden Order: How Adaptation Builds Complexity. Kauffman, S. (1996). At Home in the Universe: Lynch, K. (1984). Good City Form Marshall, S. (2012). Planning, Design and the Complexity of Cities Portugali, J., Meyer, H., Stolk, E., & Tan, E. (2012). Complexity theories of cities have come of age

Adaptability in urban design process - Complex adaptive network of urban design actions

Kyunghyun Baek

University College London, United Kingdom

k.baek@ucl.ac.uk

This research proposes framework to understand adaptability of places in terms of 'complex adaptive system' and demonstrate why urban design with incremental(piecemeal), decentralised decision-making is more adaptable(or unadaptable) than conventional one-off and top-down 'large-lump development'. Cities and places have suffered from and adapted to social and economical disturbances and changes yet some cities and places are more adaptable than others. It has long been argued that most traditional towns and cities which are generated gradually, piece by piece by its users is more adaptable than modern top-town control urban design and its method, such as conventional master-plan. However, it is also argued that incremental development process and dynamic decentralised decision-making cause conflict between design actors and is not capable of adapting and acting fast enough to changing context. Moreover, locally adaptable design actions could be



collectively maladaptable. Current understanding of adaptability in urban design is limited and incapable of understanding complex relationship between urban design actions. This paper argues that adaptability could be captured by looking at interaction between various urban design actors and their actions in the process of urban design system adaptation. Moreover, adaptability could be determined by system characteristics of 'feedback mechanism', 'knowledge sharing/generating network', 'self-generating ability', and 'agility' in urban design system rather than quantitative cause-and-effect notion of diversity, changeability, fit-ability, etc., suggesting 'complex adaptive system' as an appropriate concept. This study compares urban development processes of Shoreditch, South Bank and Dockland in London. These three areas have experienced economical and social disturbance and survived to this day. However, they had different adaptive process and interactions creating different type of adaptability. This study shows how differently the places have adapted to socio-economical changes and where the adaptability is coming from.

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Collective Intelligence Networks - The case study of European architectural competition platform

Gregoris Kalnis, Socrates Stratis

University of Cyprus, Cyprus

gkalnis@yahoo.co.uk

The concept of collective intelligence lays great emphasis on the dynamic relations which are developed among the contributory parties, opening up new avenues to open processes in urban design. In turn, the collective spaces that emerge from such open processes can become fields where uncertainties could be revealed as well as conflicts and controversies could take place. Gaining knowledge of European's architectural competition network, could contribute to the evolution of the term 'design' in planning, in terms of its connotation as a collective process and its perception as an 'open' research process, revealing its political dimensions. This paper investigates the contribution of European's architectural competition outcomes to the development of 'open' design processes, and their potential to develop into Collective Intelligence Networks.

1. Bruno Latour, *Reassembling the Social – An Introduction to Actor-Network-Theory*, Oxford University Press, 2005
2. Bruno Latour (ed.), Peter Weibel (ed.), *Making Things Public: Atmospheres of Democracy*, The MIT Press, 2005
3. Alben Yaneva, *Mapping Controversies in Architecture*, Ashgate Pub Co, 2012
4. Tim Rieniets (ed.), Jennifer Siegler (ed.), Kees Christiaanse (ed.), *Open City: Designing Coexistence*. Catalogue Architecture Biennale Rotterdam, Sun Architecture, 2009
5. European (ed.), *What future for the European competitions? Between innovation and negotiation: European 10 Conference Catalogue*, European, 2009



Framing questions of sustainability

Stephen Read

TU Delft, Netherlands

s.a.read@tudelft.nl

Sustainability sits at the top of the policy agendas of the EU and other governmental bodies. But sustainability is complex and not one thing, it relates to different sectors and multiple systems, and also to different zones, scales, 'levels' those systems occupy. Theoretically and practically we are involved with different questions depending on where the question is bounded and at what scope we want to look at or deal with it. Situation, in a relational sense, matters. Without understanding this contextual, relational and framing factor we can end with inadequate or misleading answers to important questions. Questions need to be framed and framing involves complex topologies of spatial insides and outsides and functional parts and wholes. This relational and framing aspect of sustainability has been radically underconsidered and this paper will propose a method to address this deficit. The approach is 'materialist' but also 'constructivist', not in the sense of 'social construction'. Instead it is proposed we live in a reality historically and technically constructed and that the 'social', the 'economic', the 'cultural' and even the 'environmental' are what we thus construct. This converges with a so-called 'technoscience' perspective, one that has been addressed through 'actor-network theory'. But there are issues with actor-network theory that the method proposed addresses.

