21-24.06.2017

EURA 2017 – Cities locked in networks

Programme
with abstracts

Glasgow 2007

København 2011

Enschede 2013

Paris 2014

Darmstadt 2010

Wien 2012

Madrid 2009

Torino 2016

Milano 2008

Sibiu 2015

Warszawa
University of Warsaw
Host of the 2017 EURA
conference

UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW

EUROPEAN URBAN RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
An International Network of Urban Scholars

fall in love with warsaw

ZRiPL

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INTRODUCTION

Following an often quoted Castells's metaphor of space of flows we must recognize cities not only as nodes concentrating those flows, but also as political agents entangled into innumerable networks encompassing the globalised world. Those networks may operate on various scales – from the very local one (like in case of local community or entrepreneurs engaged in public governance) to the regional (metropolitan cooperation) and international ones (twinning or urban organisations). As a result, cities operate in multi-scalar spaces. It allows to look at the cities as political agents shaping their presence on the global political and economic arena. It also provides scope for treating inner urban politics and policies as signs of downscaling.

The lock-in concept is brought up not only to underline that the importance of network structure for contemporary development and policy can have positive and negative influence on different processes and places, but fore mostly to enhance discussion about origins and history of the diverse sets of factors influencing policy implementation with which the cities struggle in the 21st century. The lock-in concept brings to the discussion such notions as: sustainability, flexibility, incremental changes, evolution, durability, permanency, and self-reinforced mechanisms.

This perspective allows to embrace all the topics related to the relations constructed by cities and urban actors towards external actors. The proposed conference tracks encompass political, social, democratic, functional, economic and spatial relations providing scope for participation of scholars and practitioners dealing with cities from various perspectives.

This year conference **is co-organised by Capital City of Warsaw. We will be welcome in Warszawa by Deputy Mayor Michał Olszewski** in Palace of Culture and Science where some of City Hall offices are located. Deputy Mayor will also join the conference during Practitioners Round Table on Friday morning. Some of our participants taking part in panel discussions are also University of Warsaw graduates and Warsaw City officials. Warsaw local government is now working on **Warsaw 2030 Strategy**. We will have an opportunity to ask questions about it and watch movies documenting the process.

GENERAL PROGRAMME

Day one – Wednesday 21.06.2017
3:00 p.m.-4:40 p.m.   Meeting of the Urban Research and Practice Editorial Board
5:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m.   EURA Board Meeting
7:30 p.m.   Pre-conference reception

Day two – Thursday 22.06.2017
9:00 a.m.-6:30 p.m.   Registration of participants
9:00 a.m.-10:40 a.m.   Plenary session I
10:40 a.m.-11:00 a.m. Coffee break
11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Plenary session I cont.
12:30 p.m.-2:00 p.m.   Lunch
2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.   Panel sessions in tracks (1)
4:00 p.m.-4:30 p.m.   Coffee break
4:30 p.m.-6:30 p.m.   Panel sessions in tracks (2)

Day three – Friday 23.06.2017
9:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.   Plenary session II – Practitioners round table
11:00 a.m.-11:30 a.m.   Coffee break
11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m.   Panel sessions in tracks (3)
1:30 p.m.-2:30 p.m.   Lunch
2:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.   Panel sessions in tracks (4)
4:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m.   Coffee break
5:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.   EURA General Assembly
7:00 p.m.   Conference dinner

Day four – Saturday 24.06.2017
9:30 a.m.-10:00 a.m.   Coffee
10:00 a.m.-12:00 a.m.   Panel sessions in tracks (5)
12:00 a.m.-12.30 a.m.   Coffee & sandwich break
12:30   Mobile workshops

FULL PROGRAMME

2017-06-21 Wednesday	
14h30-17:00	Registration of participants (Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies building)
15h00	Meeting of the Urban Research and Practice Editorial Board (W107)
17h00	EURA Board Meeting (W107)
19h30	Pre-conference reception (Palace of Culture and Science (PKiN))
2017-06-22 Thursday	
08h30-16h30	Registration of participants (Old Library Building, ground floor)
09h00	**Welcoming of participants** and **Mikołaj Madurowicz** presentation titled **Warsaw Snapshots** (Old Library Building, Auditorium, ground floor)
09h15	Opening plenary session part 1: **Barbara Czarniawska, Remembering while forgetting: Automorphism, reframing and city management** (Old Library Building, Auditorium, ground floor)
10h50	Coffee break
11h10	Opening plenary session part 2: **Richard Feiock, Metropolitan Governance in the US and Institutional Collective Action**
12h30	Lunch

