

AESOP 16th Young Academics Conference :

IN SEARCH OF WELL-BEING IN LIMINALITY: ~~NO LONGER~~ NOT YET

AESOP YA 2022
Book of Abstracts

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YOUNG ACADEMICS NETWORK

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AESOP YA 2022 - Book of Abstracts

AESOP 16th Young Academics Conference: In Search of Well-Being in Liminality: No Longer-Not Yet

Organized by Middle East Technical University (METU) and Yildiz Technical University (YTU)
Istanbul, Turkey, 5 – 8 April 2022

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Editors:
Aysun ALTINOK
Enes AYDIN
Şaziye BAL
Hatice Buse BİNGÖL
Deniz CAN
Nilay Nida CAN
Aybüke Balahun ÇOBAN
Esin Duygu DÖNER
Taha DUTOĞLU
Hulusi Eren EFEOĞLU
Çiğdem İBİŞOĞLU
Damla KARAGÖZ
Neslişah KESİCİ
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Rüya Erkan ÖCEK
Ayşegül SARI
Begüm SAKAR
Ebru ŞEVİK
Araf Öykü TÜRKEN

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The global situation influenced by the ongoing CoViD-19 pandemics and currently the aggression against Ukraine have significantly affected activities of AESOP Young Academics and nearly all traditional academic events. Implications have been either cancellation of numerous networking events or a drastic shift towards online and hybrid events. One could say that us, academics, have gotten used to it and it has become the 'new normal', however, it is clear that online participation can never fully supersede face-to-face contact. The YA Conference is one of the most important mediums of interaction for the network. This activity has been canceled in 2020, online in 2021 and will be a hybrid event this year, clearly showing the large difficulties we have been facing.

We are very proud to have the 16th Young Academics Conference with the theme "In Search of Well-Being in Liminality: No Longer-Not Yet" taking place in Istanbul with the majority of participants joining in situ.

It is an opportunity to meet new friends and old friends, discuss research and related topics and lead intellectually stimulating debates with peers as well as more senior colleagues from distinguished institutions. On the other hand, over the past two years, we have learned to utilize tools that accommodate online participation so that those who cannot join, can have a solid experience and advance their academic work.

The conference theme is raising an ever more significant issue of wellbeing from the broadest point of view, including mental well-being. This is, luckily, becoming a serious debate topic as young academics are often struggling to keep up with their fellows and mental health issues have been neglected for many. This issue, together with others, such as peer-reviewing, will be further discussed during the Conference's accompanying events.

The AESOP Young Academics Coordination Team

AESOP 16th Young Academics Conference Organized by Middle East Technical University (METU) and Yildiz Technical University (YTU)

The Local Organization Committee (LOC):

Aybüke Balahun Çoban
Aysun Altınok
Ayşegül Sarı
Begüm Sakar
Damla Karagöz (Coordinator)
Deniz Can
Ebru Şevik
Esin Duygu Döner
Hulusi Eren Efeoğlu
Nilay Nida Can
Araf Öykü Türken
Çiğdem İbişoğlu
Elif Kırpık
Enes Aydın
Hatice Buse Bingöl
Neslişah Kesici
Rüya Erkan Öcek (Coordinator)
Şaziye Bal
Taha Dutoğlu

AESOP YA Coordination Team (CT):

Dexter Du
Elisa Privitera
Ledio Allkja
Mennatullah Hendawy
Milan Husar
Pınar Dörder
Tjark Gall

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Introduction | **In Search of Well-Being in Liminality: No Longer-Not Yet**

Nowadays, cities are facing many situations such as climate change, technological transformations, population movements, economic crises, pandemics, and so on. It is an urgent necessity to cope with and adapt to these expected or unexpected situations. This process, in which traditional facts become dysfunctional and classical methods remain insufficient, brings the need to reconsider cities and planning discipline with creative and innovative approaches. Understanding cities and dealing with planning approaches with the interdisciplinary perspective of young researchers become essential in this context.

This conference aims to discuss how 'well-being' can be achieved for the whole society with a comprehensive and holistic perspective under the liminal and uncertain conditions that cities experience. In this regard, we welcome papers with a conceptual, constructive, empirical, experimental, or theoretical framework in all areas and different scales of city and regional planning and urban studies. These debates are handled in different urban contexts and in regions of various geographies around the world. Thus, young scholars are expected to investigate the concepts of cities not only for the Global North but also for the Global South.

Within the framework of the conference, five tracks covering a broad range of topics, perspectives and discussions on the main theme are sequenced as follows:

1. **Contemporary Issues in Planning Approaches,**
2. **Emerging Global Crises: Towards Sustainable and Resilient Cities,**
3. **In Search of Inclusiveness for Socio-Spatial Justice,**
4. **Bridging Past and Present to Future: Heritage and Beyond,**
5. **Re-interpreting Publicness in Everyday Life.**

The 16th AESOP Young Academics Conference has been carried out with the theme "In Search of Well-Being in Liminality: No Longer-Not Yet". The conference has been organized in cooperation with Middle East Technical University & Yıldız Technical University and has taken place on April 5-8, 2022 in Istanbul, Turkey.

The conference includes 5 keynote talks where Ali Madanipour, Angela Colucci, Giancarlo Cotella, Jan Rath, Müge Akkar Ercan represent the chairs respectfully. Accordingly, there are 14 parallel sessions for young academics to present their research, 3 workshops, and a field trip in Istanbul.

As The Local Organizing Committee and the YA Coordination Team, we are grateful to all the conference participants, chairpersons and keynote speakers, and all who contributed to the AESOP YA 2022 Conference.

TRACK 1 | Contemporary Issues in Planning Approaches

The 21st century has been the era of contingencies and complexities with the recent and rapid changes in social, economic, environmental, and political domains. While the future challenges are being re-shaped with ever-growing agendas, the doctrines of the past are still maintaining a guide for the future of planning discipline. Nevertheless, emerging crises and struggles affecting every aspect of the cities necessitate reconsidering the position, and the role of the planning discipline. In this context, the liminal condition of planning allows us to make critical explorations for future challenges and opportunities.

Within this framework, this track aims to discuss contemporary issues, re-evaluate and re-think old and new theories, strategies, methods, tools, and practices based on the context of well-being. Considering the transitions that initiate global restructuring, the discussion could widen up with the theoretical and methodological contributions along with planning practices that are impacted by the post-neoliberal era and digital transformation. The track intends to provide arguments on the directions that planning approaches are evolving to answer current challenges in global, regional, urban and local scales for a better future. It is encouraged to debate planning approaches and practices in different countries including the Turkish context. Issues that can be contributed to this track are listed but not limited to:

KEYWORDS

Post-neoliberal Era
Digital Transformation
Post-truth and Democracy
Theory and Practice
The Global North and South
Turkish Context

TRACK 2 | Emerging Global Crises: Towards Sustainable and Resilient Cities

Cities nowadays are facing various emerging crises which extend their effects beyond the territorial borders, making them global issues. Climate crisis, depletion of non-renewable and natural resources, pollution, degradation of the natural environment, and pandemic diseases threaten the well-being of communities while raising questions on how cities and regions respond to these challenges.

In the wake of global crises, today's ever-more-fragile political and environmental landscape is in a liminal state with an unpredictable future. Under the conditions of ambiguity, uncertainty, and risks, how does planning deal with the challenges to ensure habitable, resilient and sustainable cities? Debates on current urban policies indicate the necessity for implementing sustainable and resilient development strategies and policies, along with related practices. Together with the related issues around the globe, the Turkish context also provides a fertile ground for discussion. This track welcomes theoretical or empirical contributions on the spatial, economic, and ecological urban strategies for well-being in planning that broaden the discussion with emerging urban problems and explore the topics including but not limited to;

KEYWORDS

Resilience
Sustainability
Global Crises
Urban and Rural Development
Economic Restructuring
Ecology and Natural Environment
Energy Efficiency
Disaster Risk Management

TRACK 3 | In Search of Inclusiveness for Socio-Spatial Justice

New pursuit of rights that emerged due to conflicts, inequality, and injustice, has become the milestone of the age of contradictions. The problems related to extended poverty and increased inequalities have created new vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in a liminal era. In the meantime, the problems of representative democracy, immigration, and conflicts have deepened the divisions, and the solutions we have tried so far have been insufficient to provide socio-spatial justice. This situation requires participatory and inclusive interventions that will shed light on the future and carry us to well-being in a period in which seeking rights gained prominence. In a condition that representation, justice, and equity problems are increasing gradually, serving equity and fair distribution of resources have gained importance to achieve inclusiveness and well-being.

According to these discussions, how can planning discipline be more inclusive in this pursuit of well-being? What will be the role of planners in this context? As today's young planners, let's turn our in-betweenness into an opportunity and discuss more inclusive ideas, alternatives, and solutions together. In parallel to these, we invite submitting papers related to the keywords listed below, among others:

KEYWORDS

Participatory planning/design
Inclusiveness
Spatial Justice/Right to the City
Social Cohesion
Identity and Multiculturalism
Gender
Diversity
Discrimination/Segregation
Migration
Social/Urban Movements
Urban Insurgency

TRACK 4 | Bridging Past and Present to Future: Heritage and Beyond

Cities are the places where culture, memory, and identity are constructed through the tangible and intangible values with the aspiration to be preserved and appreciated as a heritage. Strengthening the embedded past values related to identity and memory of societies through heritage conservation enhances the sense of belonging to communities and encourages the members to take part in the well-being process. Approaches to commitment, sense of belongingness, and reliance of individuals and that of their community have been adapted depending on the conditions of a particular era. Concurrent crises leading to liminality in heritage conservation have been effective in acquiring new methods while integrating the heritage sites with the modern city. Particularly the differentiation based on regions, approaches, and methods of the global west and east contributes to this in-betweenness. In light of that background, this discussion aims to expose the latest approaches, phenomena, practices, and conservation and interpretation methods related to the following themes, among others:

KEYWORDS

Preservation
Rehabilitation
Gentrification
Memory of place
Genius loci
Settlement archeology
Built heritage
Cultural landscape & Identity
Management of heritage sites
Interpretation & Presentation
Intangible heritage and local communities
Heritage economics
Sacred-scape

TRACK 5 | Re-interpreting Publicness in Everyday Life

Recently, meaning and perception of publicness has been transformed by the evolving dynamics in public space provision and management. The traditional meaning, perception and way of experiencing public spaces has been changing as a result of the emerging conditions such as digitalization, covid-19 pandemic, mass migrations and public-private dichotomy. Within the liminal conditions, many topics including human behavior, rituals in urban life, social interactions are subject to re-examination and re-interpretation in the pursuit of well-being. Likewise, the diminishing boundaries at the global scale requires the re-consideration of people-place/space-everyday life relationships with a particular focus on changing socio-spatial dynamics in urban context.

