

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

ADAPTING PLANNING: RETHINKING PLANNING PRACTICES

AESOP 2021 ONLINE CONFERENCE
12-14/07/2021



<https://arch.pg.edu.pl/aesop2021>

Dear AESOP friends, dear guests

The COVID19 pandemics influenced life of each of us, bringing multiple limitations and multiple challenges. Our AESOP community was one of the first associations directly affected by closed borders in Europe needed to cut the running meeting of Council of Representatives and to cancel the Heads of Departments meeting in Vienna in March 2020. But majority of our activities continued successfully as we were able to adapt them to new conditions, to enter much broadly virtual space offered by the information and communication technologies, to look for new modes, innovations and possibilities even bringing us ahead in the quality and accessibility of our activities.

Thanks to our colleagues from the member schools, we were able to continue the work of the thematic groups, to organise in the online mode traditional AESOP Lecture Series event our PhD Summer School, and even to introduce new mode of our knowledge exchange – small format conference, innovative not only by its format, but by modes of exchange, flexibility and immediate reflection of new challenges. Thanks to the initiative of team from the Gdansk University of

Technology we have got the book of abstracts in front of us. Not in our hands, but electronic form including a lot of interesting ideas in numerous contributions. The number of authors shows very positive respond to the idea to organise this complementary scientific event to the traditional AESOP and GPAEN congresses, covering the gap in the year in which, due the pandemics limitations, we cannot meet us in person. It shows the potential of our community to adapt to new circumstances and to use them for being better prepared for “new normal” after COVID 19 as well. And the adaptation is present in the main topic of this event too, creating the space for discussing the transformation of planning practices responding to contemporary social and economic challenges, influencing urban governance models including the adaptation and evolution of planning practices from different geographical perspectives, planning approaches, governance modes, scopes of planning interventions.

Not only planning, education of planners and our schools need to reflect these challenges. The AESOP should follow the needs of its members, the adaptation and development processes. Being aware about new reality after returning to “new normal” our AESOP community made several important steps ahead to the transition. Based on initiative of the AEKOM, expanding over the frames of creating just on instrument in the form of open access platform towards the reviving our community, the AESOP starts to develop our shared vision of AESOP future inviting, motivating, and enabling

members of our community to manage and share open access digital knowledge and to strengthen the AESOP community around a possible future. The Gdansk conference represents kick-off for broad discussion on new vision, values, and future of AESOP. With this, the Gdansk colleagues turned this conference from the small by its format to the big by its importance.

Bratislava, July 12th 2021

Prof. Maros Finka

AESOP President

12/07
MONDAY

Opening Session

Chair: Piotr Lorens

Official conference opening – Maros Finka

Virtual city tour of Gdańsk – Piotr Lorens

Keynote session 01

Chair: Maros Finka

Keynote presentation 1: Adapting planning – lessons from world planning congresses – Sławomir Ledwoń, ISOCARP

Keynote presentation 2: Adapting planning: lessons from Global South – Hangwelani Magidimisha, UKZN Durban

Keynote presentation 3: Urban design by influencing and negotiation – London's experience – Agnieszka Zimnicka, London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Paper session 01

Chair: Laura Verdelli

Rebeca Merino del Río: Tuscany's and Puglia's landscape plans: analysis of convergences with the territorialist theoretical methodology towards a proposal for structuring a landscape plan

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Giancarlo Cotella, ErblinBerisha: Promoting the sustainable urbanisation of European cities and regions. No one-size-fits-all.

Ivana Katurić, Ries van der Wouden, Mario Gregar: Trade-offs revealed: a sustainability assessment of urbanization modes

David Evers: Visualizing urbanization in 2050

Efstahios Boukouras: Adaptive Urban Design Tools: Space, Place and Mobility. Learnings from the Covid-19 Pandemic and the health sciences.

Georgia Gemenetzi: Custom-made spatial plans: what more we have learned for the Greek spatial planning system

Katrin Hofer, David Kaufmann: Actors, arenas and aims: A conceptual framework for participation



Title: Tuscany's and Puglia's landscape plans: analysis of convergences with the territorialist theoretical methodology towards a proposal for structuring a landscape plan

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University of Seville (Seville, Spain)

The paper aims to assess the degree of compliance, in Tuscany's and Puglia's landscape plans, with the analytical methodology for the identity project of the territory, the theoretical framework used by the Territorialist Society to territorial and urban planning practice. In order to contribute to a self-sustaining local development, the focus is on the enlargement of the territorial heritage. This analytical methodology is grounded on three pillars: the territorial heritage, the place order and the strategic scenario.

Firstly, it is assumed that the analytical methodology is organized in three phases around these three pillars. The point of departure is the detection and identification of the territorial heritage. After that, some morpho-typological studies of the territorial heritage according to the

four structural invariants should be conducted in order to extract the landscape values that lie on a part of the material sediments. And, finally, a strategic scenario should be defined in order to organize the actions towards the enlargement of the territorial heritage. The structures of Piano di Indirizzo Territoriale della Regione Toscana [Tuscany's landscape plan] and of Piano Paesaggistico Territoriale della Regione Puglia [Puglia's landscape plan], both developed by following the territorialist presumptions, are analyzed afterwards. Special attention is paid to convergencies and divergencies between the plans' sections and the phases in which the analytical methodology is thought to be divided.

The comparative study of both instruments paying attention to the degree of alignment of their structures and processes with the axes and actions of the analytical methodology enables us to detect the main convergencies and divergencies in each one of the phases. A synthesis of the comparative analysis of both instruments allows us to make a proposal to systematize the interventions on the landscape adjusted to the territorialist theoretical assumptions.

**Title: Interfacing between simple and complex order
– planning for the regularization and development of
informal settlements and neighborhoods in Israel**

Author(s): Dr. Yaara Rosner–Manor

Dr. Yodan Rofè

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Ben–Gurion University of the Negev

Planning systems, which are usually linear and hierarchical often fail to control the urban fabric, which is a self–organized, complex adaptive assemblage. Informal settlements – created by residents and communities for themselves – sharpen this gap, leading often to conflict, stalemate, or complete destruction of the community. However, this gap is not insurmountable. In our practice (as architects and urban planners), we’ve shown that planning can be adapted to the 'spontaneous' system, by learning the community’s local codes, and incorporating them into the decision–making processes and the plans themselves.

In this paper, we present the interface between the Israeli planning system and arrays of unregulated settlement that are facing regularization, renewal and development. We show that the informal fabric constitutes an authentic infrastructure – which reflects the

community's structure, it's social function and the cultural setting that created it. As such, we seek to base future development of all kinds (including residential, industrial and commercial areas, open spaces and the public sphere) on the existing socio-spatial patterns, as generated by the local community.

We demonstrate these processes of code-based participatory planning in work done for Bedouin communities in the Negev (South Israel) and among communities living in informal urban areas in East Jerusalem, facing radical change and intensive development. We show that in most cases it is possible to adapt the planned spatial outline to the traditional Bedouin/Arab-Palestinian code, and to base the structure of the city or neighborhood on existing and/or desired, spatial-social patterns for the community.

In-depth analysis of the local community and working closely with communities in renewal and change processes is always relevant. However, in places where traditional communities that are characterized by a unique local culture face change and development processes, these methodologies may be essential to help bridge the gap between the codes and practices of the community, and the state's hierarchical and linear planning system.

Title: Promoting the sustainable urbanisation of European cities and regions. No one-size-fits-all.

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Nations, cities and regions all across Europe are implementing policies that affect the rate and direction of urban development to varying degrees of success. Similarly, some of these interventions (e.g. spatial planning visions and strategies, zoning ordinances and subsidy schemes) result in more sustainable land use, while others do quite the opposite. The ESPON SUPER project collected and evaluated 235 examples of interventions (Solly et al., 2021) and carried out 11 in depth-case studies to understand how these interventions work in context. It was found that no one-size-fits-all solution exists for sustainable urbanization, and that the adoption of solutions developed elsewhere requires careful consideration in relation to the pertinence of aims and objectives, trade-offs and institutional fit. This notwithstanding, some general lessons have been uncovered in the analyses, and individual examples can serve as inspirations to policymakers. To facilitate this, the SUPER Guide to Sustainable

Urbanization was prepared and applied to policy processes in Croatia and Lithuania (Cotella et al., 2020). Building on this experience, this contribution will present how domestic actors can use both the Guide and the Intervention Database to guide their policymaking activities.

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- Solly A., Berisha E., Cotella, G. (2021) Towards Sustainable Urbanization. Learning from What's Out There. Land, 10, no. 4: 356. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land10040356>

Title:	Trade-offs revealed: a sustainability assessment of urbanization modes		
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Many urban areas in Europe have faced rapid growth of the urban economy and population during the last decades, resulting in the expanse of urban areas. The way in which this occurs depends on the planning system and political priorities. To escape the binary world of ‘zero land take’ versus ‘urban sprawl’ and avoid the pejorative meanings of these terms, we discern three archetypical modes: compact urbanization (i.e. high-density compact urbanization, often resulting from containment strategies or geographical limitations), polycentric urbanization (i.e. clustered, medium-density urbanization usually resulting from spatial policies like new towns, smart growth, TOD, etc.) and diffuse urbanization (i.e. low-density scattered urban development like monofunctional car-oriented suburbs, ribbon development and exurban, often informal,

construction). Of course, these modes are not mutually exclusive, but they can be evaluated separately to gauge their implications for sustainability (social, economic and environmental).

This paper will build upon the results of an international research project carried out in the ESPON programme called Sustainable Urbanization and Land Use Practices in European Regions (SUPER). The paper will comprise two parts. First, a large comparative literature study on urbanization and sustainability will be presented. Despite the numerous studies on the impacts of various kinds of urban development over the past decades, few scholars have attempted to systematically compare the sustainability of different urbanization modes using all three dimensions. We reveal that the three urbanization modes have inherent trade-offs between, but also within, dimensions of sustainability. Second, the paper will draw on the results of the SUPER case study analysis to explore how urbanization strategies can be tied to local development practices and interventions.

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Title: **Visualizing urbanization in 2050**

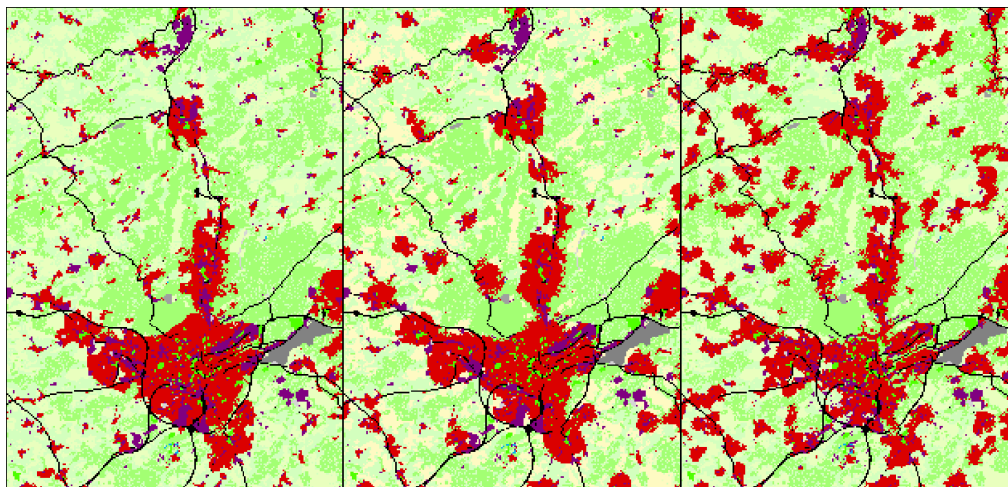
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Between 2000 and 2018 over 1 million hectares of land was converted to urban use in Europe (EU countries plus CH, LI, IS and UK), far above the EU's objective of 'zero net land take' by 2050 and largely inconsistent with SDG 11 on sustainable urbanization (European Commission, 2011). Much of this development is occurring in a scattered manner – primarily in Poland – creating a lock-in of car dependency and energy inefficiencies. Other areas show more polycentric or compact development, which carries its own advantages and drawbacks (Van Schie et al., 2020). These urbanization pathways are the result of myriad decisions made by local politicians, landowners and planners, and therefore can be considered a human construct.

Using this as a point of departure, three urbanization scenarios were drawn up for 2050 on the basis of divergent social attitudes and policy orientations. In the compact scenario, urbanization occurs near large cities at relatively high densities, in the polycentric scenario it occurs

at existing midsize towns, and in the diffuse scenario urbanization takes place in villages and along rural roads at low densities. These preferences were subsequently fed into the pan-European land-allocation model LUISETTA, allowing land-use maps of 2050 to be produced at a high level of resolution (Evers et al., 2020). Rather than offering a prediction, these images provide room for a discussion among planners, politicians and the general public about the intrinsic value of certain sites and the consequences of planning choices and ideologies. In this sense, it can support deliberative practices and strategic long-term planning. In addition, the model also produced statistical information population densities and net urban conversion, allowing goals such as European 'land take' targets and SDG goals to be incorporated into the discussion. The model output has already been used for Luxembourg's spatial strategy.



Luxembourg City in 2050 in the compact (left), polycentric (middle) and diffuse (right) scenarios

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Title: Adaptive Urban Design Tools: Space, Place and Mobility. Learnings from the Covid-19 Pandemic and the health sciences.

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Changing perceptions and urban design paradigms regarding the form of the city –the urban morphology– do not detach from the historical context in which they are formed but are dynamically linked. Public Health has historically been a key determinant of urban planning and design premises and as such, the Covid-19 pandemic brings back to the fore this old relationship.

From an urban design perspective, the European cities' “lockdown” experiences, have provided an unprecedented data pool from which several empirical observations can be drawn upon for further research. Specially, issues regarding the accelerated digitization of work, commerce, and socializing have come to the fore, affecting the ways public urban space is used by the residents. Moreover, the social

distancing policies implemented have highlighted the need to redefine valid active mobility buffer zones within a valid residence radius.

In this context, the Covid-19 pandemic experience can at least provide us an early 'lab-test case into significant future challenges of urban design. Yet, since each city has a different story to tell from the pandemic, those observations can both be treated critically and exploratory at the same time. As such, this research paper will explore how spatial planning can adjust its purposes and tools to improve urban health standards, focusing on the case of Athens, Greece. Conversely, it will try to inquire how urban design theory and practice, can leverage existing and new health science findings that have largely gone unnoticed in the spatial planning literature, especially those coming from human physiology.

Title: Custom-made spatial plans: what more we have learned for the Greek spatial planning system

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The spatial planning system in Greece has been gradually reformed since 2010, driven by the fiscal crisis and economic recession. A new set of planning instruments has been introduced so as to facilitate the establishment of development projects of major importance exceeding the structural weaknesses of the Greek spatial planning system. aiming at the economic recovery of the country. The planning system reformation was sealed in 2016 by the introduction of the Special Spatial Plan, a radical tool used broadly both by private and public agents in order to meet the spatial needs of market-led or urban regeneration projects. It refers to specialized ‘custom made’ spatial plans, applied to territories or estates irrespectively of size or other spatial features aiming to host plans, projects or programs of supralocal or strategic importance, usually by-passing restrictions and obligations set by the current planning regime. The new tools have

been repeatedly criticized for planning deregulation, establishment of a parallel planning framework, exemptionary planning, even land grabbing. Using these tools, private agents have now an increased role in urban development through the allocation of spatial development rights in selected estates, whereas public agents strive for completing urban regeneration and renewal projects in metropolitan areas. Taking advantage of the knowledge rising from the broad application of custom-made spatial plans, this paper attempts to contribute further in the overall conversation on the Greek spatial planning system, through a critical assessment of their framework and implantation to date.

Title: **Actors, arenas and aims: A conceptual framework for participation**

Author(s): **Katrin Hofer** **Prof. Dr. David Kaufmann**

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Public participation has become a widely used concept in the rhetoric and practice of planning, and an accepted approach in the formulation and implementation of spatial plans and development projects. Whereas it is often treated as a distinctive practice, the concept largely remains abstract and encompasses a variety of meanings and forms. This contribution acknowledges previous attempts, aiming at capturing the essence of ‘participation’, as a basis for understanding participatory processes across diverse settings. However, we argue that in addition to these descriptive and prescriptive models, a more conceptual understanding is needed to unpack and examine the phenomenon of participation. In our study, we thus build on a review of participation literature from planning research and across the social sciences and present a novel conceptual framework. The focus here is not on evaluating, ranking or classifying certain forms of participation.

The framework rather provides a tool for better understanding what generally shapes and frames the phenomenon of participation. We thereby see participation as a methodological tool used in planning or policy-making processes, which are embedded in a particular context. Within this setting, we argue that the phenomenon of participation is shaped by three dimensions: actors, arenas and aims. We further argue that the realities of participation do not pre-exist, but are instead continually being made, unmade and remade through the three dimensions, the planning/policy-making process as well as the larger context. Overall, we argue that having a better conceptual understanding of the dimensions that shape participation may help planning scholars and practitioners as well as policy-makers to develop more subtle and context-sensitive definitions of participation, which can lead to a more nuanced discussion about the phenomenon of participation in both theory and practice.