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**TRACK 4 II: COMPLEXITY & PLANNING THEORY:
COMMUNITY' AND THE COLLABORATIVE RATIONAL, ROOM 119, JULY 12 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: KATIE MCCLYMONT**

Managing uncertainties and collaborative governance in urban planning

John Abbott

University of Queensland, Australia

j.abbott@uq.edu.au

Complexity and uncertainties abound in changing urban areas. Planning can increase uncertainties for urban communities and institutional actors by proposing new policies or alternative urban futures. This paper explores new concepts of planning as understanding and managing uncertainties in complex socio-spatial processes and how these interact with institutional and governance arrangements. Urban areas change because of external and internal factors, such as global trends, new technologies, changing community aspirations, and political agendas, and also because of chance events, such as natural disasters. These factors create different types of uncertainties for urban planning. One of the most important is uncertainty about the future actions of key organisations and this has been called organisational uncertainty. Within the network society, many interdependent groups are involved in the governance and planning of urban areas. Urban governance arrangements may be hierarchical or collaborative and affect what is possible in urban plan-making and implementation. They also affect the management of uncertainties, particularly organisational uncertainty. This paper reviews the implications of 20 years of urban planning and governance practice in the South East Queensland (SEQ) metropolitan region of Australia. Partnerships and collaborative governance and planning were in place between State and local governments and, to a lesser extent, community groups. This has been a dynamic and reciprocal decision-making relationship affected by the above change factors and uncertainties. In turn, collaborative governance has affected how organisational and other uncertainties were managed in SEQ and the planning outputs and outcomes. The paper brings together current planning theories with new approaches, such as understanding uncertainties and actor networks, to learn from practice and experience. The conclusion implies a greater emphasis on understanding and managing uncertainties and collaborative governance to deliver more resilient and enduring planning strategies.

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Stakeholders and artefacts - participatory urban planning as never-ending engagement

Helena Leino

University of Tampere, Finland

helena.leino@uta.fi

In this paper, the focus is on continuities that are vital to urban dwellers but often ignored because they are too self-evident a part of the material basis of urban development. One of these continuities is a metro plan, particularly the long-term path in urban dynamics it creates from its very beginning. The other is nature in the



city in its most urban-industrial form, namely a pond of communal waste water which has grown into a biodiversity spot and an important bird reserve appreciated by residents. In this paper, these are considered as two examples of socio-technical continuity giving shape to the city. In the empirical example they evolve as developmental processes in the sense that they create their own complex environment in the course of their maturation. This is why they are difficult to control when planning urban development. In this paper, I approach participatory processes not as parts of the legislative and institutional processes of urban planning, but as human engagements to particular places, environments and artefacts. I illustrate this viewpoint with an empirical example from Finland. The case is about situational meaning making through stakeholder engagement, when the matter of concern is a significant spot of biodiversity in a totally man-made environment. The question is not about finding the dividing line where human beings live and urban nature begins, but acknowledging the intervening continuities and what emerges from the interplay between these two. The empirical case study serves as an example in how artefacts actively co-shape the events and environment around them and thus create a relationship between humans and their surroundings. Drawing on science and technology studies (STS) inspired perspective on the relationships between human and non-human actors I stress the importance of situation, local setting and continuity in urban planning.