Urban researchers have the capacity to explore new approaches and perspectives for the well-being of society utilizing the possibilities that can be found in this transitory period by revisiting the public space and everyday life. In this sense, this track interrogates everyday life and emerging practices of publicness addressing the social interactions, production and reproduction of public space. The following list, among others, covers the topics to be presented within this track:

KEYWORDS

Human Behavior
Urban Form and Design
Urban Rituals and Cultures
Space, Place, and Place-lessness
Interaction and Communication
Meaning and Identity
Spaces of Transition
In-betweenness/Threshold
Heterotopia
Commonality
Neighborhood/Community Space
Appropriation and/or Production of Public Space

Contemporary Issues in Planning Approaches

PLANNING IMPLICATIONS OF HYBRID AND REMOTE WORKING: A RESEARCH AGENDA

Adikesavan M. A.
City University of New York

Abstract

Hybrid and remote working began with the advent of personal computers and the internet in the 1980s, proliferated with the introduction of the mobile internet and portable devices such as laptops, smartphones, and tablets at the turn of the millennium, and intensified with the social distancing practices implemented to contain the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Information and communication technologies have made it possible to work from anywhere and at any time. Hence hybrid (a combination of office-based and off-site) and remote (fully off-site) workplaces extend beyond the traditional 'office' and include diverse settings such as homes, co-working locations, third places (coffee shops, parks, public spaces, etc.), and spaces of movement (trains, buses, cars, and airplanes). Hybrid and remote working marked by people working from home, in a café, on the train, or, in a public park herald the post-functionalist city where work-life boundaries have blurred, different functions co-exist in the same space, and where unprecedented functions are subjectively and contingently ascribed to settings. This mingling of work and other activities presents new planning challenges for contemporary cities structured around a fixed time and place for work, regular journey-to-work patterns, and the segregation of land uses. For example, hybrid and remote working in residential neighborhoods creates demand for work, service, and recreational amenities previously found in commercial business districts. This project reviews North American and global planning practices for managing the built form and land use and mobility patterns of post-functional neighborhoods, cities, and metropolitan regions. Examples include live/work zoning for supporting home-based working, building codes for co-working spaces within apartments, designated workspaces in homes, community-based co-working spaces, etc., and neighborhood services for live/work communities. This research highlights the significance of hybrid working and post-functional planning in post-pandemic neighborhoods, cities, and metropolitan regions, and presents directions for future research.

Keywords: post-functional cities, hybrid and remote working, live/work communities, mobile technology-built environment interactions

SPATIAL GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING SYSTEMS IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH: THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS AND CHALLENGES

Blanc F.
Politecnico di Torino

Abstract

Until recently, comparative spatial planning research had mostly focused on the European continent. Since the end of the 1980s, a growing number of studies contributed to the proliferation of theoretical and methodological approaches, as well as to a further definition of the object of study. The 'southern turn in planning' that arose in the last decades opened the path for engaging with the comparative analysis of spatial governance and planning systems (SGPSs) in the global South, and particularly in Latin America. In this paper I inquire the theoretical implications and challenges that emerge when expanding the existing SGPSs comparative studies within a context of prevailing incremental and plot-by-plot urbanisation. By exploring the synergies between the state and the market in shaping Latin American SGPSs (Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru from the Andean region; Argentina, Chile and Uruguay from Southern Latin America) and their interactions with the necessity, I inquire about the other institutionality, i.e., the existing different forms of land management that occur beside the formal ones. Looking to this other institutionality increases the possibilities of understanding a context of growing conflictual spatial governance and to critically reflect on the concept of institutions involved in spatial transformations, both in the global South and the global North. The research is based on a combination of participant observation, desk research and semi structured interviews. The research insights suggest that the inclusion of the necessity opens the path to new possibilities of comparing SGPSs at global level and monitoring how the allocation of development rights –understood as the final step of spatial transformations– takes place within the framework of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Keywords: spatial planning systems, comparative analysis, Latin America, global north and south

INFORMAL SPATIAL STRATEGIES FOR CROSS-BORDER-DEVELOPMENT: THE EXAMPLE OF ZUID-LIMBURG

Çelik C.
RWTH Aachen University

Abstract

In the context of liminality, cross-border planning plays an increasing role. Recent events, such as the Corona-Pandemic and flood disaster around the Euregio-Maas-Rhine, are showing that the Daily-Urban-System is limited, especially by national borders. These expectational situations have demonstrated that spatial development should occur beyond administrative boundaries to maintain quality of life. Also, topics as settlement development, landscape planning, social, economic, and ecological transformation, mobility, and precautionary strategies regarding climate change are tasks that should be tackled across urban boundaries.

The paper explores cross-border planning processes in the Spatial Strategy Zuid-Limburg in the euregional context, which aims to give a guideline for spatial development of the German-Dutch cross-border region. The spatial strategy is based on the swiss agglomeration concepts, which are precursors for agglomeration programs, and thereby a good example for informal planning instruments. The spatial strategy process for Zuid-Limburg is being carried out as part of a research project at RWTH Aachen University. The process is set up such that the analysis phase is followed by spatial hypotheses. These form the basis for the spatial vision, which in the next step leads to the spatial image and the spatial strategy. An important component is the (digital) participation process. The challenge here is to bring experts, politicians, administrators, and other public actors together for decision-making processes. The aim should be to balance interests, define and design common development goals.

For the development of guiding principles and cross-border strategies, formal planning instruments are limited. In contrast, informal planning instruments and tools are purposeful. The paper concludes that informal ways of planning, which integrate different actors and perspectives on spatial development, are more goal orientated for designing spatial visions.

Keywords: spatial strategies, informal planning approach, cross-border development, sustainability, regional development

SPATIAL PATTERNS OF NARCOTIC CRIME AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT: CHICAGO CASE

Kırpık E.
Yildiz Technical University

Abstract

Although the phenomenon of crime is not a new concept for cities, it is seen that the environment is taken as an important factor in the initiation, continuation and/or cessation of crime, which saves the physical environment from being a passive element where crime is committed. Additionally, the openness of data and its usability in geographic information systems has led to a growing interest in crime analyzes to examine crime patterns and trends in situ.
In this study, with the case study in the city of Chicago, it has been tested that how the narcotic crime tends in the place with other crimes, its displacement over time, its dependency on the place, and relationship with crime-related physical environmental elements such as graffiti, abandoned buildings and abandoned vehicles. The data used in the study, which includes all crimes committed on the street and physical environment elements from 2011 to 2017, was taken from the open data portal of the city of Chicago.
As a result of many exploratory spatial data analyzes, firstly, it has given a result that supports the Crime Pattern Theory, which is that narcotic crime tends to cluster in the space. Secondly, based on the Routine Activity Theory; the hotspot analyzes showed that the crime decreased over time in the city. However, the analyzes also showed that the crime remained stable by decreasing in certain places but homogenized in the rest of the city, that is, some of the crime was distributed in the city. Finally, according to the regression analyzes made with graffiti, abandoned buildings and abandoned vehicles, these elements are not explanatory variables for narcotic crime. However, when tested with all crimes, these physical environmental elements were found to be explanatory variables and all of them were positively related to crime.

Keywords: crime pattern theory, routine activity theory, criminology of place, exploratory spatial data analysis

COPING WITH UNCERTAINTY: FROM EXPLORATORY SCENARIOS TO ADAPTIVE PLANNING WITH REAL OPTIONS

Machiels T.
University of Antwerp

Abstract

Planning for an unpredictable future is a persistent challenge. Adaptive planning is increasingly proposed as an alternative for traditional planning and control, but adaptive practices remain scarce due to a lack of tools and successful precedents. This paper proposes an adaptive planning framework that integrates scenario planning to analyze uncertainties with scenarios, and real option theory to identify adaptation strategies with a flexibility option typology. The framework is applied to Plan Bay Area 2050 (PBA2050), a long term planning vision for the San Francisco Bay Area, and Link21, a rail infrastructure program part of PBA2050. Adaptation options were identified for Link21 during expert interviews, based on the exploratory scenarios from PBA2050. The results show differences between scenarios and uncertainties specific to regional plans and infrastructure projects, arguing how Link21 needs its own scenarios but can still learn from PBA2050's scenario planning experience as a source of inspiration.
The results further show the potential and constraints of flexibility. Interview respondents appreciated the framework and structured option typology to discuss flexibility in light of uncertainties, but more empirical research is needed on the translation from scenarios for regional plans to adaptive strategies for specific projects, and different project types.