Paper session 02

Chair: Izabela Mironowicz

Matina Kapsali, Evangelia Athanasiou: Planning through donations: elite actors shaping urban space in Athens

Georgia Pozoukidou, Theodora Istorlou: Discovering the essence of place making; a linguistic analysis approach

Ivana KaturiĆ, Sven Simov, Mario Gregar, Paola Marinović: Adaptive planning in the City of Zagreb – Possible respond to effects of climate change?

Dahae Lee, Nele Scholten: Rethinking the provision and management of public space in welfare states – the case of Germany

Na Li, Steven Jige Quan: Defining Urban Form Typologies in Seoul: A Machine Learning Approach

Guzin Yeliz Kahya, Aynaz Lotfata: Integrating Multifunctionality Framework for Planning Emergency Open Public Spaces in High-Density Urban Areas: Lessons from COVID-19 Pandemic



Junhua Lu, JinweiHao, Jin Zhu: Pandemic-induced rural restructuring and gentrification in metropolitan suburbs and the challenges for local planning: Case study of Cenbu Village, Shanghai



Title: Planning through donations: elite actors shaping urban space in Athens

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This presentation contributes to contemporary debates on the transformation of urban planning processes in South European cities amidst austerity. In doing so, we focus on Athens, Greece, and explore the role of cultural and philanthropic institutions in urban planning and development processes at a local level. While in the pre-crisis era, cultural foundations and philanthropic institutions were mainly active in fields such as those of culture, education or humanitarian aid, in the context of austerity, they have engaged in small interventions and prominent urban development projects in urban space and have developed complex relations with local and national planning actors as well as with international consulting companies. Their funding activities range from donations for Christmas decorations, to interventions of great symbolic value like the upgrading of the Acropolis Hill, the renovation of public cultural buildings (e.g. Athens

National Gallery), the refashioning of the city's most central public space (e.g. Omonoia Square) and the European urban design competition "Rethink Athens" aiming to offer the city centre a "competitive edge". The paper looks into the new role of cultural and philanthropic institutions in urban planning in the context of austerity politics. More than a response to the state's shrinkage in a period of economic crisis, this new role represents a shift from the rigid "urbanism tradition" of the previous period, which was based on the strong regulatory role of the central state and its institutions, to a flexible planning framework which invites "many seats around the table" in complex, often difficult to track, relations with each other. This novel planning framework based on vaguely defined processes and blurred relationships between multiple actors questions the democratic accountability of planning processes, which were in a certain degree safeguarded in the previous period.

Title: **Discovering the essence of place making; a linguistic analysis approach**

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This paper focuses on the prevailing concept of place making which has multi-disciplinary elements, and for the last few years seems to hold a critical and influential role within the discipline of spatial planning. It stems from the observation that in the current socio-economic context, the creation of places is under constant transformation. During the last years, as questions about the role of the planner arise, new grassroots planning trends can be identified focusing on to improve everyday life. Community has a central role in which planners have limited authority while approaches such as everyday urbanism, tactical urbanism, peer-to-peer urbanism (bottom-bottom approach) emerge. The above can be incorporated in the general concept of place making. Nevertheless, every discipline tends to form its own definition of place making, giving it specific context, thus the need for finding the essence of place making. The

method used, in the field of integrative literature review (IRL), was mainly computer-aided linguistic analysis. An open access software was used the “Voyant Tools” which is using a computer-performed natural language processing (NLP) to create a number of corpora. The contributions on place making covered, among others, planning disciplines, social sciences, economy and arts using material from scientific journal articles, organizations’ websites and books. The latter method was utilized in order to facilitate the emergence of an integrated definition of the process of place making in the context of spatial planning. Complementary to the definition, place making’s critical elements were demarcated and key thinkers on the field since the 1960’s were recognized. This research is aiming to contribute to the establishment of a definition of place making, taking into account the growing need of citizens to “control” public space and the newly-formed top-down dynamics as an aspect of public participation in the mainstream planning process.

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Title: **Adaptive planning in the City of Zagreb – Possible respond to effects of climate change?**

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According to the report of the European Environment Agency Republic of Croatia is one of the three European countries with the largest cumulative share of damages caused by extreme weather and climate events in relation to gross national product. Urban flash flood that occurred in the summer of 2020 in Croatian capital – Zagreb was a reminder that extreme weather events due to climate change are becoming more frequent and more intense, bringing even more damage to urban areas. Mitigation to slow down climate change is necessary, but it is also important to adapt our societies to the potential impacts of climate change that is not possible to prevent or predict. Spatial planning could have a vital role in the transition to low-carbon energy future and integration of adaptation measures. Climate adapted land use planning and urban design could significantly reduce the scale of future damage under the changing

climate. This paper will focus on the city of Zagreb by exploring existing strategies related to the city's co-existence with climate change and proposing possible future adaptive approach in coping with climate change. Furthermore, this paper will provide examples of successful climate change adaptation policies from European cities and nature-based solutions already applied in Zagreb.

Title: Rethinking the provision and management of public space in welfare states – the case of Germany

Author(s): Dahae Lee Nele Scholten

Public spaces are commonly regarded as traditional public goods; hence, their provision and management are considered as local government services. However, this approach has been challenged due to the societal shifts such as the retreat of the state and trend towards the co-production of public services. The basic mechanisms for the provision and management of public space have changed during the last few decades, away from direct state involvement towards a greater role for other social agents in the private and community sector. As a consequence, a wide range of new types of public space have been produced. Among new forms of public space, this paper focuses on privately owned public spaces (POPS).

POPS were first introduced in New York City in the 1960s. While many studies on POPS have been conducted in Anglo-American world, less has been known in Western Europe. This is partly because the role of the private sector in the provision and management of public space

has been rather limited in Western Europe with welfare system, compared to the US where the governance systems are more liberal. This paper examines the relevance and significance of POPS in Germany. The findings from a survey, document analysis and expert interviews suggest that private stakeholders are important partners in providing and managing public spaces. Based on case studies from Frankfurt and Berlin, the paper illustrates why the public sector is willing to cooperate with private sector in providing and managing public space in the form of POPS and how.

Title: Defining Urban Form Typologies in Seoul: A Machine Learning Approach

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Defining urban form typologies can help understand complex urban form patterns better and has been widely used by practitioners to inform planning and design decision-making. However, previous studies and practice often adopted the manual approach, namely, selecting and defining a few urban areas as typologies based on manual map reading and expert knowledge. This manual approach suffered from subjectivity and limited study areas, making the typologies hard to evaluate and generalize. Only a few studies applied unsupervised machine learning methods, such as k-means. However,

those studies often lacked discussions about the basic spatial unit, representative typology, and evaluation, and the k-means method was criticized for its assumptions that may not work well for such a complex problem. This study aims to define urban form typologies more systematically and with a more suitable method to fill those research gaps, using Seoul as the case area. This study first defines a 500 m x 500 m grid covering the entire Seoul as the basic spatial unit. Important urban form attributes defined based on literature view are then estimated in each basic spatial unit as learning features. For the learning process, the Gaussian mixture model (GMM) is applied based on these features. GMM is an unsupervised machine learning method that estimates the statistical probability of memberships and outperforms the k-means for complex problems. The unsupervised learning results in 23 clusters representing different form typologies in Seoul and representative areas are further identified for those typologies. Defined urban form typologies are then evaluated by comparing with previous studies based on the manual approach. These results can inform local policymaking with a better representation of urban form in Seoul. The method can also be applied to other cities to understand their unique urban form better.

**Title: Integrating Multifunctionality Framework for Planning
Emergency Open Public Spaces in High-Density Urban
Areas: Lessons from COVID-19 Pandemic**

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Purpose

This study aims to translate residents' and local organizations' responses to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions into the emergency planning agenda of cities. The study underlines the multifunctionality of existing public facilities to raise urban flexibility, in particular, if there is a need to increase the open public space capacity of dense built-up urban areas in emergency conditions.

Design/methodology/approach

The preliminary accessibility analysis was conducted using the public schools of Bahcelilevler in Istanbul Metropolitan to study whether there are ways to improve open public space deficits in high-densely urban environments. In addition, the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and the Normalized Difference Built-up Index (NDBI) were mapped using Remote Sensing to identify the existence of greenery and vacant lands for future interventions. The literature review on multifunctionality was applied to propagate the formulation of the research problems and identify the potential research idea.

Findings

The preliminary analysis' results have shown that by including open public space of schools into public use about 96,740 m² of open space will be added to the Bahcelievler District. In addition, this study conceptualizes a new research idea by inviting policymakers and planners to reinvent traditionally defined multifunctionality concepts in emergency planning of public facilities. This study suggested a guideline that underlines three spatial, temporal, and regulative aspects for the resident-based emergency planning of public facilities.

Social implications

The multifunctionality of public facilities improves neighborhood walkability, supports mixed land uses as a critical component of achieving better places to live, and addresses the diversity of opportunities within the walking distance.

Originality/value

This study reinvents the multifunctionality concept and defines it in a way to boost urban flexibility in conditions of emergency.

Title: Pandemic-induced rural restructuring and gentrification in metropolitan suburbs and the challenges for local planning: Case study of Cenbu Village, Shanghai

Author(s):	Junhua Lu	Jinwei Hao	Jin Zhu
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In China, mobility control is one key policy to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. Consequently, interregional travel behaviors – especially those heading to cities with COVID-19 cases – are highly restricted. People’s travelling and leisure activities are therefore confined in the municipal administrative boundaries, which has exerted profound impacts on local communities. In Shanghai, residents’ weekend trips used to take place in adjacent provinces like Zhejiang and Jiangsu but now they have to seek alternatives within Shanghai. Some villages – with great natural resources – in outer suburbs of Shanghai have now accommodated the leisure demands of residents from inner Shanghai. Our research, based on the case of Cenbu Village, aims to explore two

questions: 1) how has the COVID-19 pandemic affected or accelerated rural restructuring and gentrification? And 2) what are the challenges for local rural planning? Drawing on semi-structured interviews with local villagers, gentrifiers, visitors and village cadres, we can conclude several research findings. Firstly, after the breakout of COVID-19, there has been an explosive demand for low-density and sound ecological living environment within the city, which has attracted people living in the inner city to spend a holiday on a short-term basis or rent rural houses on a long-term basis. The village has then undergone a totally restructuring process as most indigenous residents have gradually moved out to the urban areas. Local rural gentrification has accelerated and the composition of gentrifiers has been even diversified and complicated. Secondly, the inflow of visitors and gentrifiers also induced conflicts between different stakeholders. As different groups can have distinct preferences in space production, the maintenance of the rurality, and the conservation of the ecological environment under different values. Some pre-pandemic gentrifiers who once favoured the quiet life in Cenbu Village now consider leaving this space. All these pose challenges in local plan-making.

Paper session 03

Chair: Zeynep Enlil

Miriam de Oliveira Gonçalves, Cristina Cavaco, Joao Morais Mourato: WHEN EU SOFT PLANNING INITIATIVES MEET THE GROUND; The Implementation of CLLD (Community-Led Local Development) in Portugal

Ye Sun, Wei Lu, Peijin Sun: Evaluation of the Competitiveness of Cities in China's Coastal Areas: Taking Qingdao as an Example

Michael Wicki, Kathrin Hofer, David Kaufmann: Anywhere but here? Acceptance of housing developments in six metropolises

Hualuoye Yang, Declan Redmond: Fast-Track Planning and the Housing Crisis in Dublin

Yuanyue Zong: Tourism-orient Spatial Renewal Practices of Suburban Villages of Large Cities in China: Cases in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province



Sasha Tsenkova: Planning Inclusive Neighbourhoods: A Tale of Three Canadian Cities

Micael da Silva e Sousa: Modding Modern board games to plan with citizens



Title:	When Eu Soft Planning Initiatives Meet The Ground; The Implementation of CLLD (Community-Led Local Development) in Portugal		
Author(s):	Miriam de Oliveira Gonçalves	Prof. Dr.Cristina Cavaco	Prof. Dr. João Morais Mourato
Affiliation:	Urbanism PhD student at Lisbon School of Architecture of the University of Lisbon	Lisbon School of Architecture of the University of Lisbon	Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Lisbon

In the 2014–2020 community programming cycle, the European Commission set in motion a multi-fund, place-based policy initiative named Community-Led Local Development (CLLD). CLLDs aim to promote the empowerment, capacity-building and participation of local communities and territorial stakeholders in local development strategies. Embodying a strong LEADER-programme heritage, CLLDs convey bottom-up, area-based, integrated approaches building on a greater mobilization and empowerment of local action groups.

This instrument has been expanded to urban areas in the last cycle and can be considered as a driver for soft planning and governance rescaling (Cavaco & Costa,2019), CLLDs are “carried out through

integrated and multi-sectoral area-based local development strategies, designed taking into consideration local needs and potential, (...) networking and, where appropriate, co-operation” (European Commission, 2014, p.7). CLLD is a multi-fund, place-based policy initiative aiming to promote the empowerment, capacity-building and participation of local communities and territorial stakeholders in local development strategies. It conveys bottom-up, area-based, integrated approaches building on a greater mobilization and empowerment of local action groups.

In Portugal, CLLDs are still an under-researched and under-assessed policy initiative. In this light, spatially focusing on Lisbon Metropolitan Area, this research, through the CLLDs design and implementation, examines the changing patterns of territorial governance in Portugal. It envisages to critically review the make-up and impact of these place-based community-led initiatives on local governance practices, by checking: i) the distortions such soft policy approaches face when meeting domestic frameworks of implementation; ii) their potential to introduce innovative governance solutions and mitigate the risks of soft planning.

As a recently started PhD research, we believe that the deepening of this theme represents an important contribution to the success of the forthcoming Community Programming cycle and the implementation

of UN's sustainable development goals, especially in a post-pandemic scenario when community resilience is vital to overcome the crisis impact.

Title: **Evaluation of the Competitiveness of Cities in China's Coastal Areas: Taking Qingdao as an Example**

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The competitiveness of a city is an important indicator of the level of development of a city. Coastal areas are often superior to neighboring inland cities, especially in developing countries, due to their good location, transportation and environmental advantages. However, the urban development gap between China's coastal areas is very obvious. We take Qingdao, China as an example. By comparing the interaction mechanism of urban agglomerations of the eastern coastal areas of China, we summarize the problems of the regional level; evaluate the competitiveness of the city based on the data onto the China Urban Development Report, find shortcomings in urban development, and re-examine the city. Planning, transforming planning practices. The

results of the study show: (1). The metropolitan area where Qingdao is located is weak in interaction and the competitive environment is polarized; (2). Qingdao's urban competitiveness is at the lowest level of the same level, and the regional development rate is lower than the city's own development rate; (3). Technology The average annual growth rate of the two indicators of development year and business environment is extremely low, neither exceeds / exceed 1%, which has become a restrictive factor of the improvement in urban competitiveness. Based on the existing problems, we re-examine the urban planning and practice. Firstly, the metropolitan area should implement regional integrated and coordinated development, so that Qingdao has sufficient background resources. Secondly, adjust Qingdao's industrial structure to enable the parallel development of low-carbon industries and energy-consuming industries. Further, increasing support for the introduction to talents and entrepreneurial policies to provide assistance for the long-term development of the financial market.

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Title: **Anywhere but here? Acceptance of housing developments in six metropolises**

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The realisation of urban housing projects is necessary to achieve long-term planning goals such as sustainable, just, and smart cities. Given multiple potential benefits, and the financial profit opportunities of investments in housing developments, new housing is an everyday reality in cities worldwide. However, city residents frequently contest large urban infrastructure projects. This citizen resistance is often labeled as Nimbyism (not in my backyard), referring to opposition against changes in the nearby built environment triggered by a fear of potential negative externalities – such as gentrification and higher local rent prices, loss of local green spaces or traffic volume changes – while generally accepting such developments elsewhere. We aim to address whether project-related factors, ancillary policies, and

participatory instruments could enhance this local acceptance for densification projects. To do so, we rely on data from a large-scale survey among 12'611 citizens in six major cities of global importance (New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, London, Paris, and Berlin). We apply a combined framing and conjoint experiment examining the acceptance of densification projects locally and in general. Participants have to compare randomly assigned densification projects within either their own neighborhood/district or somewhere else in the city. Results indicate that acceptance of housing projects decreases with proximity across all six cities. However, ancillary planning policies and participatory planning instruments significantly positively affect acceptance and thus hinder public resistance. In addition, there are differences among the six cities, especially across continents, with overall higher acceptance in the USA. These results allow us to understand better how individuals evaluate infrastructure projects and related policies and how the planning process of such large urban infrastructure projects should be accompanied. These results allow us to understand better how individuals evaluate infrastructure projects and related policies and how the planning process of such large urban infrastructure projects can be accompanied.