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Collaborative rationality in planning for flood risk: The case of Montivilliers (France)

Mathilde Gralepois¹, David Prosser²

¹Université Tours, France, ²Florida Atlantic University, United States

mathilde.gralepois@univ-tours.fr

This paper examines the planning processes involved in the implementation of French flood mitigation rules in the City of Montivilliers (Haute-Normandie region, France) using Innes' (2010) DIAD framework. After an introduction of site and situation, the major focus is on using the complexity attributes of Diversity, Interdependence and Authentic Dialogue to represent and examine planning processes involved in flooding area (flash floods). Specific focus is on the role of intermediaries (citizen or civic groups, and particularly the Syndicat Mixte du Bassin de la Lézarde) within the actor network. The method is relatively straightforward. First, operational tools of the three complexity attributes are developed and expressed as a template for inquiry. We use this template to analyze results from previous studies (StarFlood Project 7TH PCRD and research master report) and ongoing planning studies. The portrayal of the planning process expressed in terms of complexity attributes allows both improved understanding and the potential for identifying leverage points to improve the quality of collaborative rationality. The final part of the paper discusses the overall planning processes as a stage in the development of true collaborative rationality and identifies possible improvements to move the process to a higher state of collaborative rationality.

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Planning and community in a complex/involved/tangled Space

Dana Shevah

Technion- Israel Institute of Technology, Israel

shevahd@tx.technion.ac.il

This paper discusses the conducts and responses of a community versus local planning authorities, reporting preliminary findings in one of the oldest neighborhoods in the town of Karmiel in the center of Galilee. Karmiel was planned as a development town in the 1960s, its pattern characterized by centralization, control, and the political agenda of "Judaization of the Galilee". Currently the original secular population is gradually being replaced by an orthodox community from other localities. The paper focuses on a turbulent affair concerning conversion of old public buildings into religious institutions. Despite planning for a specific population, a diverse population mix has arisen over the years. Based on triangulation of planning knowledge, historical knowledge and local knowledge, the paper examines these changes in community perceptions and attitudes. More specifically it examines which circumstances and conditions modify community perceptions and attitudes, and how this affects planning practices. Despite playing a major role in planning, complexity of community is not discussed in depth in the planning literature. The paper suggests exploring community issues via local contexts of place and time, following a perspective of the community as operating in a contested context that includes conflict. It follows the complexity theories which acknowledge the urban systems as complex open systems seeking to understand social reality. Understanding the community's social, cultural and economic structures, its internal-power relationships, and the stable and dynamic factors of daily life, is imperative for analyzing and discussing complex and sensitive community issues. Such a perspective reflects the need to study how these perceptions are expressed in planning discourse and how they define and shape planning practices.

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**TRACK 5 I: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:
ISSUES IN PLANNING, LAW AND PROPERTY RIGHTS I, ROOM B, JULY 12 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: RACHELLE ALTERMAN**

Deserving and Privileged: The social construction of the right to housing in Israel

Ravit Hananel

Tel-Aviv University, Israel

hananelr@post.tau.ac.il

The purpose of this paper is to examine the struggle of two specific groups in Israel for their right for housing - residents of the communal and rural sector, and residents of public housing. The comparison is particularly interesting, since those groups have some common characteristics, such as – number of occupants, and legal status; While, politically and publicly, the groups are perceived as essentially different and receive different social status, and different attitude from the state and its organs to their demands. The paper examines the different track each group has to cross in its struggle for the right for housing, using the model of social construction of target population that was first designed by Schneider and Ingram (1993). The model helps providing better answers to Lasswell's (1936) enduring question: Who gets what, when, and how?, and also why. Surprisingly, in the examined case although the overall social construction of each group corresponds to the theory, the policy tools and the policy outcomes throughout the years were different from those of the theory. Although the communal and rural sector is perceived as a privileged group, their right for housing has not yet been legislated; in contrast, the right for housing of public housing tenants - who are perceived as dependents - was apparently provided for in legislation already in 1998. Still, the struggle of the two groups is far from over, and during the last year there have been current interesting developments regarding both groups which are still in process. This study attempts to provide answers to the mismatch between theory assumptions and the actual policy adopted for each group and changes over the years.