Keywords: uncertainty, adaptive planning, scenario planning, real option theory

COMMUNITY REGENERATIONS: THE CASE STUDY OF DONGGANG NEW TOWN, SUZHOU

Meiling J.
Technische Universität Dortmund

Abstract

In Western countries community regeneration featuring grass-root initiatives or bottom-up actions for urban change is considered as an important strategy to tackle social inequalities since 1990s. Often, it happens in neighborhood and replaces neighborhood regeneration, which emphasizes geographical boundaries. In recent years, also in China community regenerations have been implemented at the national level to tackled deprivation and social relational issues in old neighborhoods. This article summarizes the features of community regeneration based on social innovation concept. Then the regenerations in Chinese cities are investigated via the main research question “How communities are regenerated in Chinese cities?” The concept is examined with the case study of DongGang New Town in Suzhou Industrial Park, which was regenerated for meeting community needs via participatory process in 2019. The findings show that implementation of DongGang New Town regeneration has insignificant impact on the change of neighborhood governance. In addition, findings indicates that the regeneration met the needs of car-owners’ families while sacrificing no-car residents, which sharpened contradiction among residents. Thus, it is a neighborhood regeneration for mobile communities. This article concludes with policy suggestions for better neighborhood governance from a social innovation perspective.

Keywords: urban policy, urban regeneration, community development, social innovation, China

Emerging Global Crises: Towards Sustainable and Resilient Cities

TRACING ACTIONS BEYOND CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLANS: CASE OF DENİZLİ

Aygün Oğur A.
Pamukkale University

Abstract

Globally, local governments' awareness and responsibility on climate change mitigation and adaptation have increased. The reflection of that awakening can be followed in Turkey from increasing number of 'local climate change action plans'. However, as emphasized on COP26 in Glasgow, growing urgency of the climate crisis requires accurate actions beyond preparing strategy documents and action plans. Denizli is a frontier city in climate change adaptation and mitigation planning practices which completed 'climate change action plan' in 2019. The vision of Denizli Climate Action Plan (2016 - 2030) established as "Making Denizli a model city of low - carbon and climate change resilience". Can we observe this ambitious target in spatial development practices? This study aims to chase the strategies and actions defined within climate change action plan in spatial development implementations, plans and projects in Denizli. For this purpose, actions, plans and projects on 'Building, Energy, Transportation, Infrastructure, Industry, Agriculture and Health' sectors – that were defined for mitigation and adaptation actions in the plan – were investigated regarding their contribution to climate change action plan targets in light of COP26 outcomes. Content analysis was conducted to the documents provided from related institutions to evaluate climate change content. Finally, this study defines positive and negative aspects of spatial development in terms of their contribution to implementation of climate change action plan and provides recommendations to enhance the alliance between action plan and implementation.

Keywords: climate change, spatial planning, local climate change action plans, COP26, adaptation and mitigation

ARE WE HEADING WHERE WE THOUGHT WE WERE GOING? CONTRASTING NORMATIVE AND CINEMATIC ACCOUNTS OF THE FUTURE OF URBAN MOBILITY

Carvalho J.
University of Porto

Abstract

Public transportation plays a key role in current normative discourse regarding the future of urban mobility, promoting smarter and greener alternatives, while private car ownership represents a major challenge. But do people still "dream of" individual modes? Recognizing movies as both a reflection of and an input to individual's imagination and aspirations, we hypothesise that there is an apparent mismatch between normative ambitions and socio-cultural audio-visual productions, with the majority of cinematic accounts of futuristic cities gravitating towards individual transport devices rather than collective ones. From an explorative standpoint, this paper examines envisioned urban mobility futures in international and regional policy documents and in popular sci-fi movies, to compare what ideals of passengers mobility are advocated by the former and portrayed by the later. Using qualitative content analysis techniques, we categorized conceptual constructions of mobility futures, with special attention to the predominance given to certain modes of transport, and investigated their linkage with specific notions associated with the quality of transport, such as comfort, freedom and status. While clearly linked to undesired futures in policy documents, the dominance of individual motorization is identified in both utopian and dystopian narratives in movies, which can be, a priori, an evidence of the dominance of this mode in collective imaginaries as mostly desired alternative. Some contextual evidence seems to indicate that we might be transitioning away from this dominant narrative, with fewer people applying for drivers licences and a wider variety of sharing and ride-hailing services presenting alternatives to ownership. Public transport, on the other hand, is almost non-existent in the initial sample of movies examined. Can this be in part a reflection of the vested interests of automobile industry, performed through sponsorship of productions? Or a result of a geographical bias of the film industry? Will future generations overcome the motorization ideal?

Keywords: sustainable urban mobility planning, qualitative content analysis, cinema fiction, socio-technical transitions, policy pathways

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICE: WASTE INCINERATION IN THE CEMENT FACTORY OF VOLOS

Chatzikonstantinou I.
National Technical University of Athens

Abstract

Circular economy emerges today as the dominant model for the transition of our societies to more sustainable forms of development, closely linking nature to economic development and growth. The European Commission's ambitious action plan for the circular economy adopted in 2015 aims for a "climate- neutral circular economy where pressure on natural resources, freshwater reserves and ecosystems is minimized", while at the same time "global competitiveness is strengthened, sustainable economic growth is promoted and new jobs are created" (EC, 2015).This research examines a case study of applied politics of circular economy in Greece, assessing the socio-natural implications of waste incineration, a practice that has gained popularity among Greek cement industries in the last decade. Despite Greek cement plants' controversial technical know-how and standards fulfillment for safe burning procedure, waste incineration is being promoted as a good circular economy practice, subsidized by Greek public funds, turning waste into a profitable and "clean" alternative fuel. In Volos, a coastal city in central Greece, waste incineration by the cement factory of "AGET-LAFARGE", located some hundreds of meters away from the urban tissue, has raised significant social unrest and demands for local society's health protection and efficient control of the company's activities. This paper suggests a critical analysis of applied circular economy policies from the perspective of social and environmental justice. It provides a comparative study of the relevant frameworks, directives and strategies from EU and Greek legislation, as well as insights from social movements and scientific groups of Volos, analyzing interviews, scientific reports and the press. Finally, it offers a better understanding of localized and socialized implications of one-size-fits-all approaches to combating environmental and sustainability issues in contemporary cities.

Keywords: circular economy, waste management, environmental justice, social movements

SAFETY ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC SPACE DESIGNS EMERGED IN SERBIA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Gubic I.
University of Belgrade

Abstract

Since December 2019, the global community has been challenged with limiting the spread of COVID-19, which was declared a pandemic in March 2020, and has been fatal for over 5 million people globally. As COVID-19 is highly contagious, in 2020 governments closed their international borders, limited local transportation and people's movement, especially in cities. This paper aims to determine the reason for limited access to public spaces during the COVID 19 pandemic and, focusing on Serbia's cities, determine rather public space planning and design practices are changed since the pandemic. Such change was expected in order to make public spaces accessible and safe for use during the pandemic and possible future public health crisis. In Serbia, access to such spaces was restricted from March 22, 2020, followed by frequent modifications of measures. Assessment of safety measures in public space designs in Serbia's cities is done by following United Nations guidelines. In addition, surveys were conducted in Belgrade and Novi Sad in June 2021, learning from 80 collected samples on which features, if included in public space designs, would help citizens remain vigilant in times of pandemics.

Keywords: urban safety, public spaces, urban design, covid-19 pandemic, urban crisis

SHAPING THE CLIMATE RESILIENCE: CASE STUDY OF CITIZENS' EXPERIENCE OF LISBON PUBLIC PARKS

Janzic M.
Bauhaus University Weimar

Abstract

Given the current trends of climate changes, the negative climatic conditions in Portugal's capital could put constraints on the usage of public space in the future. Reinforcing the presence of greenery in the densely built city areas was recognized by Lisbon Municipality as an effective strategy to improve the city's environmental performance. Consequently, many public parks in the historical area have been built or requalified. This investigation approaches three of Lisbon public parks from a placemaking perspective, putting focus on users' experiences and perceptions. Based on existing research on the topics of urban design, placemaking and microclimate, the research relies on qualitative methodology to contribute the field with locally specific insights on how park users experience climate, built and natural elements. The aim is to identify specific design elements which contribute to users' positive experience of public parks.

Keywords: climate change, placemaking, thermal comfort, urban identity, urban nature

FUZZY MODELING OF URBAN GROWTH DYNAMICS TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT IN ISTANBUL

Kazancı Altınok G.
İstanbul Technical University

Abstract

The fact that taking an action about controlling urban growth to minimize risks and adopt climate change is considerably significant in this century. Due to rapid population growth and other factors related to urban growth İstanbul's macroform has been sprawled day by day (i.e. İstanbul grows physically), which is one of the triggers to occur climate change impacts. This paper analyzes the relation between urban growth dynamics and climate change impacts by implementing fuzzy decision making technique (FDMT) in MATLAB. Primarily, the literature was reviewed to release urban growth dynamics and its relation with climate change impacts. Therefore, urban growth indicators were studied in order to examine what are the impacts of climate change originated from urban growth indicators was searched. After the study area was chosen as an İstanbul, population growth, economic growth and quality of life as three main indicators of urban growth one by one were examined in the study area and some values (indexes) about urban growth indicators coming from literature review was compared with the İstanbul's value. FDMT methodology was chosen to be applied to İstanbul case through main indicators which affect climate change impact. What the urban growth dynamics have effects on climate change was concluded by FDMT graphs that had been interpreted through five scenarios (the worst, bad, medium, good, the best). As a result, analyzed these different scenarios demonstrated that urban growth indicators especially population and economic growth have significant impacts on climate change in İstanbul.