Title: **Fast-Track Planning and the Housing Crisis in Dublin**

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In Ireland, applications for planning permission are normally made to the local planning authority. However, in what is unusual in European terms, planning decisions can be appealed to a national planning board by not just first parties but also by third parties. Developers have long claimed that this system is onerous and time consuming. In the context of an acknowledged housing crisis, the Government responded by introducing the Strategic Housing Development (SHD) scheme in 2017, which allows all planning applications for over 100 dwellings or more to be assessed directly by the national planning board, with no appeals being possible. This new fast-track system has been used extensively since its introduction but has also been the cause of considerable controversy, with critics claiming it undermines local democratic decision making as well as potentially producing poor quality developments. This paper reviews the operation of the scheme to date and assesses the quality of development that is being given permission.

Title: Tourism–orient Spatial Renewal Practices of Suburban Villages of Large Cities in China: Cases in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

Author(s): Zong Yuanyue

Affiliation: Southeast University, Nanjing, China

With the rapid development in Chinese large cities, the traditional vernacular economic, social and cultural structure of suburban villages are crumbling under the radiation of the city center, leading to excessive population loss and environment desolation. Rural tourism has been considered as a way to revitalize suburban villages and area for the last two decades in China. However, due to the lack of targeted strategies, suburban village renewal practices have resulted in widespread problems such as homogenization, rurality absence and poor sustainability, which have triggered discussions from the governors, scholars and practitioners. This research explores these issues through qualitative and quantitative analysis of 63 major suburban rural tourism spots in Nanjing, Jiangsu, China. Firstly, the article describes the current social, economic and spatial status of suburban villages, presenting the development dilemmas through

literature review. Secondly, real-time visiting numbers of 63 major rural tourism spots are extracted from a local service platform 5 times a day for a month (7th May – 7th June, 2021) as an indicator of popularity. Comments and ratings from the tourists are collected through field interviews and three popular travel websites in China. The statistics indicate that the agricultural landscape, architecture style and settlement environment strongly affects the tourists' satisfaction and preference. Then, general spatial renewal strategies for suburban villages' tourism-orient transformation are summarized from the investigated cases in terms of industry transformation, rurality preservation in landscape and multi-partnership in construction. Finally, the article discusses the shortcomings of the current rural renewal practices and working system, and proposes qualitative elements for evaluating renewal outcomes of suburban villages. The study of status quo, the general strategies and evaluation methods can serve as reference for the increasing transformation practices of suburban villages in large cities of China.

Title: Planning Inclusive Neighbourhoods: A Tale of Three Canadian Cities

Author(s): Dr Sasha Tsenkova

Affiliation: Professor of Planning, University of Calgary, Canada

A growing affordability problem affecting over 5 million Canadians has prompted a renewed commitment of governments to increase the supply of affordable rental housing (5% on average). Finding solutions drives planning innovation and experiments with mixed-income, mixed-tenure projects. Neighbourhood regeneration plans advance a bold vision of inclusive design with affordable housing reaching 25% to respond to imperatives of sustainability, equity and diversity. The implementation in Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto demonstrates a viable alternative to address vulnerabilities in the housing market as well as make Canadian cities more inclusive and competitive.

The conceptual approach in this research is to identify the role of partnerships in planning, building and delivery of inclusive neighbourhoods. A central question refers to implementation of new partnership models, while a second question relates to the design of planning policy for affordable rental housing. Canadian cities

experiment with a range of innovations in planning instruments (inclusionary zoning, community land trusts, and rezoning of public land) to address the affordability gap while regulating built form that facilitates social mix and integration.

The research explores these inclusive plans focusing on partnerships (design, build, finance, operate). Partnerships capitalise on the effective role of the public sector in the mobilization of resources, the efficiencies of private agencies in the development process (design, build) and the hybridity of the non-profit institutions (manage, operate). The conceptual framework, based on place-based and people-based outcomes, evaluates the efficiency and effectiveness of affordable housing partnerships. The methodology is based on literature review, environmental scan of neighbourhood plans, review of 25 projects of mixed-income housing as well as key informant interviews. We have used facilitated discussion with 40 housing professionals to validate the framework and highlights from case studies in Canadian cities—Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal—to identify challenges and opportunities in the mixed-income neighbourhood development model.

Title: **Modding Modern board games to plan with citizens**

Author(s): **Micael da Silva e Sousa**

Affiliation: **University of Coimbra, Department of Civil Engineering, CITTA**

Citizens are eager to participate in the collective decision-making processes that affect their lives. The political system and institutions can respond to this demand at a local level of governance. However, planning practitioners do not have many tools to make these collective planning processes engaging. Game-based planning is a strong possibility, but it demands game-design knowledge, specific logistics and facilitation skills. These processes can be expensive and time-consuming. One way to overcome these challenges is to use low-tech games. Simple game solutions are proving to be viable. They can start by modifying existing board games that proved to engage players and provide meaningful solutions.

Finding the suited games demand a specific method. We need to classify and identify which game traits are adequate to support planning processes. Drawing games, games of logistics and location can be relevant. They can be modified and played over maps, adding bits and game components, as necessary. Learning from modern

game designs can help planning practitioners establish the game economy and provide tangible and meaningful decisions to players. These games can help to explore collaboration and collective decision-making.

We propose to present a critical analysis of several case studies where these game approaches, related to "serious game" frameworks, were explored. We will discuss ongoing processes, design challenges, preliminary results, and future expectations. The case studies will address examples of lectures and an ongoing Urbact project. Although games are prone to unpredictability, available results seem promising since the game approaches engaged participants and established a method that helped participants deliver collaborative decision-making. Participants expressed their decisions in concrete and abstract spatial planning proposals.

Paper session 04

Chair: Justyna Martyniuk-Peczek

António Ferreira: Adaptive versus maladaptive planning – Contributions from worldview theory and critical innovation studies

Cecília Silva, Miguel Lopes, Ana Mélice Dias: The BooST Project: Jumpstarting bicycle use in starter cities

Jiyeon Song: Integration of climate measures into urban regeneration, the case of Seoul, South Korea

Elisavet Thoidou: Strategic Spatial Planning from a climate adaptation Perspective: The case of Nature Based Solutions

Ana Lia Leonel, Sandra Momm: Environmental Zoning Instruments in São Paulo Macro-metropolis, Brazil: Can they face climate change and social inequality?

Marilena Papageorgiou, Georgia Pozoukidou: Recent reformations of the planning system in Greece and the new tool



of "SSDP": Pitfalls and prospects for the realization of
Thessaloniki's International Fair (TIF) urban regeneration project

Tanja Herdt, Arend Jonkman: Spatial justice and the NIMBY
effect: An analysis of urban densification debate in Switzerland
and the Netherlands



Title: **Adaptive versus maladaptive planning – Contributions from worldview theory and critical innovation studies**

Author(s): **António Ferreira**

Affiliation: CITTA: Centre for Research on Territory, Transports and Environment,
University of Porto, Portugal

Adaptive planning can be defined as that which enables cities and regions to address emerging challenges in ways that enjoy public support while simultaneously delivering environmental sustainability and human well-being. Conversely, maladaptive planning can be defined as that which fails to achieve one, or several, of those desirable objectives. This presentation argues that planning has an excessively strong tendency to perform in a maladaptive fashion, as confirmed by the multiple crises we are already facing (e.g. pandemics and obesity, climate change and biodiversity loss, social injustice and income inequality). The presentation identifies some key drivers behind this tendency. For this, it explores the following three drivers using a hierarchical approach: i) worldview dominance; ii) intellectual governance; iii) pro-innovation policies applied to urban and transport planning. The cases of smart cities and automated vehicles are critically discussed under the light of this theorization. After this, the

presentation uses insights from worldview theory to explore the merits and drawbacks of a possible mechanism to reduce the strength and negative impacts of this maladaptive tendency.

Title: **The BooST Project: Jumpstarting bicycle use in starter cities**

Author(s):	Cecília Silva	Miguel Lopes	Ana Mélice Dias
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The reinforcement of the sustainability of urban mobility systems, first advocated by the scientific community and environmental activists, has settled within the agenda of governments and policy makers. And while the bicycle is often seen with great potential to lead this path, this can be a difficult process, especially in contexts with a less pronounced cycling culture. In these starter cycling cities, practitioners, politicians, and other key stakeholders lack the resources to guide a meaningful modal shift. In addition, most scientific knowledge was produced for more mature cycling contexts, undermining the efficiency of strategies, and further reinforcing political scepticism, and weakening social commitment for the bicycle.

The research project 'Boost – Boosting Starter Cycling Cities' embraced this challenge with the design of a set of decision support tools to assist practitioners in designing more efficient bicycle promotion strategies. Two of these tools will be presented: the 'Gross Potential for Cycling' (GPC), which explores the spatial dimension of cycling potential, and the 'Cycling Measures Selector' (CMS), which provides an online framework for research and testing of policy packages for cycling mobility plans. The Boost project was applied to a selection of twenty-one Portuguese municipalities, all sharing a starter cycling nature.

A series of workshops with a wide group of planning practitioners were hosted to evaluate both the usability and user friendliness of the GPC and the CMS. Evidence was found on their ease of use and strong communicative power. In addition, strong claims were made on its utility for different stages of the planning process, either by validating the hidden cycling potential of the territory through a sound evaluation method or by providing valuable information to frame the proper selection of actions.

**Title: Integration of climate measures into urban regeneration,
the case of Seoul, South Korea**

Author(s): Jiyeon Song

**Affiliation: Dresden Leibniz Graduate School [Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and
Regional Development (IOER) and the Technische Universität Dresden (TUD)]**

Although urban regeneration offers great potential to tackle climate change through mitigation and adaptation actions, practice in Korean cities shows that these opportunities are not taken up. Using the case of Seoul, this dissertation is oriented to identify internal and external factors to increase the level of integration of climate measures in urban regeneration policies and projects. In addition to document analysis and field observations, semi-structured interviews are conducted with main stakeholders in urban regeneration areas. It provides empirical evidence on the role of governance and institutions to increase the level of integration of climate measures in urban regeneration.

Title: **Strategic Spatial Planning from a climate adaptation
Perspective: The case of Nature Based Solutions**

Author(s): **Elisavet Thoidou**

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Over last decades strategic spatial planning has been established as a tool of comprehensive planning, one that is based on participatory territorial governance and promotes strategic spatial visions. The establishment of this type of planning came together with the adoption of the sustainable development agenda. Since the 1990s a wide variety of strategic spatial plans for cities and regions have been elaborated all over the world, with metropolitan areas being a preferential field of application. More recently, the sustainability agenda has been complemented by climate adaptation policies in an effort to address climate-induced risks at all territorial levels, from global to local. Metropolitan areas develop climate adaptation strategies in an effort to renew their strategic spatial plans as well as to guide climate action with climate-informed planning.

Spatial planning has an indisputable role in climate action and at the same time, challenges stemming from climate change affect spatial planning in the sense that there is a need for a renewal of its rationale and instruments. It seems important that spatial planning incorporates novel tools contributing to climate adaptation, in addition to established ones. This is especially the case of Nature Based Solutions (NBS) which are based on the role of nature in disaster risk reduction and more generally on the ecosystems' approach. NBS combine strategic visionary elements, above all inspiration from nature, with pragmatic ones, such as the realization of actions supported by nature. Therefore a twofold challenge appears for strategic spatial planning: On the one hand NBS have to be further promoted and widely implemented, and on the other there is a need ecosystem-based solutions to be systematically integrated into strategic spatial planning. This paper examines the above issues in a general context and draws evidence from the metropolitan city of Thessaloniki.

Title: Environmental Zoning Instruments in São Paulo Macro-metropolis, Brazil: Can they face climate change and social inequality?

Author(s): Ana Lia Leonel

Sandra Momm

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and Management Graduate Program
Federal University of ABC, Brazil

This presentation would provide an exploratory analysis of how some environmental planning instruments address values of justice and equality facing climate change issues in a Global South context, specifically, in the São Paulo Macro-metropolis (SPMM) in Brazil. The goal is to understand if there is innovation in those instruments and if they are adapting and changing to deal with climate change considering social vulnerability. Supported by the literature on field-theory, Strategic Action Field, and specific literature about the planning field in Latin America and Brazil, we assume that territorial planning is an emergent field in Brazil facing a conjuncture of social inequality and great social environment transformations. The results discussed here are part of a major research project where we use the Planning System and Culture Approach to characterize the

environmental planning process. It has been argued that it is based on a rational model with technoburocratic instruments, but it is also influenced by social activism and civil society participation. Assuming that adaptation, rights and justice must be intertwined in planning, policies and social mobilization, we analyse two environmental zoning instruments at the coastal region of SPMM looking for innovations and struggles/challenges to deal with those issues. This instrument, called Ecological Economic Zoning (EEZ) in Brazil, is established by the National Environmental Policy (1981), regulates land use and environmental conservation. It is a multilevel instrument with a territorial approach and one of the most traditional and consolidated instruments of this policy. The São Paulo state has only those two EEZ institutionalized – the EEZ of the Metropolitan Region of *Baixada Santista* (along the state's central coast) and the EEZ of North Coast. The exploratory analysis of them reveals that the aforementioned values are evoked in an incipient way, but by interweaving them with other instruments it is possible to glimpse new horizons.

Title: Recent reformatations of the planning system in Greece and the new tool of “SSDP”: Pitfalls and prospects for the realization of Thessaloniki’s International Fair (TIF) urban regeneration project

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In Greece, the planning system underwent a triple reform since 2014, in the name of “competitiveness” and “economic growth”, especially after the economic recession that started in 2008. These goals were mainly addressed by cutting-down the number of Plans per spatial level, and by introducing a special type of plan the Special Spatial Development Plan (SSDP). The two major innovations introduced by this type of plan were its transgression of administrative boundaries and the fact that they could be initiated by a private investor. The plan is approved by the central government and there is no provision to be in compliance with existing local or supralocal spatial plans. All these amendments were introduced aiming at speeding-up planning

procedures and making spatial planning more favorable and “friendly” to private investments.

This paper aims at providing an overview of the recent reformations in the planning system in Greece, placing emphasis on SSDP’s and its prospects to be used more of an adaptive and less of an investment tool. Conclusions for SDDPs will be reached through the case of Thessaloniki International Fair (TIF), which is a vast property within the heart of a dense metropolis, intended to host mega events of national and international range throughout the year. In this case, the approved SSDP, promoted a regeneration solution, not only to maintain but also to intensify the existing use. This solution however, was not in full accordance with the past or existing Plans, which suggested that mega events organized by TIF should be relocated in another, underdeveloped, part of the city. Meanwhile, with the SARs–Cov–19 outburst, where a lot of planning priorities are reconsidered, the issue of the TIF’s SSDP became a major theme in the public discussion arena mainly through the citizens’ opposition to the ongoing international architectural competition for the site.

The case of TIF’s SSPP is a representative example of how the scope and mission of spatial plans can become obsolete by abrupt changes that in turn activate informal networks and create opportunities to rethink established planning practices. This paper records the pitfalls

of a plan that was intended as top-down acute intervention and its prospects to be realized in the midst of the ongoing public turbulence.

Title: Spatial justice and the NIMBY effect: An analysis of urban densification debate in Switzerland and the Netherlands

Author(s): Tanja Herdt Dr.Arend Jonkman MSc

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What is seen as just in a society largely depends on public reasoning, which occurs in public debates. This paper analyses public debates around land use and densification in Switzerland and The Netherlands to understand how private and public interests interrelate in the tensions of urban growth. The paper is based on the hypothesis that while a consensus on the desirability of densification may exist in public, its implementation may cause direct tensions on a local level where it affects the quality of the immediate living environment. Therefore, insights into the acceptance of densification at a local level are considered important factors for successfully implementing densification projects.

The research is based on quantitative and qualitative discourse analysis covering public media outlets of different reach between

2010 – 2019. During that time, both countries implemented policies to limit land take and promote densification to answer the demand for housing in metropolitan areas. With their relatively high population densities and historical awareness of the scarcity of land and environmental concerns, both countries are at the forefront of sustainable planning. At the same time, both countries strongly differ in their specific planning approaches and historical perception of private property.

Focusing on environmental qualities and sustainability goals as indicators of spatial justice, the paper explores conflicts and looks into how private and public interests were addressed in public debate. Findings show a strong focus on private interests that dominate the debate and general disconnection of public and private interest in both countries, despite differences in policies and discourse. Here the highrise as urban densification typology is strongly influencing public debate. To counteract the found NIMBY effects, it is suggested to implement formal deliberative planning processes and instruments of governance which balance interests and maintain support for densification policy to gain a greater acceptance.