	B111	B112	B113	B114	B115	B116
14h00	**1 Structures of metropolitan governance (Chair: Marta Lackowska)**	**2 Urban regimes, networking and public-private co-operations (1) (Chair: Iwona Sagan)**	**3 Citizens, local authorities and EU attitude (Chair: Rob Atkinson)**	**4 Sustainable urban development (Chair: Mirosław Grochowski)**	**5 Climate Change and Resilience (1) (Chair: Matthias Finger)**	**6 Good urban governance: assessing principles and practices (Chair: Kristof Steyvers)**
	Mark Limb, Carl Grodach, Expectations of Mobile Policy: A new theoretical framework to examine policy adoption and implementation **Koenraad De Ceuninck,** The city-regional debate in Flanders. Still a long way to go **Patricia Feiertag,** The label of metropolitan region in Germany and France **Cristina Stănuș,** The politics of metropolitan areas in Romania	**Paweł Swianiewicz,** Is there re-municipalization? Forms of local public service delivery in the opinions of European mayors **Robert Łuczak,** New spatial division of labor and the nodes of global information economy – key development factor or also an obstacle? **Matteo Basso,** Prosecco Town goes global: explorations on a globalizing low-density territory **Deepanjan Saha, Joy Sen,** Role of networks in creative economy: Case of Varanasi, India	**Sonia De Gregorio,** Analysing EDUSI in the context of the evolution of the EU urban policy in Spain **Iwona Sagan, James Scott,** Place-Making through Urban Culture: East-West Perspective on Europeanisation **Adrian Favero,** Political Attitudes Among the Urban Polish Youth: Assessing the Role of the City on Support for the European Union **Tom Verhelst,** The Influence of Local Government on EU Decision-Making: a Comparative Case Study	**Tanima Bhattacharya,** A Study to Augment the Vitality of an Urban Space by Regulating Visual art Parameters **Vidhu Pandey, Joy Sen,** Methodology for identifying indigenous urban patterns for sustainable urban development of a traditional city system: Case of Varanasi **Gro Sandkjær Hanssen,** Multi-level governance of sustainable urban development in Norway: Ambitious cities and an ambiguous state in localization issues **Maja Nilssen,** Urban planning in smart cities: Innovation or merely old wine in new bottles?	**Francisco Javier Toro Sánchez** Cities locked in hierarchical sustainable networks in Spain: an assessment of some of these initiatives **Filippo Magni, Francesco Musco,** Climate change adaptation measures for coastal cities **Magda Buchczyk, Keri Facer,** Entanglements of resilience: addressing global challenges in Bristol **Stephen Hall,** Exploring self organised responses to climate change in Europe: A Q Methodology study **Mario Reimer, Karsten Rusche,** Governance for Green Infrastructures in European City Regions: The Cases of Manchester, Copenhagen and the Ruhr	**Filipe Teles, Luis Sousa, Sara Moreno Pires, Ana Macedo,** Assessing the Quality of Local Governance: a review of normative principles and theoretical approaches **Jurga Bucaite Vilke,** Public Involvement and Governance Alternatives: Discussion on the Normative Patterns of Local Interests in Lithuania **Nuno da Cruz, António Tavares, Ringa Raudla, Daniel Fernandes,** The Quality of Local Governance: A Critical Review of Current Assessment Models **Alistair Jones,** What is 'Good Governance'? A Model of 'Good Governance' for restructuring English Local Government
16h00	Coffee break					

16h30	1 The post-Trump reform of metropolitan governance (Chair: Robin Hambleton)	2 Urban regimes, networking and public-private co-operations (2) (Chair: Paweł Swianiewicz)	3 Multilevel governance, innovation in governance, territorial development (Chair: Sonia De Gregorio)	4 Social urbanism (Chair: Gro Sandkjær Hanssen)	5 Climate Change and Resilience (2) (Chair: Hubert Heinelt)	6 Urban leadership: mayors (Chair: Colin Copus)
	Kitty Kelly Epstein, Left-wing cities confront Right-wing National Agendas **Valeria Fedeli**, Mind the gap: metropolitan reforms and the new space-society relationships **Karsten Zimmermann**, Seeing it like a metropolitan region: How ideas influence metropolitan governance **Robin Hambleton**, The rise of the city region - exploring alternative models of sub-national governance **Daniel Galland**, The substantive and procedural character of metropolitan planning: Towards an understanding of metropolitan space and metropolitan relations in Scandinavian contexts	**Dubravka Jurlina Alibegovic, Sabina Hodzic and Emira Becic**, Limited Fiscal Autonomy of Croatian Large Cities and its Impact on the Global Political and Economic Arena in Croatia **Branislav Machala**, Unlocking frontlines of uneven capitalist development under postsocialism: reproduction of Bratislava's urban waterfront through large urban development **Ernesto d'Albergo, Giulio Moini, Barbara Pizzo**, Urban development, accumulation strategies and urban regimes: is change possible? The AS Roma stadium project in Rome **Julita Łukomska, Katarzyna Szmigiel-Rawska,** Inter-Local Relations and Trans-Scaling through Finance	**Eleni G. Gavra, Kleoniki Gkioufi**, Balkan cities towards European networking **Joerg Kemmerzell**, Innovative climate policy instruments in the European multilevel system. Do they make a difference at the local level? **Aldona Wiktorska-Święcka**, Integrated Territorial Investments (ITIs) in Poland – an innovation in governance, a standard or a wasted opportunity? **Kamil Przyborowski**, Integrated Territorial Investments as a base for metropolitan cooperation - practical aspects of programming and implementation of the ITI in Poland **Maurizio Pioletti, Giancarlo Cotella, Umberto Janin Rivolin, Elena Pede,** Promoting sustainable and inclusive	**Barbara Jaczewska, Anna Grzegorczyk,** Social challenges in Berlin, Paris and Warsaw Metropolitan Area. Enclaves of wealth and poverty. **Marta Derek**, Multifaceted heritage in Warsaw. Urban tourism locked in history? **Markku Norvasuo**, Finnish cities locked in the historical space of neighbourhood units: the case of Pansio	**Robert Dare, Lisa Bornstein, David Brown,** Addressing the Threat of Heat in the Built Environment: An Overview of Physical Planning Policy for Heat Mitigation in North America and Western Europe **Filippo Magni, Denis Maragno, Francesco Musco, Alberto Innocenti, Vittore Negretto,** Innovative perspective of climate proof cities: adaptation guidelines for Medium size Municipality **Matteo Basso, Francesca Gelli, Maurizio Pioletti**, Residential building energy retrofitting in a policy perspective: an assessment of tools and models of action **Eva Frensemeier**, The Lock-in of German Municipalities on Energy Efficiency Funding Programs - Critical	**Adam Gendzwill**, Are independent mayors different? Non-party local leaders and their views on local democracy in European countries **Joanna Krukowska, Marta Lackowska,** How to become a mayor? European mayors' political careers **Bas Denters, Kristof Steyvers**, Networked mayoral leadership in Europe **Daniel Čermák, Dan Ryšavý, Renáta Mikešová**, The Influence of Municipality Size and Personal Characteristics of Mayors on Mayoral Agenda