Keywords: climate change, urban growth, Fuzzy logic, MATLAB, İstanbul

ON THE QUANTIFICATION OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE MULTIFUNCTIONALITY

Korkou M.
University of Stavanger

Abstract

Green Infrastructure (GI) has been vital for building sustainable cities that can contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Past studies have documented that multifunctionality is key to ensuring the sustainable impact of Green Infrastructures for cities. GI multifunctionality aims at protecting the environment and biodiversity through infrastructure development while promoting ecosystem services. The accumulation of the multifunctional benefits will be considered as the overall magnitude of the GI performance. Cities that contain GI with a high magnitude of multifunctionality may provide low-cost solutions to empower sustainable ecosystem services and biodiversity. Nonetheless, although studies on GI have been reported in the scientific literature over the past few years, methods to assess the multifunctionality of GI are still understudied. Knowledge about parameters and methods for planning GI multifunctionality is also lacking despite its urgency for policymakers and planners to create land-use and city plans that address climate change mitigation and adaptation. Such parameters should function across diverse spatial scales, i.e., metropolitan- region, urban, and neighborhood scale. The present study extends the current state of the art regarding the development of parameters and the measurement tool to examine the performance of GI multifunctionality by taking the city of Stavanger as the empirical case. The analysis is based on a dataset consisting of 159 GI units ranging from small neighborhood green spaces to large urban forests. At least a total of 35 indicators are identified and then grouped in a total of nine functions, (recreation, provisioning of habitat, e.t.c.). The indicators are quantified for each GI unit, e.g., park, urban forest, based on multiple source data, and the principal components are extracted by implementing Principal Component Analysis to investigate the dimensionality reduction potentials. The PCA leads to fewer features that are mutually uncorrelated.

Keywords: green Infrastructure, multifunctionality, indicators, PCA analysis, ArcGIS

COMMUNITY-CENTRED WORKSPACES AS URBAN SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Manzini Ceinar I.
The Bartlett School of Architecture

Abstract

In May 2019 the Mayor of London publicly declared that social infrastructure is key to supporting inclusive and thriving neighbourhoods. The concept of social infrastructure is defined by several scholars as the way to research and value some spaces with a collective public character, which is the key dimension of a good city (Latham & Layton, 2019). In developing the term social infrastructure, Ray Oldenburg's work on Third Place diverts the focus on "inclusively sociable" spaces like cafes, hair salons, community spaces and new workspaces (Oldenburg, 1989).

Of relevance for the purpose of this study, social infrastructure links with the concept of new workspaces, especially with those community-centred workspaces that emerged with the purpose to benefit the local area and deeply entangled with the neighbourhood. Many of them pair with charities, local associations, or cooperatives, often economically funded by local authorities, even if privately owned – representing a *'state of liminality between public and private blurred boundaries'* (Zukin, 1991).

Contra to the increasing of entrepreneur-led workspaces, some scholars argue that those community-centred should be considered mutual survival platforms of precarious employment and community development, managing social relationship –or *'social surplus'* (Amin, 2008)– and playing a wider social role in the local area (Avdikos & Iliopoulou, 2019), especially in light of Covid-19.

This study aims to define the role of community-driven workspaces as places of social infrastructure acting for the *'community good'* (Avdikos & Merkel, 2020), and their connection with the urban dimension as a critical factor to evaluate their potential for social resilience and local development. By assessing the role of community-centred workspaces, a pilot study has been carried out in Space4 Tech in Finsbury Park (London) during 2020, applying ethnographic methodology using semi-structured interviews.

Keywords: new workspaces, community-driven workspaces, social infrastructure

REVALORISATION OPTIONS THROUGH CIRCULAR ECONOMY FOR A REGENERATIVE URBAN FOOD SYSTEM

Özçam Z.
Middle East Technical University & Izmir Institute of Technology

Abstract

Continuing population growth, increasing income levels are driving global food demand leading to expanding agricultural activity, but the unsustainable food system pushes environmental and social limits. Within the linear food system, a very high proportion of food flows into cities to be processed or consumed, and most of the food is lost or wasted at different stages of the urban food system. To sustainably meet the increasing demand for food, conventional agri- food systems need a transition away from the dominant industrial agriculture paradigm designed for mass-production to one of regenerative agri-food system that prevent bio- diversity loss, overconsumption of resources and waste generation, and enhance healthy ecosystems. Recently a new approach has emerged; the Circular Economy (CE) model, which can help to evolve entire food system to be redesigned in a sustainable way. The circular model primarily aims to achieve best use of the food loss/waste in cycles by turning them into resources to feed another production cycle, so that create economic and social value out of waste in balance with natural ecosystems. This study emphasizes how CE can contribute to regenerative, resilient and more secure urban food system transition by revalorization of food loss/waste with new technologies and innovative approaches. Urban areas have many potentials to stimulate circularity in food systems. This article aims to explore the potential revalorization approaches emerging through the CE model with a literature review and content analysis of secondary sources such as reports and websites. In this manner, the study will determine the food loss and waste streams and the critical loss points along the food chain and revalorization options to support regenerative urban practices in accordance with circular economy principles. In the later parts, the study will propose a methodological framework for exploring the problems and potentials to promote circular economy in urban food systems.

Keywords: urban food systems, food system transition, circular economy, food loss and waste, re-valorization

THE ROLE OF CIRCULAR AND SMALL SCALE BIOECONOMY IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE URBANIZED AMAZON

Pioletti M.
Politecnico di Torino

Abstract

Bioeconomy is currently the motto for sustainable development in the Amazon region and in Brazil the Amazonas State has built a multi-scalar definition of bioeconomy, including "sociobiodiversity", forest-based and commodity productions. In the light of that, this contribution discusses the role of circular, small-scale bioeconomy in the promotion of sustainable development of urbanized areas in the rainforest.

Little has been discussed about the role of urbanized areas in the bioeconomy until now. The Manaus Metropolitan Region, a vast territory with almost 40% of protected areas, is chosen as a case study to identify the specific conditions that influence the feasibility and replicability of local economic models characterized by a low embodied deforestation rate. They would represent credible alternatives to mainstream agribusiness and extractivism, which are the current main causes of forest fires and clearance. Whereas these initiatives potentially turn small farmers and entrepreneurs into social innovators, their replication and upscaling require technical, financial and political support by local governments. For this to occur, it is important to integrate circular and small scale bioeconomy practices in the spatial governance and planning system, through the identification of dedicated instruments, institutional mechanisms and legal provisions. Through this approach, the paper goes beyond the discussion on the ineffectiveness of forest protection measures and the problem of land property, possession and use, to focus on the innovative actions that are being carried out by social and economic local actors and on how they can inspire a new local development paradigm in the Amazon.

From the wider Global South studies' perspective, this work highlights the current relevance of the urban and metropolitan areas and multidimensional dynamics in the tropical regions. In fact, both urbanization and deforestation have been increasing, making the urban/rural interface essential to distinguish the rainforest protection from sustainable urban development.

Keywords: circular-and-small-scale bioeconomy, Manaus-Metropolitan-Region, Amazon rainforest-protection, sustainable-urban-development, Brazil

RE(NATURING) LLOBREGAT. RENATURING AS A STRATEGY TO MITIGATE CLIMATE IMPACT IN URBANIZED RIVER SYSTEMS

Qatanany H, Figueiredo Guimarães L., Gonzalez Nevarez M. J., Nadh-ha Naseer A., Coşkun S.
Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia (IAAC)

Abstract

Ecosystems around the world are facing critical challenges caused by climate change impact and the effects of urban sprawl. Water bodies, in particular, have suffered the consequences of these conditions and require serious restoration efforts, in order to mitigate and adapt, ensuring these sensitive ecosystems can continue to thrive. Renaturing Llobregat is a research project that aims to tackle the challenge of river restoration in the region of Catalonia by means of renaturing. Through the understanding that all natural systems are interconnected and interdependent, the project offers context-specific solutions that tackle local, regional, and territorial scales of living systems. By applying a data-driven approach, as well as river flow simulations, the proposal uses technology to inform and support the restoration of the river, allowing the naturally functioning system to thrive and promoting resilience, both in terms of mitigation and adaptation, to climate change challenges embedded within an urbanized context. The project engages with a holistic approach to living systems, involving various stakeholders - ecological and anthropogenic - on-site, in order to draft strategies in support of the environmental requirements for local species to thrive, as well as designing risk mitigation plans for the surrounding farmland and their communities. To support this process, a series of spatial analytical and simulation-based processes were developed allowing to identify key design parameters to support site-specific decision making, addressing the needs of both the river and its surroundings, in short and long term respectively.

Keywords: renaturing, rivers, ecosystem, nature-based, resilience, adaptation

ANATOMY OF AN ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM. URBAN FARMING WITH MULTI-AGENT PARTICIPATION: REDEFINING A CO-ECOLUTIONARY PARADIGM FROM A POST-HUMAN PERSPECTIVE

Tan H.
University College London (UCL)

Abstract

The world's growing population has contributed to threatening the biodiversity by occupying the main space and resources of the Earth with absolute superiority, while food waste is accelerating this crisis, which is not only a challenge for the humans, but also a common threat to non-human species and the environment. In the fight against this crisis, urban agriculture is regarded as a sustainable solution because of its rational and efficient use of lands, maximum economic benefits, and great potential of improving the environment. However, its sustainability is controversial. The contemporary urban farming, which heavily relies on modern technologies, still lacks a complete ecological logic. Facing uncertain human destinies, Braidotti (2013) calls for a re-examination of our species, our polity, and our relationship with other inhabitants from a post-human perspective, aiming to seek autonomous communities. Drawing on Morton's notion of Ecognosis (2016) – a new logic of coexistence – this article attempts to introduce digital tools into the methodology of ecological design and explore a new paradigm of urban inhabitation in the light of the diverse experiences of humans and non-humans. By offering an urban farming with multi-agent participation, food waste is connected through the rhizosphere to a new range of vertical urban allotments, establishing a loop that reconnects the food chains and lifecycles of humans and non-humans with their environment, restoring the sustainability of the urban fabric. This speculative design proposal, which combines wildlife corridors, regreening strategies and farming opportunities, offers a new paradigm for the co-existence of human and non human species, transforming the existing urban fabric in a self-organising system and exploring the possibility of post-human self-sustaining communities.