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Special session 01

curated by Valeria Lingua

AESOP Thematic Group on Regional Design

13/07

TUESDAY

Keynote session 02

Chair: Karolina Krośnicka

Keynote presentation 4: Adapting planning – a focus on urban resilience – Pedro Ressano Garcia, Laval University, Quebec

Keynote presentation 5: Adapting planning: in search for soft solutions – Lukasz Mikula, Adam Mickiewicz University Poznan

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Paper session 05

Chair: Zeynep Enlil

Qin Mengdi, Liu Guanpeng: Urban Resilience of Central Public Spaces, Taking Weimar as an Example

Barbara Vojvodikova: Students' readiness for participatory planning – experience of the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Ostrava

Brendan Williams: Integrating fiscal incentives in planning and urban development policies: Exploring the positive and negative role of incentives in urban regeneration and housing projects in Ireland

Thomas Dillinger, Hartmut Dumke, Daniel Youssef: The “Regional–Forge” for scaling up planning and building culture to a regional level

Cristina Catalanotti: On which economies? Re–activation of urban spaces in Venice in between production and social value



Nora Warhuus Samuelsen, Ulla Higdem, Kjell Overvåg, Kristian Aasbrenn, Aksel Hagen: Politics and planning in areas with persistent population decline – presentation of an ongoing research project

Antonio José Salvador: Quito: the neighborhood as a place for development



Title: Urban Resilience of Central Public Spaces Taking Weimar as an Example

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This paper focus on the resilience of the central public areato see if it has the potential to meet different needs of the city and adapt to the different events. These events can be a stress to the city which will need more spaces for different kinds of functions during the holidays and bring more local people as well as visitors to pass through and stay. In the research, we want to figure out how the space reacted when the events begin and if it can maintain the normal functions like traffic and the constant shops as well as accommodate the extra stalls and activities. The first aspect is the diversity of uses of these open spaces which can reflect the ability of the area to meet different needs in different time and situation. It is a sustainable characteristic of a place to have the potential to change its role in the city system and have more possibilities. The second aspect is to see if this area can retain its basic function during the unusual days, especially during the

festival when there will be a large number of people doing various activities. This is about the concept of resilience that the system should not lose its basic function and characteristics under the stress and disturbance like a huge amount of people in our case. The third aspects is about the measures to emergencies to see if this area have a preparedness for the emergency situation such as fire accident or sudden illness of the people. Furthermore, based on the evaluation, we will come up with some general suggestions to improve the resilience of our research area.

Title: Students' readiness for participatory planning – experience of the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Ostrava

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The involvement of citizens in a range of activities with the city is now underlined and considered expected. Are the students – future city planners – really prepared for participation in practice? We asked this question to our colleagues. Therefore, this year we started an experimental project with students focusing on regeneration of courtyard. The courtyard is a small world of very intense interpersonal relationships. It is a space that often determines the overall satisfaction of the residents with living in a given place. The courtyard which the students solved is located in Ostrava. It is a space bounded by 4–storey residential houses.

The first task was for the students to talk to the citizens. Since there was a lock down in the spring of 2021, the students communicated with the citizens primarily online.

Students divided into groups recorded respondent's answers. Each group tried to satisfy its group of respondents with its suggestion.

The first proposals of individual groups contradicted each other. The continued lock down caused the students of each group to take on the role of their own respondents and mutually try to find a compromise. This resulted in several proposals, but not acceptable to representatives of all groups. (The presentation during the conference will include a discussion of existing conflicts of interest). To complete the process of participation, the proposals will be published in the local newsletter and the students will hold a citizens' meeting in the autumn to seek solutions.

Experience has shown that students are technically well equipped, but their curricula completely lack subjects that would support ways of negotiating the search for compromise solutions. If we really want participation to become an effective planning tool, it will be necessary to prepare planners in a targeted way for this way of communication.

Title: Integrating fiscal incentives in planning and urban development policies: Exploring the positive and negative role of incentives in urban regeneration and housing projects in Ireland

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This review can be related to the general debate on site value and property taxation. Fiscal incentives have been primarily used to boost development in a spatial or temporal context. This use needs to be related to property market cycles and the timings and duration of such interventions requires detailed consideration.

This research includes an updated literature review exploring international key criteria for the adaptation and use of fiscal incentives in a planning and urban development context and the various categories of interventions employed.

The paper will explore examples of systematic use of fiscal/taxation incentives in Ireland 1986 to 2021 and explore impacts related to planning objectives in the urban regeneration and housing planning policy areas. Using project evidence as to the costs, risks and benefits

of such incentives, conclusions will be drawn on the future potential to incentivise desired land use which conforms with planning objectives and penalise withholding of land for development purposes which negates planning objectives and outcomes. The potential for negative impacts such as displacement and shadow effects will also be considered. The results based on this experience will indicate the criteria by which sectors, spatial location and timing of initiatives can be evaluated.

Title: **The “Regional–Forge”for scaling upplanning and building culture to a regional level**

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The Römerland Carnuntum region is located in the metropolitan area between Vienna and Bratislava. It consists 30 municipalities and is one of the most dynamic growing regions in Austria with a population increase of about 17% between 2002–2018 (STATISTIK AUSTRIA2019, online).In course of the present transdisciplinary research project(RLC 2040) questions arises as to how a high level of life–quality can be secured and how a regional transformation towards sustainability can be initiated and established. Traditional instruments of spatial planning, structural policy and regional development increasingly show deficits regarding control and innovation in the face of complex

and multidimensional challenges (Dentoni and Bitzer, 2015; Klein et al., 2001). Therefore, new forms of cooperation and processes of self-organization were initiated and have to be institutionalized in order to support “Sustainability Transitions” (Schäpke, 2018).

The TU Wien, Institute of Spatial Planning initiated a Real-World Laboratory. The so called “Regional-Forge” is a process for the establishment of a Regional Planning and Design Advisory Board (REGB), in which foundations for the promotion of a sustainable regional planning culture are in development. The process includes a participation format with several workshops, information events for local authorities and the development of a workflow and criteria-catalogue prototype, using the action-research method and test it on the basis of a pilot project (residential building). The goal is to ensure and maintain the quality of planning in the long term on a regional level, considering local characteristics and sustainability. With the establishment of an Advisory Board as an innovative governance model the principles of building and planning culture will be implemented in the region. It establishes guidelines and quality-criteria, evaluates planning projects with regional relevance and provides recommendations to the municipalities for promotion of sustainability and resilience in spatial planning across municipal boundaries.

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Title: On which economies? Re-activation of urban spaces in Venice in between production and social value.

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Questioning how to re-inhabit the historical centre of Venice, it is necessary to inquire about the on-going experiments of re-activation of urban spaces to better understand their possible roles in shaping the city and its imaginaries, and to direct future policy making processes. How to sustain the creation of new economies and new spaces of dwelling in a city that is rapidly disappearing? This contribution tries to answer this question by focusing on current experiments of urban re-activation, to explore the economies on which they exist and survive. Specifically, the research focuses on the reuse of empty spaces within the city fabric – mostly former commercial spaces – in relation to their capacity to produce goods, (social) services and social value, bypassing the logic of the public investment and activating new ways of producing, working, organizing and sharing. The relevance of exploring this topic, while questioning non-statutory, informal planning practices and their roles in contemporary processes of shaping the city of Venice, lays in the

growing, multilayered emptiness that characterizes the historical centre(s) and their commercial spaces, as much as in the importance of re-discussing the possible diverse economies on which we base our everyday life and future visions. Even more, the venetian context, because of its unique and critical condition, suggests interesting points of discussion in relation to spontaneous transformations of empty spaces to produce cultural and social value. The exploration of current experiments and practices will suggest trajectories of discussion and planning and policy possibilities also in regard to the relation between public uses and private ownership.

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Title: **Politics and planning in areas with persistent population decline – presentation of an ongoing research project**

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An increasing part of the world will most likely experience population-decline in the near future. In Norway and the Nordic countries, this is especially true for rural areas. The demographic situation, with fewer inhabitants often combined with an increasing proportion of the elderly, is nevertheless given little realistic attention in planning and policy development. A dominant way of thinking seems to be that it is only pleasant to work and live in growing societies. It is rational, both as a politician and a planner, to always mark political and planning

optimism by proclaiming that the shrinking should be stopped and preferably turned to growth.

The issue of planning and policy in declining rural areas has to some extent been discussed by researchers and governments the last years. There is however still a huge need for further development of concepts and theories, and not at least, models and methods for innovative practices in and for rural societies facing persistent population decline. The main goal of our research project 'Realistic planning' is to put a renewed and realistic spotlight on policy development and planning in such societies.

The question of more realistic planning is a challenging topic to address, as it affects fundamental ways of thinking, traditions and economic systems related to the fact that growth is necessary and desirable in the development of societies, including in planning.

On the basis of an already conducted literature-review and pre-project research, we address these challenges by the development of a bottom-up research and innovation design, where models of realistic planning including policy innovation will be developed. A new smart rural practice can only be innovated 'bottoms-up' by politicians, planners, citizens and civil society, and researchers, in binding co-creation.

Title: **Quito: the neighborhood as a place for development**

Author(s): **Antonio José Salvador**

Affiliation: **Independent Researcher**

Quito is a city nestled in the Ecuadorian Andes where 60% of its urbanized surface has been self-built without formal planning, a process triggered by the oil boom in the 1970's and magnified by internal migration from rural areas. The city has more than 900 neighborhoods and represents its strongest manifestation of social cohesiveness and resiliency. As a result of this unplanned rapid expansion many of these neighborhoods' residents have early on endured together through difficult times. From the initial construction of precarious settlements to self-building their needed infrastructure, lobbying for public works and legalizing their tenancy status. In the other hand, architecture and engineering are two of the most sought-after careers. Quito alone has seven architecture schools and after graduating, professionals struggle to find work and establish themselves. With these two aspects in mind and anchored in Quito's Vision 2040 in which the neighborhood is established as the primary scale of planning, the Municipality launched in 2018 the competition *Mi barrio ejemplar y sostenible* (My exemplary and sustainable

neighborhood) as a mechanism of addressing the neighborhoods' needs and the desire of young professionals to engage into an effective practice. The competition randomly conformed teams between a multidisciplinary group of professionals and residents to jointly develop a neighborhood development plan. The results of this community-based process demonstrate that planning can become an active mechanism of social innovation that tackles socioeconomic disparity and improve the quality of life of citizens. This process also revealed the possibility of transforming the neighborhood into an attractive area where professionals can develop themselves. It also gave residents and grassroots leaders the possibility to work, in many cases for the first time, with planning professionals and to strengthen their social organization. This paper narrates the process and reflects on its results and possible future outcomes.

Paper session 06

Chair: Karolina Krośnicka

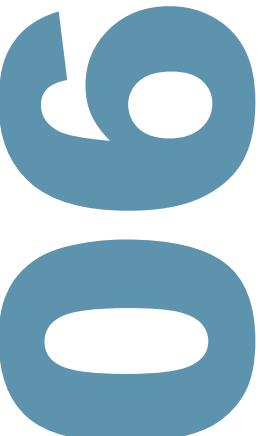
Malvina Apostolou: Soft planning – innovative practices

Toktam Ashnaiy, Seyed Abdolhadi Daneshpour: Mainstream Planning Vs Innovative Planning, Case Study: Mianabad Informal Settlement in Tehran, Iran

Ioannis Frangopoulos, Alexandra Makridou: Migrants – Refugees Camps: A diachronic Challenge for Spatial Planning & Social N.I.M.B.Y. as a claim of participatory planning from ‘bottom up’ approaches in Greece”

Katharina Frieling, Agnes Förster, Fee Thissen: Planning instrument IBA: Innovative practices under reflection

Georgia Gemenetzi, Nick Bogiazides: Public space in times of uncertainty: urban design solutions and practices



Title: **Soft planning – innovative practices**

Author(s): **Malvina Apostolou**

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Contemporary social, political and economic challenges influence planning practices, tools, methods, as well as its scopes and approaches. The recent pandemic context demonstrated how planning can adapt to an arisen framework, leading to an innovative way of designing and implementing ideas. On the same time, it manifested how planning initiatives do not address exclusively to resolving a structured problem, but rather constitute a live laboratory of ideas, creating links to diverse topics and disciplines.

This paper addresses different types of planning approaches that emerged in the city of Athens during the period of the corona virus lockdown. Although not responding directly to the health crisis but mostly to its effects, they were achieved during the pandemic period. More specifically, the paper questions the design procedure of some of the planning approaches based on local regulations created under the ‘Adopt your city’ program.

Athens municipal area lacks in a significant level open spaces, either of a public character as well as of a green one. On the same time, an abandoning and decaying series of plot constitute a potential terrain of experimentation. The cases studies are composed by three urban 'pocket parks' carried out in highly density Athenian neighbourhoods with the support of the municipality and the funding of institutions and expertise companies. That is, public and private stakeholders were involved in a small-scale re-adaptation of decayed urban spaces to the urban fabric, and their re-use by the local population. The vision of sustainability presented, did not concern only the materials and the types of plants used, but the future management of the site as well.

The paper examines the methodological design approach and the instruments used. It also seeks to understand the spatial practices of community and stakeholder involvement along with possible interactions such a project could create.

**Title: Mainstream Planning vs Innovative Planning; Case Study:
Mianabad Informal Settlement in Tehran, Iran**

Author(s): Toktam Ashnaiy Seyed Abdolhadi Daneshpour

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Mainstream development studies in Iran come up with a predominant solution to stereotypical social-economic threats labeled in informality. The mainstream is led by the concepts of dichotomy and alienation viewpoints. Thus, the formal-informal distinction is a multifaceted resource for governing cities. Formalization has been applied as a top-down strategy to control it by transforming the informal into the formal. In Tehran Metropolitan Region(TMR), where the most populated informal settlements in Iran have been grown up, informal settlements have been raisin from 2 to 6 million people within four decades. So, considerable doubts appear about achieving success of the mainstream approach to control informal settlements growth. This research will venture into turning our attention from

pressing charges against informality to the throwback mainstream approach. Applying new propositions such as a “post-development” and “critical realist” approach has been put forward to challenge the conventional formal-informal dichotomy. They value the knowledge and experiences of local, self-reliant, collective actions and grassroots movements as the fundamental sources for an alternative social change.

Therefore, Mianabad informal settlement in TMR was studied to criticize the mainstream and uncover subaltern planning practices, using “Critical Grounded Theory” as a methodology. Results show the way which allows the residents of Mianabad as inventive navigators to operate resourcefully is a dialectic of everyday practices. Over time, they build social consensus stemming from social learning processes, while the transparency of intra-group relations shaping the organisation of the material world is strengthened. It means reclaiming a space-centered collective identity linked to a sense of belonging and social commitment not only to a common race, religion, or ethnicity binding dwellers but also to the community itself as a group of people living in proximity to one another and sharing a space. Thus, informality can be read differently as innovative practices of possibility and a way of life that lies in asserting agency and proposes the inclusion of grounded knowledge that captures lived realities. The inclusion of valuable and distinctive experiences of

urban informality in the Global South into the study of urban development would generate productive frameworks to recalibrate urban theory itself and the geographies of authoritative knowledge.

Title: Migrants – Refugees Camps: A diachronic Challenge for Spatial Planning & Social N.I.M.B.Y. as a claim of participatory planning from ‘bottom up’ approaches in Greece

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On the issue of the migration crisis and flows to Europe 2015–2021, informal planning with non–statutory institutional framework and ‘ad hoc’ type interventions are imposed “top down” and implemented through a system of European governance. This planning highlights distinctive treatment aspects between first host and relocating countries, creating inequalities between Member States. At the same time, the spatial management of the migration, especially at the gates of Europe, highlights particular difficulties in the process of selecting the locations of refugee–migrant camps.

The article deals with the way in which the planning adopted in the context of the spatial governance of migration produces N.I.M.B.Y.

(Not In My Back Yard) phenomena at national, regional and local level during the management process (closure of Balkan Road & Hungary border) and xenophobic syndromes (Moria–Mytilene) during the refugees camps siting. The pursued spatial planning policies at national level (especially at the gateways to Europe; Greece, Italy, etc.), although resolve the urgent needs of the humanitarian crisis, nevertheless increase socio–spatial inequalities and exacerbate social reactions at settlement sites, which are projected as demands of local communities for involvement in the planning process (Frangopoulos et.al., 2018). In the spatial policy and governance of the recent flows 2019–2020, especially through the relocation to the mainland of a large number of refugees from the gateways originating from Turkey (North and South Aegean islands), in migrants–refugees camps next to local communities in the region of Central Macedonia, without any information and consultation, showed strong reactions, N.I.M.B.Y. phenomena and xenophobic reflexes. On the other hand, the consultation procedures applied in the region of Crete before any transfer through the entrance gates, left no room for N.I.M.B.Y. phenomena, as local actors and civil society participated by refusing the camps and demanding the integration of the refugee population in the urban areas in apartments through housing programs (HELIOS: IOM, ESTIA: UNHCR).

Theoretical conceptualization follows a socio-spatial approach that includes the conceptual tools of social conceptualization of space (Lefebvre, 1991 & Remy, 2005), N.I.M.B.Y. syndrome (Dear, 1992, Takahashi, 1997), and participatory planning (Healy, 1993) as a parameter of social resilience. Methodologically, the proposed research includes the examination of the institutional framework (international, European and national) regarding the criteria for the location of hosting structures, the mapping of the current situation at national level (GIS maps, flow tables-percentages of allocations per regional unit, accommodation points and identification, emergency hosting structures), the analysis of local reactions (stakeholders and local authorities, civil society organizations, social actors), the basis of sociolinguistic analysis of public discourse (indexing of national and local articles) and finally exploratory interviews with stakeholders and citizens.