	in Polish Local Governments	territorial development. What chances for European regions?		review of the Cases Dinslaken-Lohberg and Bottrop **Sandra Moye-Holz**, The transformation towards low-carbon housing for low-income households in Mexico

	2017-06-23 Friday					
08h30	Coffee					
09h00	Plenary session: Practitioners round table: Urban Policy Challenges (Chair: C. Copus, P. Swianiewicz) (Old Library Building, Auditorium, ground floor)					
11h00	Coffee break					
	B111	B112	B113	B114	B115	B116
11h30	1 Cooperation in metropolitan areas (Chair: Filipe Teles)	2 Global politics and path dependencies in urban development (1) (Chair: Linze Schaap)	3 Europeanisation, cities and urban policies (Chair: Cristiana Rossignolo)	4 Physical territory and path dependence (Chair: Gro Sandkjær Hanssen)	5 Social issues (Chair: Hubert Heinelt)	6 Urban development: instruments and policies (Chair: Tom Verhelst)
	Ivan Tosics, Metropolitan areas around European cities: the cooperation challenge Victor Osei Kwadwo, Metropolitan governance cooperation and long term environmental objectives: a three-level hierarchical linear model analysis Nerih Catik, Municipal international cooperation as a new instrument of development aid: The Case of Marmara	Martin T. W. Rosenfeld, Bastian Heider, Constraints from Socialism for Urban Economic Recovery – Results from Case Studies in East German Cities Igor Vojnovic, Laura Reese, Jeanette Eckert, Gary Sands, Crumbling Local and Regional Networks: Revitalization Initiatives in Detroit	Joanna Koszewska, Alexandre Fruchart, Sarah Dubeaux, Development and shrinkage of cities across Europe in the light of planning instruments. A comparison of chosen cases in Poland, France and Germany Bastian Heider, Eastern EU Enlargement and Urban Development - Did Polish, Czech and German Border Towns Benefit?	Camilla Perrone, Giancarlo Paba, Physicality and path-dependence in the post-metropolitan transition: the case of Florence and Tuscany Michele Dalla Fontana, Francesco Musco, Limited solutions for sustainable supply of water, energy and food in urban areas: the case of Guarulhos (Brazil) Christian A. Nygaard, Persistent spatial social structures: on the emergence of modern	Carmen Navarro, Alfonso Egea, Ageing cities: ageing, public policy and local government Matteo Puttilli, Cultural heritage, tourism, and sustainability. Reflections from the "Sustainable Destination Plan for the Ancient Cities of Upper Myanmar: Mandalay, Amarapura, Innwa, Sagaing, Mingun (2016-2021)"	Natasha Fletcher, A Multi-Sector Approach to Creating and Maintaining Affordable Housing in Berlin Rob Atkinson, Emerging forms of governance in urban development: the role of contractual relations in public accountability Luis Miguel Sánchez Escolano, Interlocking, mid-sized cities and regional development in Andalusia (Spain)

	Region in Turkey **Rachel Wall, Alistair Jones,** Combined Authorities: Urban imperialism or loss of urban identity? **Aleksandra Picej**, The local governments' activity in the networks of inter-municipal cooperation in the metropolitan area of Poznań	**Anna Dąbrowska, Wojciech Dziemianowicz,** Local innovation systems in peripheral regions – case of cities located in Eastern Poland **Özlem Bülbül**, Thinking of the Neoliberal Populist Turn in Turkey: the charm of the 'construction' in the 2000s **Heba Hussein**, Cities in the Rise of Cloud Urbanism - As Interplay of Metropolitan Areas and virtual networks urbanism	**Sune Wiingaard Stoustrup**, European Spatial Planning - From Policy to Project in Budapest and Vienna **Rafał Florczyk**, European Union's impact on urban regimes of cities situated in metropolitan areas, case of Legionowo **Ignazio Vinci**, Understanding urban policy through the lens of twenty years of cohesion policy: the case of Palermo	neighbourhoods **Angelika Psenner**, "Wiener Null" - Levelling the City of Vienna	**Sonia Uribe**, Gentrification in a Cultural Landscape: Forces Driving Population Turnover **Patrycja Grzyś**, The place of locality in a globalized world. How to maintain the local identity of city in the era of global standardization? - a case of city Lodz	**Lorena Axinte**, Regenerative city regions: exploring the connections between regenerative development, collaborative governance and progressive regionalism **Robin Chang**, Temporary Use: Dichotomies between ephemeral tactics and strategic institutions
13h30	Lunch				