Keywords: urban ecology, post-humanism, urban farming, organic food waste, digital tools

BEYOND THE RURAL-URBAN DICHOTOMY - A CONCEPTUAL REVIEW OF FRAGMENTED DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE

Reis Santos M.
École des Ponts ParisTech (ENPC) & Laboratoire Techniques Territoires et Sociétés (LATTS)

Abstract

Because of their broad set of professional and cultural opportunities, cities in Europe are experiencing renewed attractiveness. As a consequence, the use and development of land in their central locations are intensifying. At the same time, peri-urban areas continue to sprawl, creating fragmented rural-urban environments. Rural-urban areas are transition zones, commonly from rural to urban land uses, situated between the external borders of urban centres and rural environments. They often extend through several administrative boundaries which results in scattered planning actions and intricated governance dynamics (see Wandl and Magoni, 2017). Because of their complexity, rural-urban regions have long sparked the interest of scholars within the field of urban studies. As a result, several terms emerged for describing and alluding to these locations. A few examples are città diffusa (Indovina, 1990; Secchi, 1991) péri-urbain (Racine, 1967), sprawl, Tussenland (Frijters et al., 2004), Zwischenstadt (Sieverts, 2001; Sieverts and Bölling, 2004), to mention common notions within different bodies of literature. This paper hypothesises that the different notions created to comprehend the development of rural-urban regions reflect the socio-spatial configuration of their context. It also speculates that the emergence of new concepts within the same circumstances may indicate significant socio-spatial transformations and impact both research and local policy-making. Therefore, this paper reviews a set of concepts used to describe fragmented urban development in Europe from the 1960s until the present day. Through this review, this article outlines the similarities and differences between these conceptualisations and put them into perspective to better understand the socio-spatial configuration of the contexts in which they emerged. With this discussion, this paper contributes to the existent body of knowledge on fragmented rural-urban development in Europe and elsewhere. The article concludes that dispersed rural-urban development shares several socio-spatial characteristics across countries, nonetheless, the definitions created to describe it are highly context-specific and cannot be transferred to other locations.

Keywords: fragmented rural-urban development, sprawl, conceptual review, Europe

In Search of Inclusiveness for Socio-Spatial Justice

PRIORITISED SEATING ARRANGEMENT ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT: A FOCUS ON THE DISADVANTAGED GROUP

Abass A. S.
Middle East Technical University

Abstract

Sustainability has emerged in the last 30 years or so as an essential concept, infiltrating almost every sphere of human endeavours. In the management of cities, development policies are formulated to ensure that the needs of the present generation are satisfactorily met without compromising those of future generation, and in which case such cities are said to be sustainable. Public transportation has been identified as an important component in building sustainable cities. To this effect, it is not uncommon to find a wide array of studies on public transportation in general, covering areas from affordability to user satisfaction in the literature. However, very few studies can be cited regarding some special categories of users this study terms 'the vulnerable group' which includes persons with disability, senior citizens, expectant and/or nursing mothers and children. Seating having been identified as a major influence on user satisfaction is seen to be hardly accessible to the vulnerable group in Turkish public transport vehicles. Even though the need to offer priority in seating to this category of users is given importance as evident in the placement of visual signages and frequent public announcements in and around public transport facilities and vehicles in Turkish cities, empirical evidence suggests that these 'appeals' are largely unheeded. Inspired by equity as a subcategory of social sustainability, by the use of travel survey, this work investigates; (1) the awareness of users, of these signs and audio announcements; (2) people's level of responsiveness to these calls; and (3) their views on the issue at hand by taking the Ankara metro line from Koru to OSB-Torekent as a case in point. From this, the work provides recommendations on ways to ensure that the disadvantaged group also enjoys the full benefit of using public transportation.

Keywords: prioritised seating, public transportation, senior citizens, disadvantaged group, social sustainability

MUNICIPAL PERSPECTIVES: CITIES AS ACTORS IN THE GOVERNANCE OF URBAN GARDENING IN THE RUHR AREA, GERMANY

Bakunowitsch J.
Technische Universität Dortmund

Abstract

During the last two decades, cities of the global North became more frequently the socio-spatial context of gardening activities in the public realm. Today, urban gardening is a popular (partial) response to various urban problems in the global North. Despite the popularity, urban gardening is a niche topic in spatial planning, as it is rarely integrated in municipal planning in a systematic manner. Most of the academic literature stresses social benefits of urban gardening – like enhanced food related knowledge, well-being, or social cohesion. These ascribed social benefits are promising, given that cities are both, hot spots of social inequality as well as important actors in urban gardening governance. At the same time, a more differentiated scholarship raises critical questions related social justice, inclusiveness, and ambiguities like gentrification effects. The purpose of this paper is to examine whether urban gardening plays a role in city administrations in the Ruhr area, Germany, and if so, which role it plays. On the one hand, my goal is to depict the role of municipalities as actors in the field of urban gardening, on the other hand, I aim for uncovering underlying assumptions, especially related to the virtue of social justice, as well as narratives related to urban gardening. Building on a literature review, these subjects are studied by using document analysis, which is complemented with expert interviews. Documents from selected municipalities in the Ruhr region include informal planning documents, documents from municipal information systems of political committees as well as press releases. The research findings can help to establish a more differentiated and critical understanding of the urban gardening phenomenon. This, in turn, is a prerequisite for fostering inclusive approaches towards a strategic consideration of urban gardening in spatial and urban planning as a means for more socio-spatial justice.

Keywords: urban gardening, urban planning, social justice, Ruhr area

ETHNIC ECONOMY IN MILANO: THE CASE OF THE TURKISH IMMIGRANTS IN KEBAB SECTOR

Balambar Ergan Ş.
Middle East Technical University

Abstract

The concept of ethnic minority entrepreneurs in economy represents the employment patterns in particular country. Immigrants often experience discrimination and exclusion in labor market and the outcome of this process is the high rate of unemployment. On the contrary, ethnic economy could be regarded as a promising alternative to unemployment among immigrants. With this decision, immigrant entrepreneurs create their own business and support other immigrants if the business successful. Currently, immigrant entrepreneurs are comprising big part of urban economies. Besides contribution to the economics of the countries, immigrant entrepreneurs also open the way for integration of immigrants in the countries of settlement. By creating ethnic economy to overcome the discrimination and exclusion, immigrants are making themselves attractive and integrated to host society.

In Italy, migrants from Turkey often are self-employed in the kebab fast-food restaurant sector. Ethnic economy plays a significant role to overcome discrimination and create integration channels. Data were obtained from interviews with migrants from Turkey who arrived in Milano in the years between 1988-2010. In Italy, many migrants from Turkey are immigrating with the purpose of work, study and so on. In general, the kebab sector entrepreneurs migrated to Milan as asylum-seekers. Like any other post-industrial/low-skilled markets, kebab sector is easily accessible and attractive for many aspiring immigrant entrepreneurs. Thanks to low demand for human capital and no requirement for special skills, therefore, Turkish immigrants preferred this sector. The Turkish immigrants as ethnic entrepreneurs are open to new opportunities. The result of the study highlights the question of how did the Turkish immigrants manage their own insertion and incorporation into host society.

Keywords: ethnic entrepreneurs, integration, ethnic economy, migration, ethnicity

WOMEN'S LABOR AS THE KEY ELEMENT OF PEANUT PRODUCTION IN OSMANIYE

Çetin Yılmaz R.[1], Savran Penbecioğlu S.[2], Erbaş Melis Ö.[3]
[1]Yildiz Technical University, [2]Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, [3]Izmir Katip Celebi University

Abstract

Although female labor force participation in the paid workforce has increased in recent decades; social, economic and spatial inequalities between genders still exist for a variety of reasons. Such inequalities have been observed especially in the Global South. Women are obliged to work under insecure employment conditions with minimum wage or even at some conditions lower than minimum wage due to gender roles and other various reasons. And also, women's employment in the informal sector is highly likely to be seen as well. Moreover, women have a higher risk of losing their jobs in times of crisis.

The case study is conducted in Osmaniye, Turkey which is known for its peanut production and micro peanut processing industries. In both agricultural production and processing of peanuts, women's labor plays a crucial role. This industry provides an important job opportunity, especially for uneducated women in the city. However, these women come across many issues such as lack of continuity of work, low wages, and insecure conditions. In addition to that, unexpected crises restrict women's limited income opportunities such as reducing the number of employees due to social distancing conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic, decreasing wages during lock-down periods, and the increase in the worker reserve owing to the fact that Syrian immigration.

Within the scope of this study, the difficulties experienced by female workers in the peanut industry, their mechanisms of empowerment and the spatial effects of all these issues will be analyzed. Using qualitative methods, this research plans to reveal practices of women's everyday lives in the city based on semi-structured interviews with the owners, managers and employees of local peanut businesses. As a conclusion, spatial policies will be introduced as the gist of local and regional plans to improve the welfare of working women.

Keywords: women's labor, feminist geography, women empowerment, women in crisis

RECONSIDERING THE STRIKING SPATIAL INJUSTICE THROUGH OPEN GREEN SPACES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMİC: İSTANBUL CADDEBOSTAN COAST PARK

Çiçek C., Aydın E.
Yildiz Technical University

Abstract

Today, the last piece of land that maintains its power to unite the society is open green spaces. In the Covid-19 pandemic, the unequal distribution of open green spaces has come to the fore more strikingly than ever before. The main problem of this study is the spatial justice crisis that caused by the uneven accessibility of open green spaces. We aim to reveal the problem of spatially unequal distributed open green areas with quantitative data and to create a discussion ground in the context of spatial justice. Istanbul Caddebostan Coast Park was completely closed in the first period of the Covid-19 pandemic and faced with overuse criticisms in the following period. We collected the primary data with 85 location-based surveys which we conducted with the Survey123 application. We made upper scale analyses from land use data and created accessibility maps with network and interpolation analysis techniques. Although the area's capacity of 20,958 people under pandemic conditions is only enough for Caddebostan Neighbourhood with 20,453 inhabitants, it serves the whole of Istanbul. On the other hand, the size of open green space per person, which is up to 31 m^2 in the coastal neighbourhoods of Kadıköy, is below 4 m^2 in other neighbourhoods. Hence, the findings of the study dramatically show the uneven distribution of open green space problem in Istanbul and Kadıköy. This study embodied spatial injustice with its physical and social dimensions. Furthermore, it sheds light on planning open green spaces that has unique importance in the future of planning discipline. The analyses indicate the necessity of reorganizing open green spaces with rational and comprehensive actions. Finally, we propose that the issue of accessibility to open green spaces must be discussed at the global level.