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Title: Planning instrument IBA: Innovative practices under reflection

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Frameworks and actions for sustainable development call for innovation in planning practices. In the light of an integrated agenda based on the common good in urban development, informal instruments provide a space for transformative practices through experiment and bottom-up participation. Such instruments are anticipated to enable fast and flexible solutions for complex contexts. The International Building Exhibition (IBA) gradually transformed from an expo of socio-technical innovation in the building sector to a planning instrument for urban and regional development. IBA is broadly understood as an innovative instrument that triggers a participatory process in a state of exception over a certain period of time. It accomplishes international recognition since it equips fertile ground for innovation with practical knowledge and a learning environment. Innovation is expected, yet IBA is capable to initiate profound and long-term impact beyond a spatial context and innovative projects. The scientific research of IBA Basel opened doors

for critical reflection on practices of the first transnational IBA. With support of the involved actors, less visible outcome and knowledge unveiled interdependencies and impact apart from model projects. A multi-level network of actors, collaborating in IBA-projects and initiating common action, operates across three borders and diverse planning cultures. The visualization created awareness of the network, its complexity and IBA Basel's central role. It can strengthen the sense of belonging, inspire to create new ties and collaborations or engage new actors. Assuming that social innovation is a priority in planning practices, IBA Basel achieved innovation on multiple levels. Its process is benefiting from the reflection and thus could enable an ongoing innovation process in the agglomeration of Basel. The diffusion of knowledge is now important for acceptance, consolidation and learning in planning practices. IBA Basel can therefore be understood as part of a learning system for socio-spatial innovation.

Title: **Public space in times of uncertainty: urban design solutions and practices**

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The burst of the COVID-19 pandemic has added more challenges to urban planning and public space design solutions and practices. The urgent need for social distancing has increased concerns for public space reorganization in order to address public health and social cohesion, mobility and energy efficiency. Public spaces need to be organized in a way that allows people to socialize while keeping a safe distance apart. The health crisis has changed mobility habits. Since willingness to use a car has increased along with walking and biking, many European cities try to create car-free zones, encourage bicycles and street life in the wider spaces opened up by the restrictions on car traffic. They free new spaces for pedestrians and cyclists giving them priority over cars. They reclaim well-designed open spaces for their residents, as overcrowded places become unsafe. Climate change

mitigation policies concerning re-greening cities and sustainable mobility have been accelerated during the pandemic. As an aftermath of the pandemic, temporary urban solutions (such as bike lanes and new parks) have been applied in many cities. The paper aims to shed light on the practices adopted by different European cities and assess their efficacy, shortcomings and failures as well as their interrelationship with urban planning and public space design.

Paper session 07

Chair: Zuzana Ladzianska

Christine Mady, Ceren Sezer: The process of public spaces for building spatial justice: Case studies from Lebanon

Maruša Goluža: Contested motorway planning: Confronting inclusionary practice and its impact on the legitimacy of decision-making process in Slovenia

Stefan Markus Müller: Station Districts and Institutional Transformation: The Salience of Informal Institutions in Planning Culture

Tariq Nassar, Ravid Peleg, Lobna A-Sanna, Ron Chen, Yaara Rosner-Manor: Place-Led -Development: Developing effective public spaces in Rahat – a Bedouin city in southern Israel

Klarissa Pica, Stefania Marini: Full voids as sparks of future



Title: **The process of public spaces for building spatial justice:
Case studies from Lebanon**

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Public spaces have received special attention in research, practice and public debates as facilitators of spatial justice. They have been addressed as a central theme in the UN–Habitat New Urban Agenda in 2016, with aspects emerging in various SDGs, not least justice. Yet, there is a limited attempt to explore the application of spatial justice on practical grounds, especially in terms of the durable transfer of knowledge to communities. Moreover, there is room for further exploring spatial justice in contexts where public spaces are highly contested, and where grassroots initiatives often realise unmet needs for public spaces, and try to rebalance spatial injustice by acting, advocating, and collaborating across various scales. This paper builds on spatial justice literature to explore the case of public spaces, specifically in unstable contexts. Spatial justice opens up several perspectives, among them the availability of sources and their

distribution among all people, citizens, and the inclusion and participation of diverse individuals or groups. The paper analyses different processes for public space in Lebanon by UN-Habitat and the NGO Nahnoo. It investigates the impact of the space's location, the process and design principles, target groups and space management towards spatially just public spaces. Main findings suggest that the understanding and transmission of the spatial justice concept are contextually grounded, and perpetuating spatial justice often faces obstacles based on embedded structural problems.

Title: Contested motorway planning: Confronting inclusionary practice and its impact on the legitimacy of decision-making process in Slovenia

Author(s): Maruša Goluža

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Anton Melik Geographical Institute**

The issue of resolving conflicts in spatial planning has grown in importance in light of recent post-modern, fragmented society, imbued with proliferation of contested interests. Current theory on conflict resolution in the field of spatial planning mainly revolves around the rather utopian pursuit for inclusionary practice and consensus building through deliberation. However theory of inclusionary approach to planning may appear promising, its practical implications persistently demonstrate a certain degree of exclusion and lacking legitimacy. More legitimate decision-making processes and final decisions represent the ultimate aspiration for planning practitioners, encouraging them to experiment and test different approaches that deviate from established planning practices of public displays and public hearings. Despite topicality of the problem, analyses examining the efficacy of inclusionary practices on conflict

resolution, social acceptability and therefore legitimacy are rare. Slovenia in this respect is no exception: in a young democracy, Slovenia continuously struggles with conflicts and blockades in several major infrastructure projects.

The main objective of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of inclusionary approaches in conflict resolution and acquiring legitimacy. The article is based on a case study analysis, examining the process of planning the motorway in Koroška region, Slovenia. We examined the process from three different aspects through three research questions: 1) what different ideas and interests regarding the motorway were expressed by the actors, 2) how participation and deliberation were enabled and 3) how this inclusionary practice affected the conflict resolution and overall legitimacy of the project. With a qualitative approach, we performed document analysis and several semi-structured interviews with representatives from four domains: public authorities, business, academia and civil society. We found that inclusionary practice indeed reduced conflicts, whereas the overall legitimacy remained weak. The reason for failed legitimacy was the broader social, political, economic and environmental context in which decision-making process was embedded.

Title: **Station Districts and Institutional Transformation:
The Salience of Informal Institutions in Planning Culture**

Author(s): **Stefan Markus Müller**

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Station districts are focal points for sustainable spatial development in the urban fabric and play a crucial role in transit-oriented development. Planning a station district is a multi-sector process in which stakeholders collaborate outside the familiar institutional landscapes of their organizations. Therefore, planners need to adapt and balance traditional collaboration practices (based on formal institutions) with informal institutions, considering planning culture as the specific cultural framework that embeds planning. This consideration leads to transforming institutional landscapes. Although studies on planning culture have acknowledged the importance of informal institutions, they have not explained how institutional transformation occurs beyond technology-focused practices. Studies on sustainability transitions, on the contrary, have discussed the role of institutional transformation at the stakeholder level of tackling environmental challenges and beyond technology. Hence, the paper

aims to scrutinize institutional transformation at the stakeholder level of planning station districts, using concepts from sustainability transitions. The paper is a work in progress and follows a qualitative and comparative case study design complemented by process tracing. From 2020 to 2022, data of two Swiss station districts are collected from documents, expert interviews, and participant observation. Preliminary results suggest that stakeholders may balance traditional, technology-focused planning practices with tacit procedural knowledge and soft capacities to form alliances. In both station districts, local stakeholders horizontally integrated collaborative planning practices and knowledge from the bottom up in response to the absence of a translation of strategic planning structure from the top down. Based on shared values and mental scripts, collective agency of stakeholders led to the local pilot testing of innovative planning systems and instruments focusing on stakeholder involvement within the expanded perimeter of developments considered for station districts. Informal institutions may have triggered institutional transformation by adapting and accommodating formal institutions and substituting the missing translation of the latter into the local perspective.

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Title: Place-Led –Development: Developing effective public spaces in Rahat – a Bedouin city in southern Israel

Author(s): Tariq Nassar Ravid Peleg Lobna A-Sanna

Ron Chen Yaara Rosner-Manor

Affiliation: Hebrew University of Jerusalem

The approach holding the development of 'places' as a basis for active urbanity, is based on a concept that sees a fundamental connection between the urban space and the community that lives or uses it. According to this, positive urban spaces are "Places and situations when we are most alive" Alexander et.al. 1979. As a result , active public spaces are not necessarily 'designed' or 'prestigious'. In many cases the means are simple, at minimal cost, and with active community involvement.

The municipality of Rahat – a city in a low socio-economic cluster – chose to adopt this approach to promote effective development in the city. The stated goal of the project was promoting public space with local communities.

The team, in the midst of COVID-19 plague, took action. Starting with an in-depth analysis of public spaces in the city, in order to understand what the term 'public space' means in the local context. Afterwards, the team proposed to the Rahat Municipality a number of alternatives for effective intervention, and about 50 potential sites for work, of which the Municipality chose to start at 15.

At each selected site , the team started investigating who uses the public space? Who influences its development? Besides inquiring : What is the best possible function of the specific site?

Lately, (June 2021) the team is embarking on a series of workshops where representatives of the municipality will participate alongside the residents and stakeholders – with the basic question being 'what would you like to do here'?

The project is interesting mainly due to the perception of the municipality –seeing it as an opportunity to create a positive relationship between residents and the authority. A benevolent relationship, not based on demolition, fines and enforcement orders, but on the definition of a common good – a public space beneficial for the community.

Title: **Full voids as sparks of future**

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The city reflects the dynamic development of the contemporary age, which is in constant and rapid transformation. This dynamism is reflected in changes in production patterns, lifestyles, customs, and laws. Over time, the combination of these factors has led, on the one hand, to processes of deindustrialisation in which abandonment defines a condition of urban crisis; on the other hand, to a reconfiguration of some public functions and to the emergence of disused or under-utilised areas, because of the difficulty of being readapted to the needs of today's society.

Starting from the example of some case studies of abandoned areas, the paper focuses on the temporary re-use practices and local citizen actions that seem to be more effective than regulatory planning tools in defining innovative incremental adaptive strategies for urban regeneration, turning this feature of the city to its advantage, trying to adapt it to the new needs of society.

These observations became more evident with the uncertainty and change in lifestyles caused by the Covid-19 health emergency. Accelerated changes in land-use practices concerning daily life have outlined an uncertain, complex and ever-changing picture that has led to new future declinations of the theme of abandonment. In the context of the redevelopment of empty spaces – in its many current and future forms – the set of self-organisation experiments, bottom-up and creative practices seem to play a crucial role.

Given the long timescales of traditional urban transformation projects, experiments with temporary uses and light projects allow these spaces to be reactivated immediately, with the emphasis on the process dimension, networking, management and action rather than design and regulation. These types of interventions, identifying themselves as actions capable of prefiguring change, adapt incrementally to evolving needs and context with a flexible approach.

Paper session 08

Chair: Łukasz Mikuła

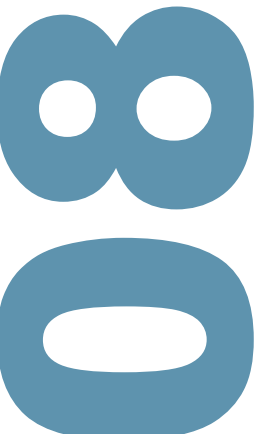
Ye Sun, Wei Lu, Peijin Sun: Application of Isovist in Urban Design: Research on Urban Street Space Based on Visual Domain Analysis

Özlem Tepeli Türel, Başak Demireş Özkul: The Formation Of A Cultural Industry Cluster In Istanbul: The Case Of Tomtom Design Neighbourhood

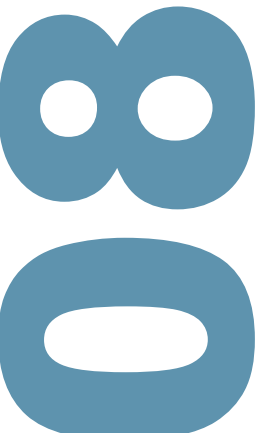
Valentina Rossella Zucca: Schooling, inside and outside the enclosure. The "Tutti a iscol@" program in Sardinia seen as an experimental tool to involve young people in imagining the city.

Yan Li, Hongwu Du, Ceren Sezer: Sky gardens: The Role of Privately Owned Public Space in High-Rise Buildings Toward Sustainable Development–A Summary and Progress Report

Yan Li, Ceren Sezer, Christa Reichter, Hongwu Du: Emotion representation based visual features analysis of sky gardens in high-rise buildings



Ratka Čolić, Nataša Čolić, Omiljena Dželebdžić: Transformative potential of participatory planning in a post-socialist context of Serbia



Title: **Application of Isovist in Urban Design: Research on Urban Street Space Based on Visual Domain Analysis**

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With the complexity of urban space construction, the public's demand for street space has shifted from the scale of space to the quality of space. It is difficult for traditional spatial form measurement tools to fully cover space environmental issues. By combing the related literature of isokinetic theory, we introduce isovist's theoretical basis, measurement principle, measurement definition, analysis method and applicable scale, and take a commercial block of Dalian, China as an example, to discuss its application in urban planning and design. The research results show that: (1) Isovist is a spatial quantitative expression method based on the theory of constant velocity. It forms a constant velocity line to describe the space by perceiving the changes

of the observer; (2) Isovist is divided into local metric and global metric. The analysis method is applicable to various spatial scales ranging from the internal space of the building to the urban street; (3). By measuring the block plan for according to different times, it is found that the permeability of the block space has changed from the node to the street, extending for over the middle of the periphery; the integrated space of the street is not Then focus on the node space, showing the characteristics of homogenization. We have summarized the application of Isovist in urban planning. First of all, the isokinetic theory tends to analyze people's experience and perception of space. Secondly, Isovist can measure the street node space and the global space, analyze the behavior and spatial configuration of the urban environment, and intuitively express the experience and navigation of the spatial structure. In addition, Isovist can describe the permeability and integration of space, deeply analyze the spatial structure of different levels and time, and help urban planners better understand and think about the urban texture.

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**Title: The Formation of a Cultural Industry Cluster in Istanbul:
The Case of Tomtom Design Neighbourhood**

Author(s): Özlem Tepeli Türel Başak Demireş Özkul

Affiliation: Istanbul Technical University, City and Regional Planning Department

Cultural industries are seen as a valuable addition to cities as they bring with them identity, recognition and global connectivity. These industries require a unique environment to flourish; they thrive on proximity and strong networks that enable information sharing and exchange. The formation of clusters that offer these opportunities strengthens the industry. This paper will explore the formation of a cultural cluster in Istanbul's Tomtom neighbourhood, recording its uneven trajectory from a neighbourhood marketing/branding campaign, towards a self-sustaining cultural cluster. The research draws on primary data through mapping and roster-recall methodology. The cluster is then assessed and analyzed through social-network analysis tools to explore internal and external links and key characteristics. This will provide a socio-spatial perspective for global creative cities with a special focus on Istanbul.

**Title: Schooling, inside and outside the enclosure.
The "Tutti a iscol@" program in Sardinia seen as an
experimental tool to involve young people in imagining
the city**

Author(s): Valentina Rossella Zucca

Affiliation: PhD Student at Università IUAV di Venezia

In 1971 Illich wrote that "all over the world, schools have an anti-educational effect on society, because they are considered the only institution specialized in education", and this reality emerges strongly especially in marginal contexts, where schools could take on a role as a space for the "socialization of society" (Lefebvre, 1970), opening up to activities other than didactics and sharing with the city their educational task.

The aim is to look at the entire city as a place of learning, both in its material and immaterial dimensions, integrating classroom teaching with the incidental education provided by entrepreneurial activities and associations that already contribute to the direct and indirect education of young people and that corroborate a close and shared relationship between pedagogy and territorial vocations. Taking the

school beyond the fence can expand its role in the city and open its spaces to other uses and actors in time slots other than those of teaching, can give back to this space the role of social and cultural centrality that is one of the main legacies of the twentieth century.

A significant example in Italy is the season of policies promoted by the Region of Sardinia "Tutti a Iscol@", which fund integrated projects between schools and local actors. This proposal presents the workshop "Logos digitales" (IMMOI, 2017), which took place at the secondary school of the Istituto Comprensivo of Su Planu (CA), as a direct result of the field research work of the author, in collaboration with other professionals.

This pedagogical and designing experience highlights the importance of mixing didactics and incidental education (Ward, 2018), to involve the youngest inhabitants in the process of imagining the city and the local actors in the organization of didactics, reconfiguring in a mutual exchange the educational and social role of school spaces.

Title: Sky gardens: The Role of Privately Owned Public Space in High-Rise Buildings Toward Sustainable Development. Summary and Progress Report

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With the continuous development of high-rise buildings and the growing privatization of public life and the widespread diffusion of the internet, Privately Owned Public Open Spaces(POPS) are increasing. One of these features is the sky garden, which has become an increasingly important spatial element and part of the urban vocabulary in high-density environments around the world.