14h30	1 Metropolitan management instruments (Chair: Marta Lackowska)	1 Spatial planning in metropolitan areas (Chair: Joanna Krukowska)	6 Urban citizenship: participation and resilience (Chair: Kristof Steyvers)	4 Size and urbanity (Chair: Mirosław Grochowski)	5 Infrastructures (Chair: Matthias Finger)	6 Urban leadership: elections, representation and interest mediation (Chair: Koenraad De Ceuninck)
	Michel Rochefort, Defusing Local Resistance to a Metropolitan Land-use and Development Plan through Innovative Partnerships: The Case of the Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal (Canada) **Klaudia Peszat, Agnieszka Laskowska,** Integrated Territorial Investments in Poland and local innovation systems in the Polish capital cities of provinces **Zeynep Arslan**, Municipality's Role in Identity Development in Turkey **Eran Razin**, The Metropolitan Scale of Planning Systems:	**Gro Sandkjær Hanssen**, How to overcome the "spatial fit"-dilemma in metropolitan planning? **Agnieszka Telega, Agnieszka Małkowska,** Spatial planning in Metropolitan Areas – is there policy - mimicking among Polish municipalities? **Eva Marín Hlynsdóttir**, The creation of a metropolitan area: How the coordination of spatial planning is supporting territorial cohesiveness within Reykjavík and its surrounding cities **Paweł Sudra**, Urban sprawl in the Warsaw agglomeration in the	**Sinem Atay**, Drawbacks of Turkey's new metropolitan administrative system: an example of Ankara **Delaram Ashtari, Seyed Mohsen Habibi**, Fostering Participation in Urban Planning Through the Use of Social Media: Case Studies from Iran **Bianca Radu**, Influence of public participation on the resilience of communities in the case of emergency situations in Romania **Paula Russell**, Spaces for Community- Local Government Reform in Ireland and Citizen Engagement	**Jan Polivka**, Locking and De-Locking Neighborhoods' Development Paths - Strategies of Stakeholder Networks to develop Sprawled Monostructural Settlement Areas at Urban Fringes **Aaron Deslatte, Izabela Karsznia, Katarzyna Szmigiel-Rawska, António Tavares,** Regional Governance and Land-Use Changes: A Comparative Study of Metropolitan Areas in the US and Europe **Elena Otilia Tarita Cimpeanu, Andreea Popa,** Street network pattern Based on the performance criteria of urban traffic in a small	**Renard Teipelke**, Advanced Urban Analytics Lab on Urban Development in Asia **Sunny Bansal, Arkopal Kishore Goswami, Joy Sen**, Globally Integrated Urban Network Management based on Airport-oriented Development (AOD) - evaluation of concept and strategic model: A case of Varanasi, India **Alessandra Fasoli**, In between citizens and institutions: how the digital manufacturing network is becoming an important economic agent in the urban development. A Case Study: Fab Lab Roma Network	**Colin Copus**, Councillors: Public Accountability a Political Innovation or unrecognised Potential for Governing **Lee Pugalis, Ania Ankowska**, Institutional memory, policy disruption and the evolution of city-regional governance and accountability **Ljubinka Andonoska**, Pre- and post- election local budgets: The case of Macedonia **Jan Erling Klausen**, Sub-municipal Governance in Oslo

	Ontario, British Columbia and Israel	context of local spatial planning and coordination of planning at the metropolitan level		town **Dorota Mantey**, Suburban public spaces as an effect of strong ties with the city **Bettina Knoop**, Urbanity locked in growing cities? A theoretical approach to the potentiality of urban space	**Michele Dalla Fontana, Francesco Musco**, Rethinking cities through a water-energy-food nexus approach **Monika Kustra**, Smart city and urban technological innovations – tools for strategic city management?	
16h30	Coffee break					
17h00	**EURA General Assembly (Auditorium)**					
19h00	**Conference dinner (Villa Foksal)**					

2017-06-24 Saturday			
09h30	Coffee (Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies Building)		
10h00	B107	B308	W111	W108
	1 Housing Policy in comparative perspective (Chair: Björn Egner)	**4 Infrastructure, hubs, and nodes (Chair: Mirosław Grochowski)**	**4 Reshaping the skylines of historic cities (Chair: Igal Charney)**	**5 Migration (Chair: Karsten Zimmermann)**
	Magdalena Gorczynska, Affordable housing: changing notion and policy responses in comparative perspective **Katharina Grabietz, Heike Böhler, Max Kayser**, German housing policy in times of austerity – best practice examples from the local level **Leila Javanmardi**, Housing for whom? The Emergence of Residential Segregation in Iran's Contemporary Urbanism **Zeynep Arslan**, The Impact of Neoliberal Aspect on Housing Policy: Reflections from Istanbul	**Peter Toth**, Experiences in bike sharing and city development in Hungary **Marek Wojtaszek**, From Network to Meshwork. Material Heterotopia of the Airport Code-space **Urszula Nikitin**, How do urban ring roads supported by EU Structural Funds improve economic and social connections between cities of Mazovian Regions? **Julia R. Kotzebue**, Integrated Sustainable City-State Development and Hamburg's Motorway A7 Cover-the Need for Place Oriented Spatial Governance **Leticia Nerone Gadens**, Urban rupture as a process of spatial transformation: the construction of urban spaces from mega-sport events	**Igal Charney, Gillad Rosen**, Creeping verticality in Jerusalem: reshaping the skyline beyond the limits of the historic city **Martine Drozdz**, Densification without verticalisation: The inconspicuous volumetric urbanism of contemporary Paris **Andrea Glauser**, Lost in 'viewing corridors': On the politics of Vienna's skyline **Manuel Appert, Maxime Huré**, Restructuring the contestations against tall buildings in London : the London's Skyline Campaign	**Susanne Søholt**, Cities – locked in by international and national regulation of migration **Maurizio Pioletti, Emanuela Bonini Lessing,** Reducing Boundaries. Understanding urban exclusion through perception and policy implication of urban security: the case of Porto Alegre (BR) **George Touma**, The Effect of Migration on the Urban Planning Environment **Hee-Jung Jun**, **Hyun Jeong,** Evaluating Sustainability in the Urban Village Project: The Case of a Multicultural Community in Seoul
12h00	Coffee and sandwiches break (Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies Building)		
12h30	Mobile workshops		