Keywords: spatial justice, open green spaces, covid-19 pandemic, GIS analysis, Caddebostan

JOURNALISM & SPATIAL JUSTICE: ADDRESSING HOUSING-RELATED CLASS STEREOTYPES IN EGYPTIAN PRESS

Hendawy M., Ghanem S.
Ain Shams University

Abstract

This article departs from the standpoint that stereotypes keep and re-manifest power imbalances in society. The research hypothesizes that the language communicated in the media not only reflects but also constructs spatial reality. To investigate this interrelationship, this article analyzes the stereotypes in Egypt's media reporting to reveal the pitfalls of journalistic work with regard to framing housing in relation to class stereotypes. We aim to uncover biased language to find alternatives to promote inclusive and sensitive writings with regard to housing and space in Egypt and beyond.

The paper tackles how low versus high income housing types are showcased in both dependent and independent journalism in the year 2021 in Egypt. It focuses on comparing multiple types of housing representing different socio-economic classes: state housing projects, informal settlements and gated compounds. In particular, this research tackles the following questions: How are class and social status covered in the reporting on housing in the Egyptian press? What stereotypes around class are found in reporting housing-related stories in Egypt? What are the class stereotypes in real estate journalism in Egypt?

Through a qualitative research design approach and using discourse analysis, the study explores the relationship between media narratives and space. The research will then formalize the data driven from the discourse analysis through subjective mapping on the map of Cairo to link what is verbally communicated in Egyptian journalism to the physical reality we live in. The language communicated in journalism and the space representation of the map are then completely merged in one image to physical manifest the stereotypes on ground. This should shed light on the vital impact of journalistic (and media narratives at large) work on the city and the well-being of all the members of the society.

Keywords: housing stereotypes, class, spatial justice, journalism, subjective mapping

SPATIAL MANAGEMENT OF RACE IN SINGAPORE, FROM 1989 TO THE PRESENT: AN INTEGRATİVE LITERATURE REVIEW

Huang J.
University of Reading

Abstract

In 1989, Singapore already had substantial public housing provision with majority of the population owning their own homes. However, racial clustering was observed in several neighborhoods, and in response the Ethnic Integration Policy (EIP) was introduced. Racial quotas became pegged to the national proportion and established at the level of individual apartment blocks. The rationale was that the ethnic balance had to be maintained for social cohesion.

While the EIP has largely eliminated ethnic enclaves, it has also resulted in several inequitable outcomes for racial minorities. Most notably, those looking to sell their houses have had to settle for lower prices because they can only sell to other racial minorities if the ethnic quota for that block has been reached.

In recent years, with an increased global attention on racial inequalities, scholars have been divided over the continued relevance of the EIP; with some even calling for the Chinese-Malay-Indian-Others (CMIO) racial categorization for which the EIP is based on to be abolished entirely. However, to date there has not been any concrete suggestions on how the EIP, or indeed the CMIO racial categorization, can be enhanced which retains its strength of encouraging racial mixing whilst alleviating its disproportionate impact on racial minorities.

To address this gap, this paper seeks to contribute by examining existing literature on the EIP and related CMIO discussions to understand what assumptions about inter-racial relations drive state policies, and if these assumptions are still relevant given changing societal conditions. The objective is to assess the future viability of the EIP, and propose specific directions for consideration regarding potential enhancements.

A discussion of the challenges that Singapore faced when pursuing more inclusive outcomes will be presented at the conference, in addition to an exploration of the taken for granted undesirability of residential ethnic enclaves.

Keywords: inclusivity, managing diversity, multiracialism, segregation

CYCLING (IN)EQUALITY IN MILAN

Jankowski R.
University of Milano-Bicocca

Abstract

Climate change and sustainability became leading issues in the world and the demand for green alternatives in mobility increased among citizens and decision makers. Especially in highly dense, urban areas cycling is considered as a true alternative to cars making the urban space cleaner, cheaper and more liveable. A number of researchers, however, point out the risk of green policies and new urban concepts towards social justice. Focusing the discussion about sustainable mobility only on shifting people to more sustainable mobility forms, such as electric vehicles, high-speed trains and encouraging them to walk and cycle more without taking into account social aspect is limited and unjust and boosts the support of parties that consider green policies the "policy of the elite". Without including aspects of justice in the discussion on sustainability, the discourse itself will not be sustainable. In my analysis I investigate the spatial distribution of the cycling network in Milan analyse whether people living in more deprived neighbourhoods have equal access to cycling infrastructure than in more affluent areas. To capture levels of deprivation, I use census data that provides information on educational level and housing conditions in each census unit, as well as property data in Milan. I relate these to data on the cycle network from OpenStreetMap and a cycle-friendliness index that measures accessibility and connectivity to key destinations. Tentative analyses show a positive correlation between real estate and bike-friendliness: bike-friendliness is higher in central areas of Milan, where real estate prices are among the highest.

Keywords: cycling, mobility, transport justice, accessibility

DESIGN THINKING FOR SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Kamzol-Suś A.
University of Wroclaw

Abstract

The process of change is a constant in the context of decision making. Cooperation with citizens in the circumstances of city building is a constant cycle. Public participation in spatial management in European countries has different norms and guidelines, which are normalized by legal acts. However, the mandatory, often minimal actions that are taken by managers are not sufficient. A noteworthy solution seems to be the design thinking approach derived from Human Centred Design, which places the people we design for at the center of the process. By reversing the role of resident-consumer to resident-creator we gain completely new possibilities of design, which we can combine with testing the proposed solutions. So far, however, no thought has been given to the very process of conducting public consultations in spatial management. Since obligatory solutions are no longer sufficient and are sometimes flawed, and optional good practices are becoming more and more popular - we are on the right track to be ready for changes. It is an urgent necessity to cope with and adapt to these expected or unexpected situations. The aim of the conducted analysis and research was to generate a model approach to the use of public participation tools. The scheme of conduct was created on the basis of workshop work with the use of the design thinking method among Polish students, teachers, activists and interested parties who joined the interdisciplinary team. The results of the research are concrete premises, model approaches in consultation processes. Public participation in spatial management is a dynamically developing topic that vigorously tests new solutions. The use of Human Centred Design tools to develop a model approach to involve residents and an effective process of social consultation is not a small potential, which has not yet been fully exploited, as evidenced by this paper.

Keywords: design thinking, spatial planning, social participation

FROM INSIDE AND BEYOND THE SOLIDARITY: URBAN NEEDS, COMMUNITY MUTUALISMS AND SPATIALIZATIONS OF PROXIMITY TO FACE THE PANDEMIC IN A SICILIAN TOWN

Privitera E.[1], **Lo Re V. L.**[2]
[1]University of Catania, [2]Sapienza University of Rome

Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has unveiled the fragility of urban systems and the need to rethink the forms of contemporary living towards more collaborative ways. In response to the shortcomings of Italian public welfare, networks of solidarity, with specific regard to the food gift, between fragile people and third sector actors have emerged, highlighting the intertwining of geographies of inequalities and the spatialization of proximity.

This article seeks to analyze the mutualism actions carried out by citizens and civic organizations of Catania (Sicily, Italy) during the first lockdowns when there was a high socio-economic emergency even before the health one.

The authors aim to outline what the transformative and long-term horizon of solidarity practices has been and can continue to be, and how these can translate into public policies that are adaptive and connected to the needs of the places. In order to do so, they emphasize the potentialities of the distribution of welfare spaces of proximity and community care as a strategy to be implemented with the joint effort by both public and social actors so as to promote an alternative process to the neoliberalism one. In this case the spatial and ethnographic analysis allows to understand the specific relationship and continuity between people, space and needs, and also to scrutinize local infrastructures of the gift. The authors also unveil with are the concrete barriers for this to happen, including from one side the public institutions that are not always able to promptly react and learn from the experiences, on another side the social actors (including third sector, grassroots movements, etc.) that are not always willing to recognize and take over its own political and transformative role.

Keywords: inequality, solidarity, proximity, third sector, covid-19 pandemic, gift practices

NEGATED CITIZENSHIP, SURVIVAL NEEDS: THE CASES OF ITALIAN CANTRI SOCIALI AND SPAZI LIBERATI AS INSURGENT SPACES OF CARE

Reitano M.
University of Naples

Abstract

Socially vulnerable population groups have been detected to be much more exposed than others to the covid-19 pandemic. The health crisis unmasked one of the main structural contradictions of neoliberal urbanism, the dichotomy between the ideology of a post-political society based on supposed democratic equality and the actual neoliberal local policies that intensify progressive social displacement, urban marginalization, and uneven geographical development. This contribution aims to analyze spaces of insurgent citizenship deriving from the needs of the lived experience, which affirm the political nature, contingent and radically antagonistic, of disruptive practices reconfiguring established spatial orders while claiming civil and human rights. The cases of Italian *Centri Sociali Occupati Autogestiti* (CSOA), Self-managed Occupied Social Centers, and *Spazi Liberati*, Liberated Spaces, have been defining new alternative ways of opposition to neoliberal marginalization that do not necessarily need to be based on grassroots militancy. Indeed, many of these Social Spaces build their social and spatial self-governance strategy on affective networks, relationships of reciprocity, and the provisioning of essential services to guarantee the right to the city to any subaltern social group, on the base of voluntarily offered resources, material and immaterial ones. Starting from a critical understanding of the local consequences of neoliberal modes of space production, this contribution positions CSOA within the history of the alter-globalization urban social movements, highlighting their transformation into everyday, open, and heterogenous Social Spaces. Then, investigating the case-study of Ex-OPG and the Sant'Antonio a Tarsia Liberata church in Naples, according to a qualitative methodological approach, the paper focuses on the issue of homelessness, to be understood through the intersectionality of all struggles of urban subaltern groups. Moreover, the research draws on the theoretical and practical connections among insurgency, care, and the urban space, proposing the conceptualization of insurgent spaces of care.