As contemporary interpretations of Le Corbusier's concept of "streets in the sky" [1], sky gardens offer the diversity of social, environmental, economic benefits, and improve the overall performance of buildings, which are an important factor in improving the urban environment[2]. As communal spaces above ground level, sky gardens become an important part of POPS in semi-public realms[3] and in shaping the open space network and urban greenery system within the city[4–6].

This study aimed to investigate the role of sky gardens in high-rise buildings based on 130 samples of sky gardens attached to high-rise buildings from the council tall buildings and urban habitat (CTBUH). Methods case study and descriptive statistical analysis were conducted. Then, the typical sky gardens were selected based on the two dimensions of visual perception and spatial behavior to summarize and understand the general situation of sky gardens design in excellent high-rise buildings.

The results showed the following:

- Sky gardens types are classified and ordered that rooftop garden > garden at intermediate level (sky terrace > sky court > sky setback) > podium garden > sky bridge;
- The buildings with sky gardens are mainly office and residential, accounting for 76.24%;

- Sky gardens have become an important tool for issues related to urban sustainable development;
- Sky gardens have the potential to positively impact the short- and long-term well-being of individuals.

Our study demonstrates that sky gardens are effective and applicable as alternative public spaces in high-density environments. This study offers a significant reference for privately owned public space in tall buildings in dense cities.



Fig.: Types of sky gardens

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Title:	Emotion representation based visual features analysis of sky gardens in high-rise buildings			
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Affiliation:	School of Architecture, South China University of Technology; State Key Laboratory of Subtropical Building Science; Guangzhou, China; Faculty of Architecture, Chair and Institute for Urban Design, RWTH Aachen University, Germany; yan.li2@rwth-aachen.de	School of Architecture, South China University of Technology; State Key Laboratory of Subtropical Building Science; Guangzhou, China;	Faculty of Architecture, Chair and Institute for Urban Design, RWTH Aachen University, Germany;	Faculty of Architecture, Chair and Institute for Urban Design, RWTH Aachen University, Germany;

Modernization and urbanization have led to a large number of high-rise buildings have been constructed, which seem to be a product of sustainable development. However, it results in the emergence of many urban diseases and the mental health problem has been paid increasing attention in the high-density urban environment.

The open/public space plays an important role in foster vital urban life (Carmona et al, 2003). Sky gardens could improve the environment quality and provide beneficial effects for occupants in tall buildings (Parker and Wood, 2013), and have become another social/open space within the architectural vocabulary of the urban habitat (Pomeroy,

2016). In combination, these interventions have the potential to positively impact the short- and long-term mental health and well-being of individuals.

The research aims to clearly understand the relationship between sky gardens features and people's psychological assessment that underline the importance and influence of visual parameters on the spatial perception of the sky gardens as well as on social and spatial appraisal. In order to accomplish this aim, the research is organized in four key phases following the main research question - "how design affects the well-being and emotional healing of sky gardens in high-rise buildings?". Firstly, a literature review highlighted issues related to the sky gardens and visual perception in high-rise buildings. Secondly, the typical sky gardens in each quadrant were extracted based on "visual perception" and "viewing behavioral" (130 samples from the council tall buildings and urban habitat). Thirdly, simulations are conducted using a coupled approach between spatial analysis and human evaluation to define efficient configurations of Sky gardens that have the potential to positively impact the short- and long-term well-being and emotion healing of individuals.

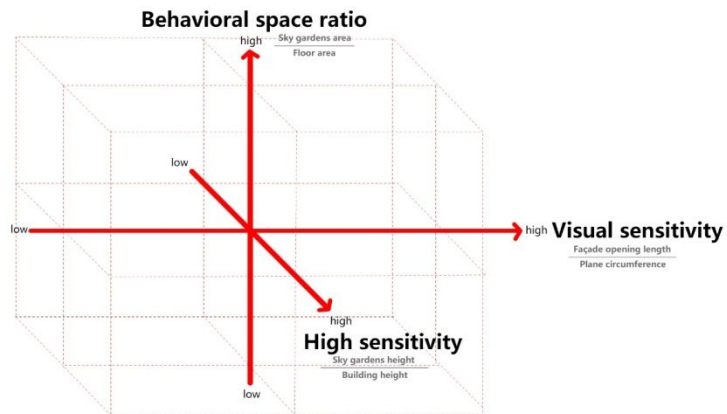


Fig. 1: Typical sky gardens were extracted based on “visual perception” and “viewing behavioral”

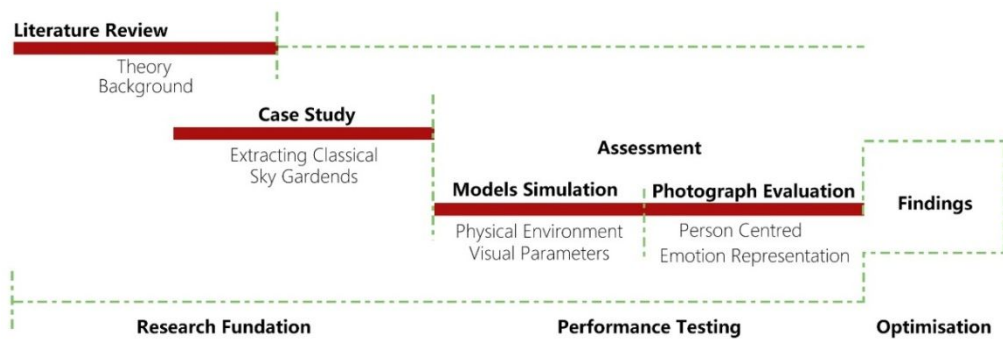


Fig. 2: Research framework

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Title: **Transformative potential of participatory planning in a post-socialist context of Serbia**

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This article considers a decade of practice and research in the field of participatory planning in the context of a post-socialist country, Serbia. The main aim is to assess the transformative potential of participation within the following domains: 1) formation of relationships, 2) recognition of issues and priorities, 3) perception of values and results of planning process, and 4) possibility for institutionalization of participatory practice in a post-socialist country planning context. The presented work examines urban development practices in 45 Serbian cities through the lenses of 95 professional planners that were interviewed over the course of 13 years. What is common to all of the examined cases is that participatory planning processes were realized through the support of international

programs that operated in the field of territorial governance in Serbia from 2007 to 2020. Findings indicate that the acceptance of new concepts and policies in the local path-contingent practice requires pragmatic attitude of planning professionals, small steps and liberty to experiment, but also a possibility to discuss new discourses and understand their results. In the theoretical frame, this article contributes to the critical analysis of pragmatism and the flow of transnational policy discourse.

14/07

WEDNESDAY

Keynote session 03

Chair: Piotr Lorens

Keynote presentation 6: Urban planning in the era of design –
Krystyna Solarek, Warsaw University of Technology

03

Paper session 09

Chair: Laura Verdelli

Skender Kosumi: Planning for Cities after Crisis

Surajit Chakravarty, Poonam Prakash: Reconciling Normative Goals with Everyday Planning Decisions: A Public Values Framework

Maria Symeonidi, Verena Elisabeth Balz: Island(s) of exception: Investigating spatial planning as an instrument advocating cooperation within contested territories in Cyprus.

Ludovica Gregori: Open space strategies from emergencies

Zuzana Ladzianska: Reawakening of city neighbourhoods since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic

Lucia Nucci: New design practices for an integral ecology



Marichela Sepe: New design practices for multiple risk places:
toward more flexible and sustainable urban regeneration
projects

Pelin Işık: Reading Public Space Through The Play Theory in
Aachen



Title: **Planning for Cities after Crisis**

Author(s): **Skender Kosumi**

Affiliation: **UBT Prishtine**

Is a city still worth to live in, despite the climate crisis, rising temperatures, increasing air pollution and pandemic? Do these situations and concerns cause issue or additional problems that slows down ecological unwanted developments?

Almost everyone in the world has an unusual experience caused by the Corona Virus. Getting forced to stay at home arouses a new spectrum of feelings and changes our reality. Our living spaces are being used differently and more closely than ever before, in a very intense and intrusive way, by giving us the feeling we need more space and changing the priorities or purposes of using the spaces within our homes.

Are Architecture and Urbanism going to change after the Corona Virus crises? If we look back on the history of development of the urban areas, many cities have been redefined in a radical way after different big crises. Can this happen after the corona crises as well? In which way? Digitalising the cities is an option, as well as including more

healthy and comfortable living conditions within the city. These are for sure just some of the many important concerns for quality life in the post modern cities.

Title: **Reconciling Normative Goals with Everyday Planning
Decisions: A Public Values Framework**

Author(s): **Surajit Chakravarty**

Poonam Prakash

Affiliation: Dr., Indian Institute
of Management Calcutta

Dr., School of Planning and
Architecture, Delhi

Normative underpinnings of planning have been a matter of debate and discussion in the profession for a long time. Theoretical models concerned with the needs of the least well-off, such as advocacy planning (Davidoff), equity planning (Krumholz), just city (Fainstein), sustainable cities (UN), are not always able to inform everyday planning decisions, which are often taken under a high level of intervention from powerful players. Planning is afflicted by a disconnect between proclaimed normative goals and actual practices, as witnessed again during the Covid-19 pandemic. Given the difficulties under which planning operates in the global South, how can theoretical-normative developments be imbibed in everyday decision-making?

One possible way forward is utilizing Public Value Mapping (Bozeman and Sarewitz, 2011) as a framework for guiding and evaluating

planning decisions. According to Bozeman (2007) public values indicate social agreement on (i) rights and (ii) obligations of citizens, and on (iii) governing principles for policy-making. This paper attempts to adapt the public value mapping framework for application to urban planning. The paper first identifies the normative concerns of planning, as framed in relevant academic literature, and in codes of ethics for planners. The normative concerns are then translated into deliverable public values. Finally, with the help of planning cases we illustrate the benchmarks for successful practice, and for 'public value failure'.

It is expected that the resulting framework can serve as a rubric for planners, to help in everyday decision-making, and for assessing processes and outcomes. Further, this approach also works as a dialectical tool for addressing the realities of planning in the global South – on one hand confronting the political nature of everyday decisions, while on the other hand opening up the possibility of transcending political positions, to approach a basic standard of compassionate care and civic values.

Title: Island(s) of exception: Investigating spatial planning as an instrument advocating cooperation within contested territories in Cyprus

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This paper examines the territorial implications of the ongoing conflict between the de facto state of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and the Republic of Cyprus on the Cypriot island through the lens of ‘territorialism’. Over time, the conflict between the states led to a broad variety of border zones, governed by widely different organizational arrangements and showing highly diverse spatial expressions. While ‘territoriality’ is defined as the spatiality of any planning and political decision, ‘territorialism’ is a concept that depicts planning as an act of sovereign national control over bounded geographic areas, and its spatiality as one re-iterating the political figure of the nation state. Building upon literature on territorialism, borders and contested environments, the paper studies if the various zones within, along, and in the proximity of the UN Buffer Zone on the

Cypriot island are manifestations of territorialism or of suspended national control. Our analysis investigates the spatial and organizational aspects of what we term 'islands of exception', and how spatial planning influenced these manifestations. The main aim of the paper is to differentiate the highly dynamic and diffuse territorial implications of the ongoing conflict. Its societal relevance lies in its positioning of spatial planning in conflict mediation. In planning theoretical terms, the paper adds nuances to recent reflections on the poverty of territorialism. It claims that the concept is particularly useful for discussing limitations to spatial planning.

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Title: **Open space strategies from emergencies**

Author(s): **Ludovica Gregori**

Affiliation: **University of Florence**

As confirmed by studies on post-disaster phases, people affected by a seismic event go through feelings of fear, uncertainty, dis-empowerment and isolation which lead to community unbundling. Architecture can be a healing tool in trauma recovery after a disaster. The case study is a small village in Central Italy, destroyed by the 2016 earthquake and replaced by a temporary one. Generally, in temporary settlements the public realm provided is not able to attract the inhabitants outdoors where social encounters can happen. Interviews on the village life, comparison with other projects and the literature review, from Lynch to Krier through Gehl, confirmed the need for quality public spaces where community resilience can develop. Despite this, the design of temporary urban centres usually follows a functional top-down approach while community involvement is essential. Based on these findings, a set of design tools was proposed as best practice of open space design to strengthen community cohesion. Whatever the temporary housing structures, their relationality must be well designed to promote social interaction

in public spaces, to foster the post-disaster social reconstruction and to continue the identity process of the place and its inhabitants. These guidelines also include the interpretation of the past (functions, users, and types of public spaces before the earthquake) as input for the new design and the analysis of the environmental and social context. The future development will be to translate the collected information into quantitative data, such as spatial parameters to be used in widespread BIM planning software. This planning tool would ensure social interaction between the residents of post-emergency settlements based on empirical research and literature, especially urban sociology. The complete development of the proposal is currently being carried out through a PhD project at the Architecture Department of the University of Florence that will end by 2023.

Title: Reawakening of city neighbourhoods since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic

Author(s): Zuzana Ladzianska

Affiliation: Department of Spatial Planning, Institute of Management, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia

During the COVID-19 pandemic cities covered the main provisions of medical and other essential services. At the same time cities were most apparently affected by the lock downs, significantly changing the behaviour of citizens. It showed how vulnerable urban areas and its communities are to this kind of threat.

Travel and movement patterns changed drastically at the global, regional and city scales. People started to prefer individual means of transport such as individual cars, bicycles, scooters, or walking. Majority of citizens started to work from home and started to prefer their neighbourhood for leisure time activities. Due to the restrictions and health safety measures citizens naturally adopted the 15-minutes system for transportation to the desired destination. Changed behavioural patterns led to more intensive use of services, amenities and facilities in the surrounding they were living – city suburbs. In

many cases even recreation was bound to the local scale which led to intensified use of the public space and more frequent interactions among users which directly led to the creation of new neighbourhood clusters and strengthening the ties among those previously existing. Activities as shared gardening, composting, joint activities related to the physical space improvement have become a routine in active neighbourhoods.

Especially cities with well-developed infrastructure based on the mixed-use city districts are facing strengthening of neighbourhoods where local coexistence has a positive impact on the urban space quality and has high probability of sustainability of this trend in the long term period.

Title: **New design practices for an integral ecology**

Author(s): **Lucia Nucci**

Affiliation: associate professor in Urbanism, Department of Architecture,
University of Roma Tre

The paper is focused on the new roles of urban design within the planning processes and practices, particularly on innovative ways of including open space design practices in spatial problem-solving.

The quality of the urban environment derives from various interventions and policy decision. While European cities have developed several urban design guidelines, the quality of the resulting open space is not always aligned with these guidelines in terms of environmental sustainability, climate change, nature-based solutions,...In the current debate and practices there are some gaps in the approach: sectoral instead of holistic (energy, water, health, food, SUDS,...); punctual instead of systemic without a real spatial dimension.

Several EU Horizon projects have mapped out urban design innovative practices across Europe (Urban Maestro,...). The EU agenda on Nature-Based Solutions and Re-Naturing Cities aims to position the EU as

leader in “innovation with nature” for more sustainable and resilient societies. Nature-based solutions are solutions based on nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through systemic interventions.

The paper will discuss the subject Nature-Based Solution in the larger framework of open space strategies (green infrastructure strategies, green strategies, environment strategy, energy strategy...) as spatial expression of an integral ecology in which everything is closely interrelated (Laudato Si). The real challenge for developing sustainable cities is ensuring ecosystem integrity within urban contexts. The paper will examine some innovations related to the network of open space as distributed treatment landscapes in the framework of an ecologically-based approach.

Title: New design practices for multiple risk places: toward more flexible and sustainable urban regeneration projects

Author(s): Marichela Sepe

**Affiliation: Researcher, ISMed, CNR
Contract Professor, Università di Napoli Federico II**

Places characterized by industrial dismission, cultural heritage in a poor state of conservation, and public spaces with low level of accessibility or maintenance require integrated and flexible interventions.

To realize a sustainable regeneration meant in its three-fold meaning it needs to identify the different kinds of risks that can affect a single area, namely social, pandemic, economic, urban, environmental, and identitarian. Accordingly, different and above all flexible kinds of regeneration project interventions should be operated, which have to be characterized by integration and inclusion.

The current methods of urban analysis and design of sites are devoted at identifying single elements or analyzing single aspects of risks. These methods do not always include surveys of both tangible and

intangible aspects, important for integration and flexibility of interventions, and often do not put people first.

Starting from these premises, aims of this study, carried out in the framework of the ISMed-Cnr project titled “Analysis and design of contemporary territories: identity, health and livability for resilient and sustainable places, with the Author’s responsibility, include to identify: what are the main kinds of current risks and relative characteristics. Then the study will show what are the main current methods to analyze places with multiple risks; best practices and important factors to achieve sustainable and flexible regeneration in these kinds of sites. The right identification of risks can help to achieve a suitable resolution of multiple crisis. The current pandemic situation in which the Covid-19 problems is overlapped to the other risks that affect places and the great difficulties to resolve all together represent one of the emblematic example.