USEFUL INFORMATION

Main conference venue:

Main conference venue is **Old Library Building** in the Central Campus of University of Warsaw (see map bellow)

Address: Street (in Polish *ulica*):
Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28

Wi-Fi Connection:

Name: **UW-EURA**

Password: **EURA2017**

Book exhibition (ground floor):
Springer: 9 am-5 pm, **all conference days**
ABE/IPS (various publishers): 10 am-5 pm, **only Thursday**, June 22

Warsaw City information point:

The city information point will be available for the participants **on Thursday** in the Old Library Building (ground floor). An employee of Warsaw City Marketing Office will answer your questions on Warsaw attractions as well as maps and leaflets of Warsaw cultural organisations will be available.

Rooms:

Rooms with letter **B** in their label are localised in the Old Library Building.

Rooms with letter **W** in their label are localised in the Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies Building.

Registration:

Registration can be made on Wednesday (the Faculty of Geography and Regional Science building) and every next day in main conference venue which is the **Old Library Building** in the Central Campus of University.

Pre-conference Reception:

Pre-conference Reception is held in the Palace of Science and Culture (address: Plac Defilad 1, IV floor) on Wednesday. All Participant are kindly invited to join for short welcome made by **Deputy Mayor of Warszawa Michał Olszewski**.

Lunches and coffee breaks:

Lunches and coffee breaks are served in the Old Library Building except for Saturday, when you can find them in the Faculty of Geography and Regional Science building.

Dinner:

All participant who have registered to the dinner during their online registration procedure are invited to join conference dinner in **Villa Foksal** (map – see below)

Address: Street (in Polish *ulica*) Foksal 3/5

If you need any assistance:

contact **dr Katarzyna Szmigiel-Rawska**
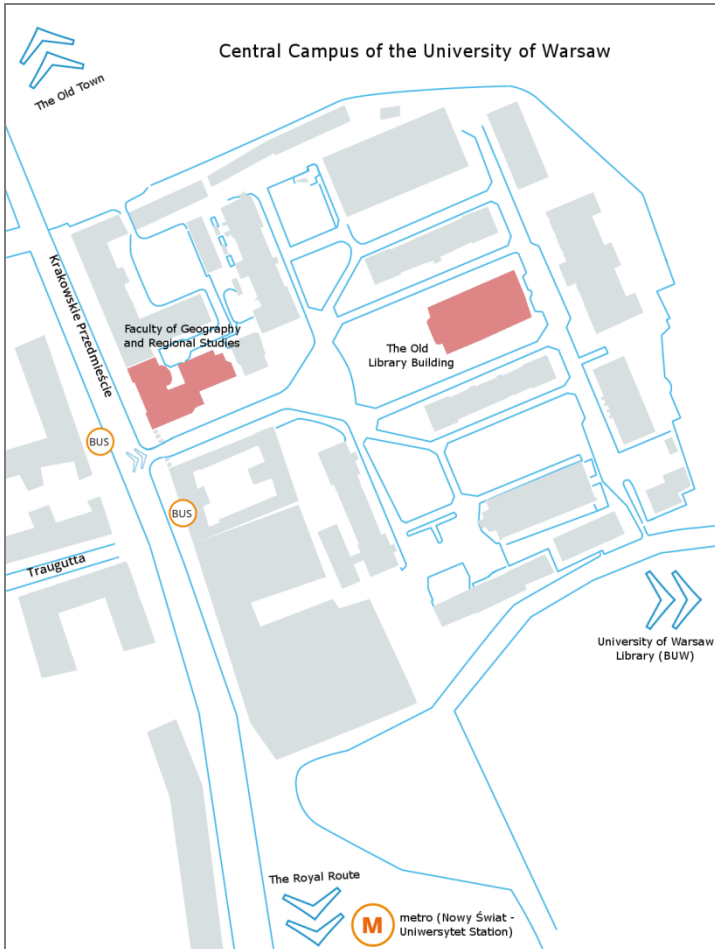
tel. **+48 509 691 129**

e-mail: **k.szmigiel@uw.edu.pl**

or ask our **volunteers**, you can recognise them by navy-blue t-shirts (University of Warsaw official colour) with big white inscription:

KEEP CALM AND EURA

Scheme of the University of Warsaw Central Campus

Central Campus of the University of Warsaw

The Old Town

Krakowskie Przedmieście

Faculty of Geography
and Regional Studies

The Old
Library Building

BUS

BUS

Traugutta

University of Warsaw
Library (BUW)

The Royal Route

M metro (Nowy Świat -
Uniwersytet Station)