Keywords: insurgent urbanism, care, urban activism, squatting, sheltering

Bridging Past and Present to Future: Heritage and Beyond

A BASELINE STUDY OF BUFFER ZONE PLANNING IN CULTURAL WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Al-Absi M. F. H.
RWTH Aachen University

Abstract

The concept of a buffer zone originated in the 1940s and came to prominence in 1974 as a result of the UNESCO Programmes. In World heritage context, buffer zones have been drawn typically for many years by setting hundreds of meters to buffer the core zone from its surrounding. The raised number of buffer-related issues, due to restrictive regulations and development pressures, led researchers to develop approaches for buffer zone planning to overcome emerged issues and to balance between protecting world heritage and socio-economic needs. Most of these models focused on buffering natural world heritage, whereas few studies have discussed buffer zone planning for cultural world heritage. Approaching nearly 900 cultural world heritage sites inscribed in the UNESCO list, the lack of a baseline study of current practices of buffer zone planning increased the research-practice gap. This paper aims to investigate the common methods used in planning buffer zones for Cultural world heritage sites and to provide an analysis of the main strength, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of these methods. The study examined the nomination files of 40 cultural world heritage sites all over the world. Each case should have a designated buffer zone and should be inscribed after 2008 considering the recent amendments of operational guidelines and the recommendations of the 2008 UNESCO workshop about world heritage and buffer zones. The results demonstrate that buffer zone planning involves three main stages: Delineating the buffer zone boundaries, Zoning the buffer area, and creating a legal framework. Within each stage, the analysis revealed a set of planning strategies that have been followed. Towards a baseline study, the study creates a conventional planning model connecting main stages and strategies with a highlight on the weaknesses and gaps in planning process.

Keywords: buffer zone, buffer zone planning, cultural world heritage sites, buffer-related issues, conventional model

INSIDE THE MILITARY SITES THE END OF THE COLD WAR DISSOLVED IN VENETO REGION (ITALY): TOWARDS A HERITAGISATION OR ANNIHILATION?

Camerin F.
Università Iuav di Venezia

Abstract

A growing interest in the physical manifestations of military sites created across Europe and the US since 1945 has been sparked by debates in archaeology, heritage management and conservation in the last two decades. Although countries like Sweden, the UK and the USA identified Cold War military sites as potential national heritage asset Italy lacks of a recognition of these premises in terms of heritage, land management and reuse. The current knowledge of Cold War sites in Italy is still far from providing a solid foundation on the basis of which providing relevant public policies of preservation and enhancement. Few are the initiatives for the heritagisation of the nuclear war physical remains, and social media groups have recently started to put together former comrades and whoever interested in topics related to the Cold War. This proposal interrogates a number of features of the Cold War military installations located in Veneto Region (Italy) and comprises three parts. First, the literature review on Defence sites built during the Cold War to discover the research gaps in the field of urban studies in Italy. Second, a diachronic analysis 1991-2021 of the changes of the military presence in Veneto to qualitatively and quantitatively understand the current state of the sites built during the Cold War. Third, the analysis of the redevelopment process of three former barracks located in the province of Treviso (the Maset barracks in Codogné, the Gotti barracks located in Vittorio Veneto and Zanusso barracks in Oderzo) aims to underline the difficulties of Cold War sites to be recognised as proper heritage. Eventually, the conclusion shows the lessons learnt from this study, the potential role that military remains of the Cold War may play in boosting innovative redevelopments and the dichotomies between heritagisation and annihilation of Cold War sites.

Keywords: former military barracks, inventory, territorial government, built heritage, Cold War memory

URBOMORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF REMEMBRANCE IN STUDENT SQUARE, BELGRADE

Mladenović M.
University of Belgrade

Abstract

In the context of modern city development, a significant aspect in urban planning consists of elements of the identity of the place. The historical cores of European cities, such as Belgrade, have a large number of overlapping layers of heritage in public spaces, which cannot always be physically marked due to lack of physical space, or due to the high diversity of required spatial information for an understanding of the entirety of the site. In the urban design of such densely built heterogeneous environments, it is necessary to identify and define the factors of identity, local culture and places of remembrance, to use as guidelines for the planning of sustainable public spaces, related to the local context. Elements of the city's identity, in this case, include historical and architectural heritage and urban memory, as well as traditional and cultural patterns specific to individual communities. The paper aims to identify spatial patterns and ways of interaction with heritage sites and urban memory in Belgrade, on the territory of Student Square, one of the oldest parts of Belgrade, with the highest variety of overlapped layers. The palimpsest method analysis along with the analysis of interaction and morphology of existing monuments and memorials provides new insight to identifying and designing the unmarked "invisible" heritage sites, which cannot be marked with physical landmarks and the specific identity elements that can't be perceived within the urban tissue today. These "invisible" places whose traces exist in urban tissue need to be presented in public spaces, in a way that does not burden physical space, i.e. enable the multi-level interaction of the visible and invisible urban memory with the user of space through digital media.

Keywords: historic urban landscape, the memory of the place, urban design, digital monuments, unmarked heritage

FORGOTTEN HERITAGE: REVIVAL OF A CITY'S REMINISCENCE OF ITS PAST CASE OF MAPPILA BAY

Vinod A.
School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi

Abstract

Locations of historic importance have the potential in establishing a sense of place, relating to its bygone era tangibly and intangibly. Today, with cities thriving to adapt to the constant pressure of demand for development, the cultural landscape & identity are often left ignored/conveniently neglected, and sometimes left to decay. This often leads to unregulated developments resulting to the loss of their heritage values, failing to respect/breaking its morphology. Many a times, administrative frameworks/management lacks heritage revitalization proposals being implemented on ground reality contributing to safeguarding such precinct that serve as assets of pride, if revived. Although conservation of architectural heritage has travelled a long course of development over the recent decades, spaces of community-based heritage upliftment have largely gone unexplored in many attempts in India, leading to a lack of initiatives in understanding the importance of its association.

The spatial potential of such heritage zones unidentified/un-preserved for investment opportunities could be integrated with the idea of rediscovering the role of the host community, hence reimagining possibilities of preserving the immediate context by improving the quality of life of the local community and sensitive conservation. Aiming beneficial both to the host community and the identified sacred-scape brings out opportunities in reimagining the authenticity and belongingness by its people.

This thesis addresses the losing historical prominence of a Genius Loci -Mappila Bay in Kannur district, Kerala, India aiming to enhance the idea of community-integrated heritage-led revival addressing the social reality of the locality. The approach focusses to revive through applications of sustainable urbanism, enhancing the ecological aspects of the bay, tied up with conservational approaches, applicable interventions of place-making, adaptive reuse and responsible tourism in bringing back its richness.

Keywords: sense of place, cultural landscape & identity, heritage revitalization, host community, place making

REVIEW OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION PRACTICES IN CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Zhang Y.
Eindhoven University of Technology

Abstract

Youth, aged between 15 to 24, has been increasingly involved in the decision-making process of cultural heritage management. The UNESCO, the European Commission, and other international heritage organizations have undertaken various projects and events in arising youth awareness and willingness in heritage conservation practices, promoting their engagement in heritage management projects. Despite the growing attention on youth participation, little research has been done so far that summarizes and assesses different tools and methods that have been used by heritage professionals for engaging young people in heritage projects. This paper aims to fill the gap by providing a conceptual framework that defines the varying roles and values of engaging young people in heritage management, as well as methods and process of youth participation. Based on qualitative analysis of empirical case studies worldwide, a systematic literature review was conducted to critically assess the existing participatory methods, steps in heritage management process, and degrees of participation. Both top-down and bottom-up approaches have been critically assessed with special attention to the application of digital technologies. This review concludes that educative methods which often incorporate digital technologies (e.g. virtual reality, augmented reality, and crowdsourcing) have been largely adopted by government, schools, and other educational institutions, while digital platforms and social media are more accepted by local communities as grassroots approaches to empower young people in decision-making process. However, in general, youth participation is still limited to a low participatory level and is mostly dominated by institutions and experts. The result of this review will contribute to the construction of a theoretical conceptual framework of youth engagement in cultural heritage management. This framework can be informative and consultative for heritage professionals regarding policy-making process and development of bottom-up strategies.

Keywords: youth participation; cultural heritage; management approach; literature review

Re-interpreting Publicness in Everyday Life

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN IMPLEMENTATİON OF THE "PLACEMAKING" CONCEPT IN SMALL BORDER TOWNS IN RNM

Balkoski D.
University of Belgrade

Abstract

Placemaking is a concept of planning, designing, managing and developing public spaces. It is primarily used as a tool for community planning, design, management and development with a special focus on public urban spaces, such as sidewalks, streets, squares, parks and recreational areas. Also, the field of research related to this concept is extanding and it includes the private sector, public agencies, non-profit organizations, foundations and individuals as well, so that they also can play a role in these important processes.