The New Urban Agenda adopted in Quito in 2016 and the 17 Sustainable Goals will constitute in this sense important starting points of reference.

Title: **Reading Public Space Through The Play Theory in Aachen**

Author(s): **Pelin Işık**

Affiliation: PhD Exchange student and guest researcher at RWTH Aachen University –
Aachen, Doctoral Program of City Planning;
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Doctoral Program of Architectural Design

The public space brings people closer to each other and provides to establish relations with the city (Habermas, 2002). Each city has a distinctive character which is linked to patterns of social behavior and social meanings that built up the association of public space. The most vital issue in this process is to interpret the public space of cities by reading the space production from a different perspective. When we investigate the play of city through everyday life, we discover the new relationships and new spaces, which enables us to set social interaction. Play is explained not only as an activity of children, also as a form of behavior and action that exists in the everyday life of adults (Sennett, 2010).

The purpose of the study, with the theme of city as a place of play, is to create a playful city as well as provide new design solutions to

mobility and the network of the city. When we explore space production from a play perspective, the city turns into an organism where the citizens are direct participants of production in shaping and evolving the city through an organic relationship that involves everyday life interactions and the use of the spaces with play. The concept of play embraces many forms of urban social life which can be appreciated for leisure time. It discovers new needs and develops public space, creates new forms of spaces and life (Stevens, 2007).

The research area is Driescher Hof neighborhood in Aachen. It is a place where more foreign populations, immigrants stay, which were later added as ghettos in Aachen. The neighborhood that is attached to the periphery of the city has problems in the context of social interaction with the city center. The weak network and social ties of this neighborhood are the main problems of the study.

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Paper session 10

Chair: Magdalena Rembeza

Sina Shahab: Improving the Post Planning–Decision Process to Deliver High–Quality Developments

Fanny Augis: The adaptation of social housing infrastructure in shrinking cities: which challenges and solutions? Insights from the French context.

Jutta Hinterleitner: Connecting Design, Policy and Practice: Insights from a Dutch Urban Design Studio

Sofia Borushkina, Anton Gorodnichev: Layering, embedding or ignoring: interaction of master planning with existing urban planning system in Russia

Somaiyeh Nasrollahzadeh, Kerem Koramaz: Simulation of residential mobility by agent–based modeling integrated with uncertainty in planning approach

Atousa Rizehbandi: Transformation of Planning practices within Milan Metropolis

Marion Roberts: Improving experiences of the urban night, post pandemic: what can urban design and planning contribute?



Title: **Improving the Post Planning–Decision Process to Deliver High–Quality Developments**

Author(s): **Sina Shahab**

Affiliation: School of Geography and Planning, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK,
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Housing development is a lengthy and multi–step process; starting from the initial stages of a planning permission proposal to when a proposal is realised on–site. Each stage seemingly impacts how developments are delivered; however, research is limited into why quality of development has been seen to weaken in the post planning–decision stage (i.e., the stage after a planning permission is granted). This paper uses a case study of Cardiff to explore whether the key stages of the UK development management process could be improved to influence the delivery of high–quality housing developments. Using semi–structured interviews, this paper investigates the perceptions of planning professionals towards the requirement and applicability of improved methods, covering the following issues: a) the role of key actors in influencing outcomes during the development management process; b) the factors hindering implementation of high–quality housing developments; and c) how

involved actors can improve the delivery of housing developments. The findings of the paper show that involved actors principally perceive inadequate local authority resource, limited enforcement powers, and a lack of on-site monitoring to be key hinderances in ensuring developer compliance, which to an extent, has a bearing on the implementation of high-quality developments. Furthermore, a difference in attitudes and knowledge towards development aspirations is uncovered, which reveals to have a considerable influence on the outcome of development quality. However, where resource may be available, some mechanisms are proposed by planning professionals as potential key factors in improving the post planning-decision process.

Title: The adaptation of social housing infrastructure in shrinking cities: which challenges and solutions? Insights from the French context.

Author(s): Fanny Augis

Affiliation: PhD candidate at the University of Porto

The recent deindustrialization that occurred in Europe and North America mainly, has introduced important urban transformations and led to socio-economic changes, such as the decline of the population and decrease of the economy. Mainly defined as shrinking cities, they are facing an increase of vacant houses and lands, obsolete infrastructure networks due to the demographic decline. The adaptation of infrastructure and housing is needed but is complex in practice for the concerned municipalities: they are by essence planned under urban growth and for a long-term purpose; and resizing them can appear contradictory with traditional planning orientation. However, the concept of right-sizing has recently raised interests in academy and urban planning: right-sizing aims at adapting infrastructure and housing to shrinkage, by alleviating economic costs and improving life quality for inhabitants. Although limits of right-

sizing have been pointed out in recent studies, this has opened a new debate on the possibility to reconfigure infrastructures in shrinkage areas.

Based on the case of social housing, this presentation aims at introducing the strategies and challenges for planning infrastructure in shrinking cities. The case on social housing is a relevant example: constructed in large numbers to supply important demand in the past, their adaptation, qualitative and quantitative is currently discussed in post-industrial cities. The presentation will firstly introduce on the context of shrinkage, the concept of right-sizing, and secondly provide further insights on the adaptation of social housing in France. Finally, the conclusion will present further analysis on the adaptation of social housing, namely the opportunities and limits for the concerned cities.

Title: **Connecting Design, Policy and Practice: Insights from a Dutch Urban Design Studio**

Author(s): **Jutta Hinterleitner**

Affiliation: researcher at the Chair of Urban Area Development,
Delft University of Technology

The Netherlands is well-known for having a strong planning discourse and an urban design tradition that, through its international design schools and firms, has a global reach. Yet, Dutch planning and design practice has been struggling to translate this reputation into confident next steps. As planning powers decentralized and national government spending on design visions and expertise shrank, it became more pertinent for the Dutch field of urban design to argue its merit in solving complex spatial problems. For research, this incentivizes a stronger effort to improve our understanding of the connections between design, policy and practice. More precisely, it urges us to explain how ideas and insights generated in urban design studios become adopted or translated into real urban policies and projects. And in turn, we ask: what are the characteristics of an effective design studio performance?

In 2018, the Dutch national government commissioned an elaborate design studio 'The City of the Future', that was initiated by a 'coalition of the willing' of knowledge institutes. National and local government planners, experts from several knowledge institutes and professional urban designers worked together on one square kilometer of urban land in each of the five largest Dutch cities over a period of one year. Each area selected faced as similar urban design challenge, combining ambitions of urban densification with an energy transition, climate adaptation and new forms of mobility. Concerns for creating a healthy, socially inclusive living environment, were of crucial points in the design briefs.

The ten comprehensive visions for the five urban test sites that were produced included 'lessons' and 'design principles' that were presented as tools for working on integrated spatial projects. In a follow-up project, an attempt was made to conduct design studies that made use of the design principles from the toolbox for concrete place development questions. These workshops connected more closely to upcoming project implementation trajectories, and thus served as a perfect laboratory to investigate—in conjunction with the observations and participatory efforts in the earlier, more elaborate design studio—the impact of the design principles on policy and practice outcomes.

In our paper, we discuss the theory of design studios and their performance and present the 'The City of the Future' case to analyze and conceptualize the intricate connections between design, policy and practice. We will also present some recommendations for research and practice.

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Title: Layering, embedding or ignoring: interaction of master planning with existing urban planning system in Russia

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This paper discusses the recent introduction of master planning tool in the Russian system of urban planning. Public authorities claim that under obsolescence and rigidity of the existing spatial planning system, city- or even agglomeration-level level master plans should become an effective solution for urban growth and development. Despite all the attention, published master plans have an unclear legal status and their introduction often results in some degree of overlap and blurring with existing spatial development institutions. The research critically examines the reasons of master planning practice emergence and the incorporation of master plans in existing urban planning institutes. Tracing the process of a new tool introduction in the broader socio-economic, institutional and urban governance

context, the research focuses on evolving urban planning approaches under post-socialist legacy. To study the master planning practice, we deployed a mix of qualitative empirical research methods. First, we undertook an analysis based on primary sources, such as government, professional and media publications and documents. The second part of the investigation takes the form of a case study where we deploy content analysis of 16 master plans of Russian cities completed in the last 10 years. Going beyond transitional frameworks, the study discusses institutional change in urban planning in a post-socialist city.

Title: Simulation of residential mobility by agent-based modeling integrated with uncertainty in planning approach

Author(s): Somaiyeh Nasrollahzadeh Prof. Dr. T. Kerem Koramaz

**Affiliation: Dr., ITU Graduate School, ITU, Faculty of Architecture,
Department of Urban and Regional Department of Urban and Regional
Planning Planning**

Large-scale development projects may have negative impacts on our lives that can be hardly adapted to emerging urban challenges, creating harsh changes in ecological setting of our cities. This paper, which applies resilient urban planning policies to analyse and evaluate residential mobility pattern in peripheral district of Istanbul, under the unforeseen effects of such urban development, and subsequently increases in land price. According to the main research focus, two main variables, land value and residential preferences in Göktürk district, which holds distinguished case of suburban-gated community development are used in an exploratory spatial model, agent-based modelling. Then agent based modelling, as an adaptive complex system tool, is used in this paper to depict and monitor residential mobility due to the uncertain impacts in reference with land value

fluctuations between 2006–2018. Three main scenarios are developed with the parameters of socio-economic characteristics and residential types in urban layout. The model is conducted where households are agents over the ecological settings of governmental policies on city-wide infrastructural projects and being developed with local planning authorities and real-estate market developers behaviours in its background. Mobility pattern, depicted in the paper, are categorized in responsive to resilient city policies, in the form of adaptation, evacuation, transformation and no action possible moves of households.

By the use of this simulation tool, future household behaviour is one of the most significant remark of this paper in order to figure out best alternatives for possible residential moves. On the other hand, findings of this paper has facilitated to discover the most practical development plan strategies that can empower urban planners in supplying most efficient and responsive housing development zone for future. In this way, altering the leading and subordinate measures can largely recognize and eliminate the gaps in urban development plans, which may cause their policies to fail.

Title: **Transformation of Planning practices within Milan Metropolis**

Author(s): **Atousa Rizehbandi**

Affiliation: M.Sc. Tourism, Territory & Local Development,
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Recently, a number of cities have undergone the phenomenon of "Gentrification" that involves the redevelopment of areas, through urban restoration and improving functions, which tends to bring in new high-income inhabitants. However, it excludes the poorest segment of the population that becomes increasingly marginalized.

Due to Covid-19, this phenomenon has manifested itself with greater evidence, highlighting ulterior issues. Ergo, lack of attention to the fragile subjects, have become among priorities in rethinking planning practices.

A series of issues regarding Milan metropolis has been confronted under the light of planning practices in post-Covid. Hence, an attempt has been made in order to surpass conventional concepts, adopting a deeper understanding of the inclusion; role of education; and environmental sustainability within 15 minutes cities. These are the

values from which to rethink and create a new "urban liveability"; if the previous perception of urban areas was of neutral connotations, now it is inevitable to consider them as active actors of the fight against inequalities, marginalization and contributing to the construction of a sense of community, which due to gentrification has been threatened. Thus, a number of suggestions have been proposed as follows: how to create an inclusive urban area with regards to foreigners and elderly people, indications for constructing more gender inclusive buildings, and last but not least, addressing homeless population with an innovative approach employed already by the former Mayor of Albuquerque, Richard J. Berry.

In the planning process, it is appropriate to rethink the urban branding strategy adopted in recent decades; if "urban attractiveness" was the final goal in the recent past, in light of the current and future situation, it makes more sense to talk about "urban livability"; it is advisable to implement policies that consider actual and potential residents as well as those that are more vulnerable.

Title: Improving experiences of the urban night, post pandemic: what can urban design and planning contribute?

Author(s): Marion Roberts

Affiliation: University of Westminster, London, UK

This paper addresses the role that urban design and planning could play in re-shaping the night time experience of urban areas in the UK. Pre-Covid19, central government and some local authorities were starting to recognise the positive contribution night time cultural, hospitality and entertainment venues could make to the quality of life in major cities. Public policy changed to create night 'czars', pushed through a crucial amendment to national planning policy, improved transport for night workers and devised new local area action plans which explicitly included night time activities. Nevertheless, nightlife industries faced considerable difficulties, not least with rising commercial rents, displacement by other more profitable land uses and an uneven regulatory framework. The pandemic hit this sector of the economy hardest, leading to closures and unemployment. While media attention has been focused on the sustainability of venues,

other changes in urban development are of equal significance for the future, such as changes in retail habits, a shift towards living in medium and small sized towns, the introduction of bike lanes and low traffic neighbourhoods, a loosening of planning restrictions for local centres and, not least, the possibilities offered by a dramatic increase in working from home. A hybrid mix of home and office working could lead to positive changes in a resurgent localism and more negative outcomes in the degrading of central city spaces. The paper will offer a brief review of the trends identified and relevant changes to policies and urban spaces. It will conclude by suggesting further changes to urban planning and design to facilitate adaption to the 'new normal', specifically to improve experiences of the urban night in large cities and medium sized towns.

Paper session 11

Chair: Sofia Morgado

Nina Svanda: Rethinking Planning – Spatial Planning Against the Climate Crisis

Dimitra Zouni: Lessons learned for adaptive planning from the response of the cities against the COVID-19 pandemic crisis: a survey of the city of Thessaloniki, Greece

Igor Matheus Santana-Chaves, Sandra Momm: Soft spaces and soft planning in the Global South context: The case of the Sao Paulo Macro-metropolis in Brazil

Charles Goode: Agonist Engagements and Lessons from Lukes: The Gap Between the Attempted and Effective Exercise of Power in Planning

Karabulut A.E., Özçevik Ö.: Rethinking the Sustainability of “Nature Conservation Areas” Context of the Climate Crisis, Environmental Justice and Governance Turkey Example

Kadriye Burcu Yavuz, Fahriye Yavaşoglu: 'Sea Snot' Plagues On
Marmara Sea: A Discussion About Irremediable Environmental
Consequences Of Urban Policies

Title: **Rethinking Planning – Spatial Planning Against the Climate Crisis**

Author(s): **Nina Svanda**

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If spatial planning is to play a leading role in the fight against the climate crisis, it will require a rethinking of planning in particular: planning for larger spatial units, unconventional planning approaches and new forms and models of cooperation at many levels. The integrated approaches used so far must be thought through further and developed with regard to the disciplines to be integrated. Simple, ready-made solutions and a "manual" processing of planning tasks will lead less and less to the goal. Planners of the future must meet current challenges with greater resilience and flexibility in thinking. Spatial planning education must also address these challenges. The core of the bachelor's programme of the study of spatial planning at the Vienna University of Technology is a practical student project on the subject of regional development planning. Aim of the course is to practice conceptual and implementation-oriented working in a specific

region. Unfortunately, climate aspects still often fall short in this project. Therefore, in a subsequent newly developed focus course, the students check their development concepts for climate suitability. For this they blend the development concepts with information from climate modelling and test and evaluate the climate suitability of their concepts with self-developed criteria. The student's own planning decisions are subsequently reflected with regard to climate protection at the regional, municipal and district level. Based on this, action requirements for spatial development planning are derived and examined for their transferability. Furthermore, the students point out which questions spatial development planning poses to climate modelling or to other climate-related disciplines.

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Title: Lessons learned for adaptive planning from the response of the cities against the COVID-19 pandemic crisis: a survey of the city of Thessaloniki, Greece

Author(s): Dimitra Zouni

This presentation addresses the ongoing global phenomenon of the COVID-19 pandemic and examines its implications in public space, transportation and spatial planning. It focuses on the first and second wave of COVID-19 pandemic spread in Europe in general and Greece, in particular, i.e. a period from March to October 2020. We investigate the changes caused by the pandemic in the planning, design and use of public spaces. At first, we provide a classification of the critical planning issues that cities were called to deal with during this period and of the proposed strategies in order to respond to these critical issues. Thereupon, the critical issues highlighted by this classification are investigated at a specific city, based on two surveys conducted for the city of Thessaloniki: The first survey investigated a number of online articles and papers published during the period March – October 2020 and recorded the main issues discussed in reference to

public spaces, transportation and planning during the lockdown periods. The second survey was based on a questionnaire distributed online to residents of the metropolitan area of Thessaloniki in September 2020 with the purpose to explore the main behavioral changes of the residents regarding the use of public spaces and their daily commutes. On the whole 322 questionnaires were selected through this survey. The overall research concludes with interesting findings that indicate that COVID-19 pandemic may lead cities to more adaptive forms of planning especially regarding the design and the use of public spaces.

Title: Soft spaces and soft planning in the Global South context: The case of the São Paulo Macro-metropolis in Brazil

Author(s): Igor Matheus Santana-Chaves

Sandra Momm

Affiliation: Doctoral candidate at Territorial Planning and Management Graduate Program, Federal University of ABC, Brazil

Full Professor at Territorial Planning and Management Graduate Program, Federal University of ABC, Brazil

This proposal presents an exploratory analysis on the constitution of a new regionalization dynamic, the São Paulo Macro-metropolis (SPMM), in the State of São Paulo, Brazil. The aim of this analysis is to contribute to the discussion of Soft spaces and Soft Planning, which in the South-Global case is innovative, especially the Brazilian case, in order to understand the contemporary processes of shaping cities and regions and, in discussions about the deficiencies of the existing planning systems and practices in our context.