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Dilemmas of the national government as market actor on the property market: the case of the Netherlands

Leonie Janssen-Jansen¹, Martine De Vaan², Jos Arts³

¹University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, ²RVOB - Rijksvastgoed- en ontwikkelingsbedrijf, Netherlands,

³Rijksuniversiteit Groningen/RWS, Netherlands

l.b.janssen-jansen@uva.nl

Land and properties – the material spaces of cities – and their development are important factors in urban planning and development. Recently, declining real estate values, vacancies, temporized construction activities and increasingly tight and reregulated public and private financial resources have disrupted urban land and property markets. Over the past few years, these issues have challenged real estate owners and operators severely. Many of them now rethink and change their property asset management strategies, resulting in more risk-averse behaviour while concurrently aiming for good rates of return on investment. This change in property strategies of the market sector has already featured prominently in - scientific - debates. Yet, the role of agencies that deal with public sector property (publicly owned, publicly managed and publicly leased real property assets) and how they have responded to the transformed financial-economic context has been underexplored so far. As property owners these – governmental – agencies are market players focused on financial returns. However, societal responsibility has often played a role in the decisions of these agencies as well. The transformed context and times of austerity now puts pressure on the way these agencies operate. The aim of this paper is to assess



how public sector real estate decisions can be made taking both public and private considerations into account. Based on the case of the Netherlands the paper first reflects on the role of the Dutch national government on the property market, while conceptualizing the tension between financial and social returns and public and private considerations in decisionmaking. Next, the paper examines the changes in the Dutch national property asset strategy. Substantiated by some illustrative examples, the paper discusses the dilemmas that emerge in implementation of the strategy, such as the quest for a more flexible approach on the one hand and the need to comply to market rules on the other hand. Finally, the paper draws some conclusions.

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Expropriation or acquisition? A cross-national analysis of Australia and Israel

Nira Orni, Rachele Alterman

Technion, Israel, ¹Technion, Israel

orniny@netvision.net.il

Comparisons between countries are intended to help the compared countries learn from each other. When comparing Australia with Israel we will need to decide who will learn from whom. Since Australia is a federation of states, we chose one of the Australian states for the comparison – the state of Victoria. There are similarities between the planning systems and the expropriation arrangements of the two compared states, Israel and Victoria. The planning tools in both systems are statutory schemes. When approved, these schemes are binding, unless amended by a statutory procedure. In both countries, a long period of time can pass between the approval of the planning scheme that designates land for public purpose and the actual transfer of the land to the public. We found out that during this time the landowner may encounter hardship and his property rights are harmed. In our paper we compare the different ways in which the laws of Victoria and of Israel deal with this situation. We discovered that Victoria's compulsory acquisition system has formulated a method which reduces the harm caused to the landowner by giving him greater control over the timing of the compensation. We believe that this method can be a model for other countries using the same planning system. On the other hand, Israel recognizes the ongoing linkage between the landowner and his land after the expropriation, while Victoria does not. The linkage is expressed by the landowner's right to get his land back if the public purpose is no longer needed. We evaluated both systems on the basis of the criterion of the balance between property right and public needs.

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Caught between ambitions, expectations and reality: A case study into a stillborn sustainable area development project

Mendel Giezen

Utrecht University, Netherlands

mendel.giezen@gmail.com

Over the last few years, the economic crisis in Europe has dramatically altered the reality for sustainable area development projects. Quite a few projects have been unable to respond to this changing context and have been left in a deadlock. However, literature tends to focus on the successful or at least implemented projects.



This research looks at one of these stillborn projects in the Netherlands in order to determine what prevented them from adapting and continuing. The case is Rijnenburg, a sustainable housing project in the municipality of Utrecht. The results show that the inertia in the projects are caused by unfulfilled expectations caused by changing ambitions due to new financial or political realities. To add a level of reflection and discussion, a workshop with experts was organised to determine institutional remedies that move beyond an individual case.