Conference reception (Villa Foksal)
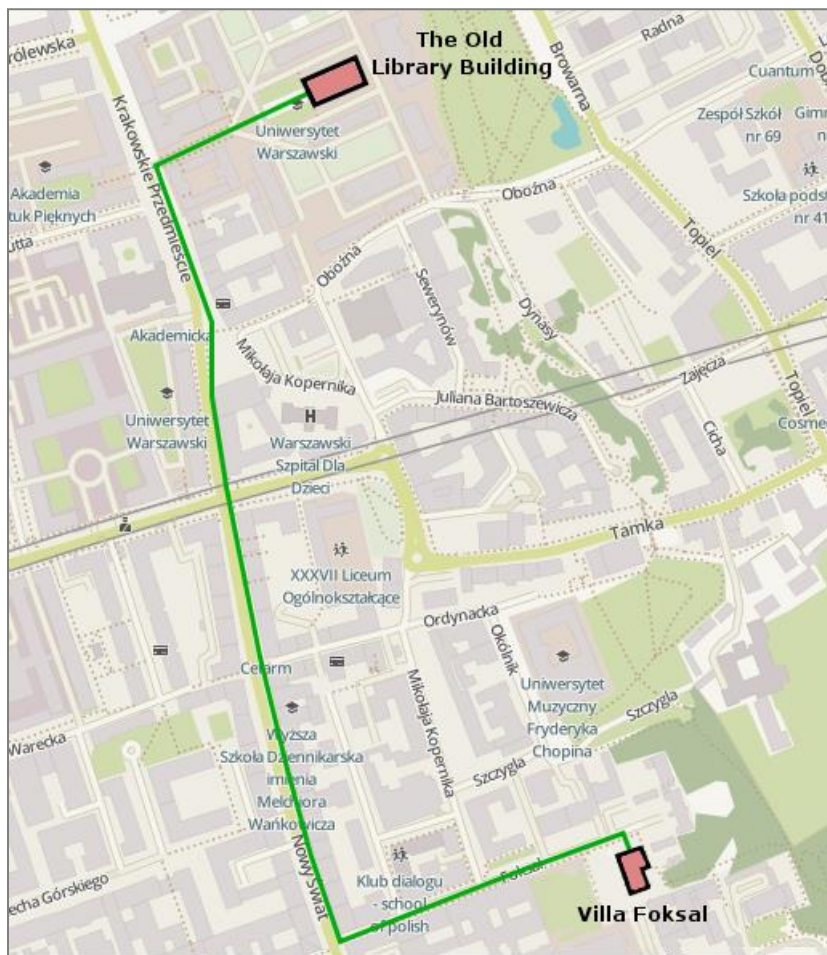
Pre-conference reception (Palace of Culture and Science)
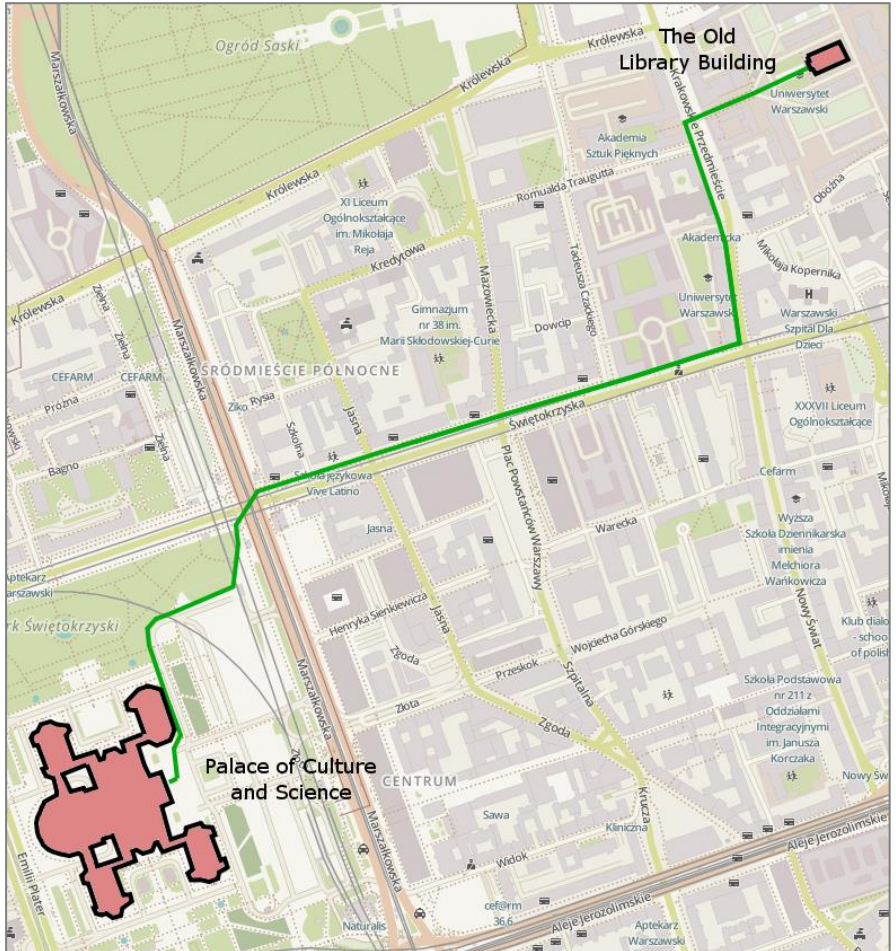
MOBILE WORKSHOPS