The SPMM, is considered one of the largest urban extensions in the Southern Hemisphere. It is the result of a process of space production, with characteristics of an extensive, heterogeneous and polycentric urbanization under the hegemony of a developmentalist and post-

Keynesian model. The SPMM is composed of 174 municipalities, in five Metropolitan Regions, two Urban Agglomerations and a non-institutionalized Regional Unit, with over 33 million inhabitants.

Based on the Soft spaces and Soft planning literature that have emerged as new concepts for planning and governance, it is understood that SPMM links to informal planning over the last decades. Through the travelling ideas approach (TAIT & JENSEN, 2007; HEALEY, 2012), of hierarchical and heterarchical urban processes (CATELAN, 2012) and using conceptual keys from the field of (inter)national planning, it is possible to understand the flows and dynamics in the formation of this regionalism in the South-Global context.

On the one hand, we understand that SPMM incorporates the coordination and integration of different political sectors (or not) at different scales and administrative geographies; on the other, it embraces complex institutional practices and scenarios, which break with established planning and governance structures, their limits and tools.

Title: Agonist Engagements and Lessons from Lukes: The Gap Between the Attempted and Effective Exercise of Power in Planning

Author(s): Charles Goode

Affiliation: Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham

There is a vast amount of literature on community involvement in public policy, especially in planning, and it is often argued that campaigners against housing development can regularly successfully influence planning outcomes. However, this paper, based upon interviews with 73 planners, planning stakeholders and campaigners and focused upon England's most famous and well-known planning policy, argues that there is often significant circumscription and modulation of the influence of campaigners in the English planning system through national planning policy, the Planning Inspectorate/appeals system, and the housebuilding lobby. This suggests that there is often a 'gap' in the planning system between actors/actants attempting to exercise power and empirically demonstrable effective exercises of power with the influence of campaigners waxing and waning both temporally and geographically.

Additionally, it suggests that the wider academic literature is not sufficiently nuanced on how effectively people can exercise power and influence public policy. The paper therefore calls for more nuance in the debate around power in planning and underlines the importance of geographically based case studies when researching power.

Title: Rethinking the Sustainability of “Nature Conservation Areas” Context of the Climate Crisis, Environmental Justice and Governance, Turkey Example

Author(s): Karabulut A.E. Özçevik Ö.

**Affiliation: Istanbul Technical University, Faculty Of Architecture,
Department Of Urban And Regional Planning**

From the past to the present, people of every age are improving the environment they live in for better living conditions. After the industrial revolution, planned settlement systems became a factor that needs more attention by integrating with the emergence of the concept of sustainability in the 20th century. However, the increasing world population and actions such as the construction required by this population have caused nature to be exposed to anthropogenic effects. Especially nature conservation areas have become fragile against the built environment. Protecting nature conservation areas has been of vital importance for a sustainable future. This study focuses on the concept of sustainability in the conservation strategy of Nature Conservation areas, based on academic studies conducted in the late 20th and 21st centuries in these protected areas. With this concept, an answer is sought whether the sustainability of protected

areas can be achieved with all the tools and techniques of city planning. The study consists of three parts; in the first part, nature conservation areas and planning approaches are defined and the reasons for their sustainability are explained. The themes of environmental justice, climate crisis, and good governance for sustainable nature conservation areas are detailed as justifications. The fact that 7 million 897 thousand 230 hectares of land are a nature protection area, a natural site, and a special environmental protection area, according to the data of the official institutions of Turkey in 2019, explains the necessity and importance of this subject. The pressure by the Turkish planning system on nature conservation areas and the necessity of bringing permanent solutions quickly are emphasized for the climate crisis, environmental justice, and good governance.

Title: ‘Sea Snot’ Plagues on Marmara Sea: A Discussion about Irremediable Environmental Consequences of Urban Policies

Author(s): Kadriye Burcu YAVUZ Fahriye YAVAŞOĞLU

**Affiliation: Gazi University, Department of City and Regional Planning,
Ankara, Turkey**

‘Sea snot’, also scientifically called as mucilage, plagues appeared on Sea of Marmara have recently been on the agenda as an important environmental crisis on Turkish media and worldwide media as well. In this study, first, we will discuss urban policies, related control mechanisms and their possible effects on environment in Turkey. Then, we will explain why sea snot plagues appeared on Marmara Sea by focusing on developed significant urban policies for Marmara Region. As being the industrial center of Turkey, Marmara Region covers wide range of production facilities. These places have caused environmental degradation in certain times and they still have risks in producing negative environmental externalities. Besides this, Istanbul Canal project has been planned to link Black Sea and Marmara Sea. This project has been promoted to highlight the significance of Istanbul as one of the global financial centers and might have possible

environmental consequences for both Marmara and Black Seas. Based on these, lastly, we will discuss and propose urban policies, related control mechanisms and spatial planning measures to decrease negative effects on Marmara Sea by focusing on distinctive features of the region.

Special session 02

curated by MeeKam Ng

Title: **Spatial Planning for Smart Sustainable Development in Greater Manchester, U.K. and Shenzhen, China**

Panelists:	Dr. Ransford A. Acheampong	Professor Sylvia He
	Professor Mark Baker	Dr. Chen Li
	Dr. Caglar Koksall	Professor Mee Kam Ng
	Professor Cecilia Wong	Dr. Yuanzhou Jonah Tang
	Dr. Helen Zheng	
Affiliation:	University of Manchester	The Chinese University of Hong Kong

This roundtable aims to compare and contrast the spatial relationships among socio-economic and environmental challenges, technological advancement and urban planning in the context of Greater Manchester in the United Kingdom and Shenzhen, China. The Greater Manchester model is seen as a new way of delivering unified public services in Britain, whereas Shenzhen is dubbed as China's Silicon Valley. Smart

technologies and infrastructure could be constructed to tackle environmental degradation, social exclusion and economic bottleneck only if there are smart policies, legal frameworks and governance structures in place. Planning, as a future-oriented activity, plays a significant role in adopting a spatially integrative approach to deliver smart and sustainable development. In this roundtable, scholars from the University of Manchester and the Chinese University of Hong Kong will share their understanding of smart and sustainable planning in Greater Manchester and Shenzhen. Through robust conceptualisation, contextual understanding, evidence collection and a focus on the research-policy- practice nexus in the two cities, the team will examine drivers of smart sustainable development and their spatial implications; the evolving institutional capacities and constraints in tackling and steering urban challenges towards smart and sustainable planning; and lessons to plan and manage the complex relationships among innovation-economic-environmental performance and inclusive development. The panelists will present and comment on the state of art of spatial planning for smart sustainable development in the two cities, followed by discussions among participants.

Special session 03

curated by Patricia Aelbrecht and Ceren Sezer

AESOP Thematic Group Public Spaces and Urban Cultures' session

Participants:

1. Josep Llorca-Bofí, Ceren Sezer: Urban realm, social resilience and soundscape. The case of Driescher Hof neighbourhood in Aachen, Germany
2. Vikas Mehta: Unparalleled Prospect: COVID-19 and the expansion of public space
3. Lakshmi Priya Rajendran, Nezhapi Delle Odeleye: Emergent spatialities in the peripheral informal public realm–A case study of Chennai in Indi
4. Nastaran Peimani, Hesam Kamalipour: Urban Informality and the Design of Public Space
5. Matej Nikšič: Improving Public Spaces of Remote Places – Community-Based Creative Practices



Title: **The Design of the Public Realm: Emerging Theories and Practices**

Moderators:

Patricia Aelbrecht

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This roundtable focuses on the design of the public realm, a field of scholarship established in the 1980s within the urban design discipline. The public realm has an interdisciplinary character, both ontologically and epistemologically, focusing on the relationship between public life and design. It has always been the chief concern of urban design and the most productive area of urban design thinking; however, it continues to lack a solid and coherent body of knowledge. This roundtable brings together existing and new emerging knowledge in the design of the public realm and taking a more global and comparative view on scholarly research, practice and policy. It intends to stimulate a discussion on the ongoing and future public realm practice, research and policy debates and agendas and open

new avenues of enquiry in several areas, which include but are not limited to the following:

To rethink the established public realm design theories and practices by examining their applicability in contexts beyond the Global North.

To examine and propose new public realm design theories and/or practices that have not yet been established or applied in public space design but have nevertheless been acknowledged to work as effective principles or tools to make more lively, inclusive and resilient public spaces.

To discuss emerging theoretical and methodological advances in the public realm research and design with user characteristics in terms of age, gender, disability, social, cultural, ethnic, and religious backgrounds in mind

To discuss emerging issues related to the Covid 19 pandemic and its management (i.e. lockdown and social distancing measures in public space' use) and its implications on the way we think of design and the public realm.

Title: **Circulation, Control and Congestion: Observations on Three Unaccepted and Under-theorised Optimal Conditions for Informal Public Life and Social Interaction**

Moderators: **Patricia Aelbrecht**

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This presentation examines three emerging optimal conditions for informal public life and social interaction, which have not yet been accepted or theorized in sociology and urban design. The conditions in question are control, congestion and circulation, and are the major target of current sociological and urban design critiques. Much of the criticism on these types of conditions focuses on their contribution to the loss of public realm. According to the critics, many new designed spaces have a reductive sense of purpose, they are either designed with efficiency in mind often for a single use such as circulation or are highly exclusionary and behaviourally restrictive because of their strong emphasis on control or are overregulated and designed to prevent congestion and thus offer no opportunity for unpredictable events or spontaneous social contact. This presentation employs

empirical material and combines a range of ethnographic, non-verbal communication and urban design methods, to examine the social interactional potential of a number of new designed public spaces that despite suffering such critiques are nevertheless well-used spaces. To do so, it problematises the critiques to those conditions and demonstrates that informal public social life and interaction under such conditions can actually occur more than it is necessary and that the spaces where they occur can become valuable social spaces for a wide range of users

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Title: **Urban realm, social resilience and soundscape. The case of Driescher Hof neighbourhood in Aachen, Germany**

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This paper examines the role of the public realm to sustain social resilience in vulnerable neighbourhoods in the context of the Covid 19 measures and restrictions. It focuses on the soundscape component of the public realm, which may improve people's quality of life and well-being, linked to social resilience. The research hypothesis is: live, pleasant and intelligible soundscapes contribute to foster the adaptive capacities of social resilience, especially when social distancing in public space is required.

This research focuses on two outdoor spaces in Driescher Hof neighbourhood in Aachen, Germany—the central shopping area and a neighbourhood park—between May–June 2021. Driescher Hof is characterised as a disadvantaged neighbourhood by the Aachen

Municipality and subject to the German Government Social City neighbourhood development programme.

The research applies a mixed methodology conducted in two parts: first, it collects data through observations, level audio recordings, ambisonic audio recordings, HDR environment images, photography and diary notes on two months period to generate a soundscape and perception analysis. Second, it records behavioural mapping of people's activities and conducts interviews on people's satisfaction with the selected sites. The research links in-situ evaluation of the natural and auditory perception of the public realm by comparing these two data sets. The paper concludes by proposing practical urban design tools to improve the soundscape component of the public realm. We will present preliminary results of this study, which is in its earlier phase

Title: **Unparalleled Prospect: COVID–19 and the expansion of public space**

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COVID–19 has hit cities hard. With restricted access to places of work and learning, gathering, leisure, consumption, and more, the pandemic has diminished our territories and contracted public life. However, a keen observation reveals a more nuanced picture. Two phenomena are visible. First, in several neighborhoods we can see a reclaiming of much neighborhood space for public use. The repurposing of residential streets, sidewalks, parking lots, and other spaces in neighborhoods shows an expansion of public space and sociability (Bowles and Clifford, 2020). Streets, for example, have transformed from sociofugal to sociopetal spaces. In the absence of unlimited urban territory due to the confinement within their neighborhoods, residents have taken the space within reach and are using it to make it public (Mitchell, 2003). This adaptation is an expansion of public space.

Second, with the social distancing orders, we stayed away from or limited our access to the hyper-designed, themed, and programmed quasi-public and public spaces. Even in our city parks and other urban public spaces, there are limited active events and programming, fewer directions to follow, and standardized equipment is out of bounds — the bareness of public space is made visible. This transformed public space may not be unmanaged but it is certainly unguided. What is left over is a raw and unembellished state of space. For this short period, the grip of capital on public space has been loosened and space is left on its own for citizens to make public. People have claimed agency. This pandemic has revealed our desire for publicness, our ingenuity to use spaces for public life, and the possible publicness. This is the time to take the lessons during the pandemic and transform public space in ways that the various publics retains agency. This is a once in a lifetime opportunity, an unparalleled prospect!

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Title: **Emergent spatialities in the peripheral informal public realm–A case study of Chennai in India**

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This paper seeks to address the need for decolonizing public realm theory by going beyond the dominant western framings of ‘what is a good public realm design?’. We focus here on the everyday informal urban spaces in the peripheral regions in Global South (Chennai city in India) which are largely “discontinuous, dynamic and contested” (Schindler, 2017). We argue that ‘the quality without a name’ (Alexander, 1980) embedded in urban informality here constitutes a distinctive ‘type’ of spatial quality and experience. And this emergent quality which remains neglected in terms of its intrinsic value, and how it differs from the conventional expressions in global northern settings, warrants study to enrich our appreciation of, and ability to code for, diverse spatialities. These could begin to address the need for new public realm principles to be articulated within theoretical and

practice-led urban design narratives – expanding the repertoire of approaches for urban resilience across diverse settings.

First, drawing upon theories from human geography, phenomenology, urban studies, environmental psychology, we discuss how identifying such ‘southern’ qualities without a name, can potentially address functional and creative challenges of more intentional and culturally appropriate public realm design in the Global North. The discussion is supported by the data collected through (participatory mapping, interviews, and photo-documentation) a yearlong primary research conducted between 2019–2020 in the peripheral urban spaces in metropolitan city of Chennai, India. Second, based on a thematic analysis, we introduce four propositions –inclusive chaos, situated transaction, negotiable transgression, and loose affordances as the bases which characterizes the southern qualities of public realm lived experiences. Through the four propositions we discuss how everyday digital, corporeal performative practices and spatial practices interact and serve as an enabling environment, to allow the communities to co-develop resilience strategies to negotiate, adapt and engage in public spaces. Third, we then propose an emergent micro-resilience paradigm of public realm design grounded in the four propositions. By using a southern lens to understand the interaction of human agency, place, socio-spatial and temporal processes within the urban realm, the proposed paradigm opens a new trajectory for urban design and

resilience studies which is counter-hegemonic, transgressive and imaginative, and requires a closer attention by urban designers and planners in the pandemic and post-pandemic context.

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Title: **Urban Informality and the Design of Public Space**

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Public space in the rapidly growing cities of the global South incorporates a mix of formal and informal economies. At stake is to explore the ways in which forms of informal street vending have become integral to how public space works. Informal street vending gears to the emergence of vibrant urbanity and economic productivity. The challenge is to investigate the complex relations between formal and informal to understand how forms of informal street vending negotiate for the use of the access network and compete for visibility in public space. Drawing on non-participant observations, time-activity diaries, urban photography, video recording and urban mapping as the key research methods, we discuss how different forms of informal street vending negotiate their mobility, visibility, and spatial claims in relation to street life and certain types of public/private urban interface. The aim is to contribute to the ways in

which urban designers and other built environment professions can effectively engage with enabling opportunities for unplanned activities in public space.

Title: **Improving Public Spaces Of Remote Places– Community–Based Creative Practices**

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In comparison to urban places, remote places have specific spatial, functional and social attributes, which are directly reflected in the characteristics of their public spaces. Even if the long-term consequences of global epidemics are not clear yet, there is a general trend of rediscovering the non-urban settlements as the living spaces, partly encouraged by the new working patterns of combined office- and work-from-home regimes. These processes, among others, require a rethinking of the role of public spaces in remote places for them to remain the venues of social interactions and in-person activities in the increasingly digitalised/-ing world. With the increasing popularity of remote places as residential places the public spaces are also becoming the social labs where the traditional communities and newcomers meet and establish their new relations.

This contribution addresses the issues of contemporary living in small and remote places across Europe and the roles of public realm for the

quality of life in such places. Based on the broad review of different case studies from across the continent it points out the need for the novel approaches for the understanding and conceptualisation of public realm in remote places which must not simply adapt the methodologies developed for the urban environments but need to understand the complexities of contemporary remote communities first in order to provide sensible strategies for rising the quality of life in remote settlements through provision of public realm. The selected case studies show that the spatial and even more social construction of public realm in remote places is distinctive, essentially different to urban one. The case studies point out the importance of the creative and participatory approaches in the endeavours to improve public spaces in remote places with small communities. It concludes that the notion of togetherness plays an important role in the inclusive construction public spaces in remote places.

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