The subject of the research in this paper is the city of Delcevo, located in the Eastern part of the Republic of North Macedonia (RNM). Delcevo is a small border town with a population of 11,500 inhabitants. In the 90s, during the transition and post-transition period, after the introduction of a new political and economic order in RNM, Delcevo and and many other cities were affected by these changes and faced demographic, economic and urban stagnation. Due to the stagnation, public spaces in Delcevo have an inadequate physical and functional structure, with a noticeable lack of content that attracts people and meets their different needs.

The purpose of this paper is to establish and show a methodological framework for developing strategies for implementation of the "placemaking" concept. Taking into account the specific conditions of Delcevo, the methodology is directed towards collecting quantitative data that provide the most accurate results on the usage of the public space by residents. In the preparation of new spatial actions for revitalization of public spaces, the opinions of the local residents of all age categories, professionals and local government are crucial in order to achieve comprehensive sustainable model for development of public spaces.

Keywords: methodology, placemaking, public space, small town, sustainability

FROM PRIVATE TO PUBLIC: REDEVELOPING PRIVATE SPACE AS THE WAY TO REFRAME PUBLICNESS OF EVERYDAY LIFE, INVESTIGATING SEEDING PLAN IN SHANGHAI

Chen X.
University College of London

Abstract

Future uncertainties are inherent in public space and serve as one of the guiding principles for its production. However, Covid-19 has spread rapidly around the world, exacerbating uncertainties while posing serious threats to public health, trusting relationships, and the interpretation of public space. Contemporary governance on public space tends to embrace a strict form of control to eliminate uncertainties, while consciously and unconsciously challenging publicness and undermining trusting relationships. This study will take another direction, investigating how individual engagement in reshaping private and semi-private space can be interpreted as a way of reframing the publicness of everyday life, so as to rebuild social trust and confront future uncertainties.

During the pandemic, Seeding Plan was launched by a professional initiative in Shanghai, with active participants from many cities. It encourages people to redevelop private and semi-private realms as mini-gardens, and to share seeds and vegetations, so as to reconnect the community and rebuild trust. Participating Seeding Plan is an individual behaviour, which avoids the strict form of top-down control while not engaging the wide public. But the shaping process of these mini-gardens has stimulated various forms of community common life.

Therefore, using the Seeding projects happening in Shanghai as an example, this study will first investigate the intrinsic and extrinsic motivations of individuals in taking the first step toward contributing to the community common life. It will then interrogate how shaping the mini-gardens challenges the traditional boundary between the private and public realms, as a way to redefine the publicness of everyday life. Finally, it will conceptualize the shaping process of mini-gardens to examine their impacts on trusting relationships, and their reactions to various uncertainties.

Keywords: uncertainties, place-shaping, trusting relationships, everyday life, semi- private space, seeding plan

SITE SELECTIONS OF EVERYDAY ACTS: SPATIAL FORMS OF APPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC SPACE

Erkan Öcek R.
Yildiz Technical University

Abstract

After her/his body, which is the first 'place' in the existence of humans, s/he has to appropriate surroundings to survive in the space. Since the beginning, people have reproduced public spaces by appropriating nature, villages, and cities. Hence, human beings live on the liminality between body and space. This limitation has led to the emergence of many different forms of appropriations. The simplest definition of appropriation is that appropriation of space means the whole of acts transforming a space to be used in a different function than its designated function. This concept has been explained in the literature with many different connotations, such as temporary appropriations, everyday urbanism, and insurgent public space. From this point, it has evolved into different theories of urbanism like DIY (do-it-yourself) urbanism, guerilla urbanism, tactical urbanism. Appropriation of space has also been classified under different typologies regarding actors, purposes, diversity of acts, or permission status. However, spatial analysis and spatial typology of appropriations in a broad sense have not been included in such different classifications.

With this study, first, ambiguities and inconsistencies between the connotations of concepts and typologies are tried to be eliminated. Typologies of appropriation of space gathered in a single matrix. Furthermore, as a flaneur, 52 students of the planning- 1 studio at YTU (Yildiz Technical University) took 1-hour walks in various parts of Istanbul without any rules. With the chasing everyday life with these one-hour walks, the non-representational theory is followed through urbanism. Students explored and named different examples of appropriations and mapped the locations with photos of these examples on the application of 'mymaps.' In this study, these data (includes approximately 400 examples) are examined to bring typology of appropriations in Istanbul. Three main categories are reached; appropriation of space, commercialization of space, and privatization of space. Afterward, eliminating the inaccurate data, 328 examples were transferred to the ArcGIS program. After analyzing the examples, this research mainly suggests a spatial typology of appropriation of public space to use for spatial analysis in future case studies.

Keywords: appropriation of public space, public space, everyday life, spatial typology, multi-step analyses

DAILY MOBILITY PATTERNS: PUBLICNESS AS A LIVED EXPERIENCE IN A HIDDEN PEDESTRIAN HUB

Mitrovic N.
University of Belgrade

Abstract

Publicness can be considered as a way of experiencing the contemporary city. In creating publicness, we often focus just on places. There is ambiguity about publicness in transport infrastructure point as place or non-place. In that space, groups of individuals are formed, all set on the goal of reaching a destination. That groups can be named momentary communities. This paper sets out to examine how momentary communities have formed, their needs and aspects of usage, and how they have brought publicness as a lived experience.

The study area is Mostar Interchange - an important transport point of Belgrade that connects the city and highway system. It is an intersection point of civic and transport infrastructure. At the same time, interchange connects and separates the city. Historically, by its forming, it erased this part of the city and made the radical cut in the urban tissue. Today, the important parts of the development of the city are urban tissue toward the center, as well as the riverfront, while the transport part remains neglected and witnesses radical urban changes in its environment. Therefore, this space can be considered as a liminal space that has potential.

The purpose of this paper is to open the questions and reconsider possibilities of inquiries values of liminal spaces treatment, especially in the context of planning practice. In that sense, the focus of methodology is on literature review, historic research, and walking interview as input data and observations as mapping (urban reading) through different frameworks, and also testing that combined approach in the pedestrian hub of Mostar Interchange as a case study of liminal space. The results should show that although interchange is a liminal space, it has its hidden values in the daily mobility patterns of users that reveal the life of a pedestrian hub with its rules and problems. It is necessary to work on new pedestrian mobility in the development of this space in the city which will include neglected needs of momentary communities.

Keywords: transport infrastructure, pedestrian behaviour, daily urban pattern, hidden publicness, momentary community

PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT AND READING SPATIAL RELATIONS USING GORDON CULLEN'S THEORY: BESIKTAS KOYICI PEDESTRIANIZED STREETS

Yıldırım Ö C., Çelik E.
Yildiz Technical University

Abstract

The balance of pedestrian movements and motor vehicle use is characteristic of the pre-industrial period. With the industry, the number of people moving away from rural life and adapting to urban life has increased. Automobile-based urban planning and transportation problems due to unplanned urbanization cause problems that negatively affect human health. In 1960, the reduction of automobile use was encouraged which historically, economically, and politically, it was seen that a street or entire neighborhood is being left to use pedestrians permanently or temporarily. Since the end of the 20th century to the present, human-centered public space and pedestrian activities are increasing, which increases human physical movement and allows healthy access within the city. The pedestrianized areas are places where the city and visitors interact with each other and provide social opportunities and contributions, and stimulating urban life. This study aims to analyze pedestrian behavior patterns that were realized for the pedestrianized streets of Besiktas Köyici. The conceptual model was discussed over “the optics, place, and content” parameters put forward by Gordon Cullen. A mixed-method has been performed to make this model functional. Firstly, pedestrian counting and behavioral mapping methods were used. The weekday and weekend were selected one day for field review that 09:00, 13:00, 18:00 hours were selected to identify different usage models and calculate the spatial distribution of pedestrians. Secondly, a survey questioning the semantic equivalents of the Cullen concepts was applied to the architects who are users of the field. The comparison of the findings obtained is aimed at reading the field not only on the physical structure but also on pedestrian behavior, movement, and content. As a result of the study, urban design, which carefully considers the relationship between the behavioral patterns and spatial characteristics of the area, is discussed and suggestions are presented.

Keywords: pedestrian behavior patterns, pedestrianization, behavioral mapping, Gordon Cullen, Besiktas Koyiçi

MAKING THEIR OWN PLACES: INFORMALIZATION OF CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL DANWEI COMPOUNDS

Zhang S.
Politecnico di Milano

Abstract

Urban informal settlements in developing countries in regards to its evolutionary trajectory and urban regeneration – especially formalization – have been a hot-debated topic in planning and geography discourses during recent decades. However, most of the scholars have focused on the self-evident informal settlements such as slums and urban villages, in which the land is acquired illegally and the buildings are constructed by local users, while the informalization process which are happening in the once formally constructed neighborhoods – such as the privatized public housing in East Europe and China – have not been properly investigated.

Starting from this research gap, this paper is to study the informalization in China's Industrial Danwei Compounds (IDCs), which were planned and constructed by the state during the Planned Economy Period. These neighborhoods are utilized as the living infrastructures for the workers hired in the State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and were privatized after the SOE and Housing Reform in 1990s. Accompanied with reforms, the management institution and housing property were changed and these formally constructed neighborhoods went through an informalization process such as self-built attachment to housing and private occupation of public spaces.

Applying the methods of spatial analysis, historical literature study and semi-structured interview, I investigate an IDC in Wuhan and figure out the spatial typologies of its informal constructions and outline the socio-economic transformation of the IDC. Within the theoretical framework of place-making, I bridge the spatial evolution with social transformation trying to interpret the mechanism of informalization in China's IDCs. Three main factors are identified as the main reasons for the informalization of IDCs: the privatization of public housing, the increasingly obsolete housing forms and infrastructures, and the management dysfunction of local governments. In the end, this paper call for a deeper understanding of urban informalization and its relationship with local residents' everyday lives.

Keywords: informality, industrial Danwei compounds, privatization, informalization, place-making

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