Meeting point: Saturday, 12:30, in front of the Old Library

The Culinary Paths of Warsaw

The Food Tour gives you an opportunity to taste fantastic Polish dishes and hear the stories behind them. You will learn why Poles complain about the quality of bread, why they sometimes long for food produced in the 70s, why you can't trust the invitation "for a cup of coffee". You will discover how food organizes daily life or how it reflects historical and social changes. Not only will you savor with your mouth, but also with your ears. Wear comfortable shoes and be prepared for a full meal

The Traces of 1944 Warsaw Uprising

It's August 1944. The best armed and trained troops from the Home Army Radoslaw Group reach the Old Town. They're after two weeks of heavy fighting in the former ghetto, in the areas of cemeteries and factories of Wola district. We will walk through the Old Town meeting their footsteps – barricades, quarters, battles and daily life. Our last bastion will be Redoubt of Polish Bank where the most reckless military manoeuvre start – during night, directly by German positions Polish insurgents try to break through to downtown. We will see interiors of this historical building, original uniforms and items from Warsaw Uprising. Everything with the company of licensed tour guide and reenactor.

Warsaw district of Praga as an example of revitalization

A guided walk around Warsaw's right-bank district. Praga, formally attached to Warsaw in the late 18th century, for years was a secondary part of the city. Contrary to the left-bank part of the city, it was not destroyed much during the WW II. In the last decade it has been profoundly transformed: many of the old apartment blocks and post-industrial areas have been turned into cultural centres, galleries, pubs and lofts. During the walk, you will be able to observe several successful urban regeneration projects, as well as discuss main social challenges facing gentrifying Praga.

ABSTRACTS

Dubravka Jurlina Alibegovic

Sabina Hodzic

Emira Becic

Limited Fiscal Autonomy of Croatian Large Cities and its Impact on the Global Political and Economic Arena in Croatia

In this paper fiscal autonomy of Croatian large cities (cities with more than 35,000 inhabitants, as well as county centres) expresses the ability of these authorities determined by the legal framework to set tax rates and establish the revenue base independently, the ability to determine how to spend revenues, as well as the capacity to provide public service to local citizens. Using the OECD classification system (Blöchliger and Kim, 2016; Kim, Lotz, and Blöchliger, 2013; Blöchliger and Rebesone, 2009) this paper explores to what extent Croatian large cities control their revenues and specifies the ability of these authorities to introduce taxes and independently generate the revenue. The results of our research indicate that Croatian large cities have limited autonomy in realization of public revenue. In addition, this paper intends to calculate index of fiscal control of Croatian large cities and compare it with value of this index of all local government units. Our research suggests that 24 large cities have more fiscal control in comparison with all 556 local government units in Croatia. Besides limited fiscal autonomy, in the paper we have identified several other factors that are recognized as main obstacles to local development financing. One of the most important ones is structure of expenditures in local budgets. Finally, cities operate in multidimensional space. It allows looking at Croatian large cities as administrative organization modeling their occurrence on the global political and economic arena. Based on theoretical (Ayre and Callway, 2005; EPA, 2014) and empirical findings our paper offers recommendations that can provide a platform for improvements in the field of financing of innovative local development; a number of policy implications for coordinators and decision-makers to promote smart and locally led development; policy recommendations for large cities to become key actors on the global political and economic arena in Croatia.

Ljubinka Andonoska

Pre- and post- election local budgets: The case of Macedonia

It is strongly believed that incumbent political party increases spending in projects favored by voters in the election year. Targeted spending,

frequently accompanied with deficit spending, is especially noticeable when the incumbent invests in local projects such as roads, schools, and hospitals. The goal of this paper is to investigate if local budgets change during and after an election year. The study provides empirical evidence from a selected number of Macedonian municipalities in the last 15 years. These municipalities are ethnically and politically diverse.   Republic of Macedonia gained its independence from Yugoslavia on the 8th of September 1991. Since then, the country has gone through turbulent times to establish itself as an internationally recognized, modern democratic country. As a multi-ethnic society, Macedonia faced numerous challenges to meet the rational goals of the multiple political parties that had some level of influence in the Macedonian political arena. Two political parties representing the Macedonian majority and two representing the Albanian minority became major players in this political arena although over 20 other political parties have had some political influence in the Macedonian political scene in the last quarter of century.   One of the greatest challenges that Macedonia has faced was decentralization of local governments. The local governments in Macedonia transitioned from highly centralized units governed by the central government to (somewhat) decentralized municipalities responsible for their own finances and investments. Partially decentralized and with limited institutional capacity, the municipal government finances are highly dependent on policies adopted by the central government. Elections, in a way stimulate local investments. The central question investigated

Manuel Appert

Maxime Huré

Restructuring the contestations against tall buildings in London : the London's Skyline Campaign

Restructuring the contestations against tall buildings in London : the London's Skyline Campaign   Since planning permission was granted for the Heron Tower in 2001, more than a 40 towers have been built in London, with almost 400 planned or under construction. Together, they are set to radically transform the city's skyline, modifying London's horizon and the extensive history and symbolism that goes with it. These new towers are powerful vehicles for speculation and communication for developers, investors and architects. Supported more or less openly by successive mayoral teams in office since 2000, they are also markers of a regional political project that seeks to maintain and enhance London's stature as a global city and the driving force of the British economy. These new towers have, however, attracted debate and controversy, centred in particular on the issue of respect for the built environment and for the desired skyline (Appert 2008) and also on the housing crisis. The legislation in place has

not managed to fully clarify the rules or reduce conflicts. Although protected view corridors broadly define the spaces where the construction of new towers is possible, this legislation is only a partial response to the requests of those seeking to protect London's heritage and built environment ; similarly, it does not seem to take account of the fears and claims expressed by associations that are more involved than ever in Britain's negotiated urban planning. The Skyline Campaign is one them. Centred around the figure of Barbara Weiss, architect, the collective gathers expertise from the fields of architecture, planning and intervene in the debate at different scales : locally, by lecturing and empowering locals and at the metropolitan level by lobbying the Mayor of London office. The presentation seek to explore the strategies develop by the collective in the governance for tall buildings and the skyline in London.