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**TRACK 5 II: PLANNING, LAW, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS:****ISSUES IN PLANNING, LAW AND PROPERTY RIGHTS II, ROOM 134, JULY 12 2014, 17.15-18.45****SESSION CHAIR: WILLEM KORTHALS ALTES****The adoption of housing rights in national constitutions worldwide: Is there a pattern?**

Michelle Oren, Rachelle Alterman

Technion Israel Institute of Technology, Israel

mleoren@technion.ac.il

Countries around the world exhibit a variety of laws and public policies related to housing. At the same time there is a dearth of systematic comparative research on housing laws and policies, especially at the constitutional level. A wide and accurate base of knowledge on the existing practices of constitutional housing rights is needed in order to develop instruments for the evaluation of practices and existing legislation. In fact increasing knowledge on the existing provisions of the right to housing and on constitutional legislation could serve as a tool to promote further enactment of policy in the area of housing and greater social justice. This paper is an effort to bridge between housing studies that often include multiple aspects of housing in addition to policy and housing law from an international comparative perspective. The paper will discuss whether there are any identifiable patterns over time in the increase or decrease of the proportion of constitutions with housing rights. Do nations that have adopted constitutional housing rights have some factors in common, compared with nations that have chosen not to adopt them? Based on a survey of 205 national constitutions (188 UN member states), our findings include four such hypothesized factors: Changes over time, geo-political events, socio-economic differences, and affiliation with different legal-cultural traditions.

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Civil-market partnerships: Innovating urban governance-beyond-the-state

Leonie Janssen-Jansen, Menno Van der Veen

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

l.b.janssen-jansen@uva.nl

Changing state-market-civil relations have been challenging urban governance arrangements significantly over the past decades. This has resulted in an increase in contractual governance in urban development in which direct relations between different public and private actors and citizens are central. Public-private partnerships in urban development are well-documented and well-researched. Yet, the domain where the private sector meets community empowerment and civic engagement has been under-explored until now. These practices already exist in the domain of the built environment, such as communities that close contracts with developers, as well as in the social domain, in which large employers help unemployed people to return to the labour market. This paper conceptualizes this practice as civil-market partnerships (CMP). CMPs are an increasingly important feature of planning systems that are characterized by a withdrawing government that aims to realize public goods by encouraging partnerships of market parties, interest organizations (including NGOs) and community organizations or even individuals. CMPs differ from public private partnerships, because the government is not directly involved in them, yet these partnerships are highly intertwined with government policies. This paper innovates urban planning and governance theory with the introduction and operationalization of the new concept of civic-market partnership. The aim of this paper to theorize on CMP in urban governance to increase



the understanding of how these more direct relations between private sector and citizens can contribute to urban planning outcomes. Based on theoretical research combined with experiences and experiments in Europe as well as the United States the paper conceptualizes the CMPs in relation to urban planning, and explores the legal, financial and political dilemmas associated with them, substantiated by some illustrative examples.

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Urban expansion in northern Iran and the role of planning system, evaluation of Rasht comprehensive plans through last decades

Aliakbar Sardareh, Maryam Safaye karpour
IUST(Iran University of Science and Technology), Iran
alisardareh@iust.ac.ir

Northern region of Iran has a green landscape and specific agricultural products and is the pole of rice production in the country. Its green landscape and coastal areas has made it as the major destination for tourists from different points of the country. Urbanization in the northern Iran specifically in Rasht city has caused the consumption of agricultural lands and degradation of green landscape of the area, which at the end had caused decrease in agricultural production and a great change in the culture of life in peripheral rural areas. Urban expansion in peripheral green and agricultural lands had occurred despite the propositions of the development plans of Rasht city. This kind of urban expansion has different drivers but it seems that land prices changes in result of urban plan propositions and infrastructure investments and the lack of economic incentives for agricultural activities is the major one. It seems that urban development plans, rhetorically, through changing land prices had caused the unplanned expansion in agricultural lands and decrease in food production with no replacement for agricultural activities. In this paper, the profile of urban expansion in Rasht city is prepared and the impact of urban plans and infrastructure investment on this kind of expansion is evaluated. This evaluation is based on the study of the relationship between the urban expansion, infrastructure investment and land prices in last decades. Results show that traditional system of land use planning without considering key actors of urban transition would not be able to control the urban sprawl and in many cases these urban plans through unpredicted changes in land prices act as a driver of urban sprawl.

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**TRACK 8: TRANSPORT PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY:
VISIONING FUTURE MOBILITY, ROOM 116, JULY 12 2014, 17.15-18.45
SESSION CHAIR: ANTONIO FERREIRA**

Assessing the impact of future visions of urban mobility: a conceptual exploration

Florian Langstraat, Luca Bertolini
University of Amsterdam, Netherlands
florianlangstraat@gmail.com

Given the need for a transition to sustainable mobility, a number of transportation scholars have advocated the importance of long-term and normative future visions in urban mobility planning. Yet in the literature, considerable uncertainty regarding the usefulness of these visions remains. While some authors have heralded these visioning exercises as an innovative addition to a field traditionally dominated by short-term forecasting, others are sceptical, and suggest that many visions end up as little more than well-intended, but ultimately inconsequential wish lists. Given this debate, this paper develops a framework for assessing the impact of future visions. Three main roles that future visions can fulfil are identified: they may (1) provide guidance by creating a common reference point; (2) bind a group of diverse actors together; and (3) generate new knowledge through mutual learning. The paper further identifies ten causal variables that either enhance or reduce the effectiveness of future visions in achieving these three functions. We use findings from two case studies to illustrate the model, and suggest it may serve as a useful tool for systematic ex-post assessments of existing visions in future research, as well as a potentially valuable guideline for planners presently engaging in visioning exercises.

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Does integration work for corridor development?

Patrick Witte
Utrecht University, Netherlands
p.a.witte@uu.nl

This paper aims to clarify the added value of an integrated perspective on corridor development in Europe. For many years, knowledge on corridors has been developed in a sectoral, technocratic manner, despite a growing call for an integrated analysis of corridor issues. The integration argument is however lacking specific knowledge on different problem areas. The question therefore remains to what extent an integrated analysis would be beneficial to resolve persistent corridor issues such as the existence of bottlenecks. This paper is sensitive to the multi-dimensional nature of corridors and explores the extent to which certain problem areas of corridors (in particular the economic and transport dimension) contribute to an integrated analysis of corridor issues at different spatial scales. It will be examined whether the added value of the integration argument is provable and whether this leads to a restating of the importance of corridors for present-day European policy objectives.

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Traditional transportation planning and its alternatives

Karel Martens

Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands

cicmmartens@gmail.com

This paper critically reflects on mainstream transportation planning and two potential alternatives: transportation planning for sustainability and transportation planning for accessibility. In the paper, I view transportation planning as an institution consisting of a set of rules prescribing how decisions regarding interventions in the transportation system are to be prepared. Mainstream transportation planning has matured over the last five decades into a powerful institution, providing clear rules on how to conduct 'proper' planning in the domain of transportation. At the same time, mainstream transportation planning has been severely criticized. Transportation planning for sustainability and transportation planning for accessibility provide alternatives sets of rules. Based on the literature, I define the rules of these alternatives. I show that they have not yet developed into comprehensive alternatives for the mainstream approach. Many of the rules leave the role of the transportation planner ill-defined and do not provide enough guidance regarding the type of information to be delivered to decision-makers. Furthermore, the rules substantially enlarge the scope of transportation planning beyond the 'convenience zone' of many transportation planners. I conclude that will require a substantial effort to develop a consistent alternative for mainstream transportation planning, that can both take away some of the criticism to mainstream transportation planning, and can provide transportation planners with the guidance needed to carry out their role in the complex decision-making processes around interventions in the transportation system.

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The enlightenment of the formation of traditional settlement to modern small town planning

Liu Jie, Geng Hong

Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China

liujie_729@163.com

Traditional settlement with strong familial and national characteristics is a living environment created by humans transforming nature through productive labor. Its formation and evolution were influenced by numerous factors, such as culture, climate, geography, politics, economy, and technical conditions. It has explicit regional features, which reflect the cultural influences of local residents. Emphasizing a healthy living environment can help reflect more of residents' values and lifestyle. Traditional settlement avoided too much human intervention and developed more organically with the environment, and helped to highlight the specific regional life characteristics and local features of traditional settlements. Thus, the local culture can be realistically showed. The retention of the important characteristics of small towns is an important part of China's urbanization process. It is also the key to optimize China's urban spatial layout, and it is an important way to alleviate the urban development pressure, expand domestic demands and break up the binary urban-rural structure. However, the current small town faces the lack of local characteristics and the loss of urban culture. As a living environment closely related with people's daily life, the traditional settlement can show modern planners how to integrate the strengths of traditional living with the demands of modern developments. Traditional settlements can teach us valuable lessons which can help us to retain its unique posture, emphasize its harmonious relationship of climate, geography, humanity and traditional belief to retain its distinctive charm. This paper explores methods of co-evolution of traditional settlements and social development by analyzing the formation of traditional settlements and its features. It illustrates planning ways suitable to preserve the life characteristics of small towns, applying it to the construction of small towns to improve the small town planning system and the lives of its inhabitants.

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Civic engagement – lively and sustainable communities as a new self-understanding of villages?

Pia Steffenhagen, A. Weitkamp

Leibniz Universität Hannover, Germany

steffenhagen@umwelt.uni-hannover.de

In Germany and also in other European countries, many rural regions are increasingly characterized by the agro-structural and demographic change. Beneath, public authorities are affected in their development by their financial constraints. These regions should not be generally associated with structural weakness or disadvantages. But many villages are facing various problems, e.g. high building vacancy rates and decay, reduced attractiveness of the village and landscape, job and population declines and other infrastructure losses. The aim of the "equivalent living conditions" cannot be longer guaranteed. Here, a new interpretation is required: structural changes recommend a greater "self-responsibility" of the affected rural regions. The classic state-guaranteed obtaining and expansion of (material) infrastructure is no longer financially viable. More flexible infrastructures, more organized by private sector or civil society, are needed. In recent years, the strengthening of civil society and a changed understanding of the state influence the concepts of civic, social or voluntary activities. The activities are based on the increasing willingness to voluntary, gratuitous engagement of the society. In particular, the rural population has a high sense of responsibility and the willingness for commitment. As part of a research project these aspects were explored and the potential of activation was

determined. The motivations of engaged people are characterized by different perspectives. A behavior analysis was the starting point of the study. Engagement, its circumstances and the associated potentials were studied in a survey and a case study investigation. Overall, rural regions are maybe characterized by abandoned buildings, but they have a lot of potential. The villagers are often willing to engage and to work with the community for a better future. These people are strong in cohesion and cause a positive change or maybe only prevent a further decline of their village.

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Explore the significance of the regional elements in the contemporary Chinese rural planning

Chao Xie, Li Xiaofeng

Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China

xiebochao@gmail.com

The contemporary rural areas in China is changing with the continuously accelerated development of the urbanization. Many researches on rural theories and planning practices are given rise to under the new rural construction fad. However, among the pragmatic rural planning, due to the lack of the status survey and reasonable interpretation, the phenomenon of simulating cities and “allopatric style” are still widespread. The upstream Han River area is the water origin of the “South-to-North Water Transfer” project in China. With the movement of the “South-to-North ” project, the immigrant villages are under “volume production”, while the local features gradually disappear. How to sculpt the regional characters of the rural area so as to stimulate the sustainable development of the rural planning? The double factors of different natural and cultural environment determine the regional characters of the rural settlement. The regional elements are the derivatives from the certain climate, landform, resource, material, cultural belief, social economy, tribal manners and lifestyle, etc. Based on the sociological investigation analysis and planning design practices, this paper aims to explore the planning method and strategy on site selection, distribution, spatial organization, architectural form and construction mode, etc. By interpreting deeply on the regional elements, this paper will also rethink the profound significance of the regionalism on the Chinese rural planning.

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