Zeynep Arslan

The Impact of Neoliberal Aspect on Housing Policy: Reflections from Istanbul

Economic aspects of globalization have led certain cities to become world or global cities. Many economic, social, spatial and administrative transformations related to new neoliberal modernization have occurred in cities. Since 2002 AKP's (Justice and Development Party) market mechanism-motivated policies and politics has been reshaping cities in Turkey. Istanbul as the most developed and the largest metropolitan city became the focus and face of Turkey's neoliberal-globalization process. Istanbul's urbanization process has a very special part in Turkey's urbanization however political economic shift in the last decade does not sufficient to explain Istanbul's case. Even the fact that AKP's economic policies base on construction sector feed by domestic demand; supply and demand to real estate sector have numerous other motivations shaped by housing policies rooted back to 1960s. As an alternative solution to absence of a housing policy and lack of housing stock in Istanbul as well as other industrialized cities, new comers build their own houses called "gecekondu" which also created informal relationship and economy networks and evolved a path goes to enrichment. Inner city has become the main source of capital accumulation and the accumulation and rent potentials has been realizing by urban-focused economic strategies shaped by housing policies. Under AKP's rule construction and real-estate sector based economic policies supported by official housing policies. The one and only housing policy is recreation and redevelopment of cities by urban transformation projects. The States role in recasting urban space is the key difference in terms of both legislative acts and relations of central and local governments. The aim of this study is to evaluate the housing policy of Turkey by following footprints in İstanbul. By reference to role of the State and other motivations, the study focuses on economic aspects of housing policy in terms of urban

transformation projects.

Zeynep Arslan

<p style="text-align:center">**Municipality's Role in Identity Development in Turkey**</p>

Although the relation between municipalities and the residents can be analyzed from different aspects, the efficiency and success of Municipalities' activities depend on the reciprocity, which depends on expectations of the residents. The expectations of the residents are complex and shaped by localities. On the other hand municipalities' visions and missions have a great importance on defining and shaping the identity of cities. In addition, the results of local elections also reflect the territorial political identities and tendencies of the residents. In this context, strategic plans of Municipalities reveal specific features of the city and regional identity of residents as well as their interest in local politics. Municipalities' source and duties provide an opportunity both to consolidate existing preferred identities and to exclude non-preferred features of local identities. The study deals with the questions of metropolitan citizenship and role of metropolitan municipalities in Turkish cities. The study is based on discourse analysis of the actives of metropolitan municipalities of İzmir, İstanbul, Diyarbakır and Adana including their cultural activities and organizations such as concerts, plays, symposiums, booklets, exhibitions and other relevant acts as well as strategic plans. These four cities are ones of the most urbanized cities in Turkey and also represent four main political parties represented in the Grand National Assembly. The main hypothesis is; independently from their institutional arrangements and socioeconomic conditions, municipalities use their organizational and communicative actions to promote and consolidate regional identities, which is compatible with their political interest.

Delaram Ashtari

Seyed Mohsen Habibi

<p style="text-align:center">**Fostering Participation in Urban Planning Through the Use of Social Media: Case Studies from Iran**</p>

In recent decades, many innovations in the field of ICTs, such as social media and mobile technologies, have a profound influence on the organization and experience of everyday urban life. It should be considered that these technologies are intertwined with urban physical forms and social relations. Hence, studying urban spaces, social interactions within them, and also urban planning would not be possible without consideration of the effects of these technologies. In our era, social media have a crucial role in the organization (initiation, support, and representation) of activities and events related to urban issues. Because of the bottom-up interactive nature of activities in social media, increasingly attention is devoted to them as new democratic tools for citizen engagement and participation in the urban

planning. Statistics show the importance and infiltration of these technologies in developing countries such as Iran. According to Iran's head of Digital Media Development Center in 2016, 53% of Iranians are a member of at least one social media platform. He stated that there are currently 43 million Internet users and 40 million smartphones in Iran. In order to identify and demonstrate the capacities of social media to foster citizen participation in urban planning, two cases of bottom-up practices which organized by social media around urban issues in Iran are studied in this paper. One of them is a self-organized campaign entitled "Car Free Tuesdays" which have received a wide welcome by Iranian. The second one is about the protest of a local community against demolition of a park in their neighborhood in Tehran. This research use comparative qualitative method to answer these questions: How can social media prepare a new forms of participation? Can they eliminate all the barriers of other methods of participation? Who are the actors in this new form of urban planning and what are their roles? (PhD Candidate of Urban Planning, College of Fine Arts, University of Tehran, Visiting Researcher at Department of Culture and Media Studies, Utrecht University, the Netherlands)

Sinem Atay

Drawbacks of Turkey's new metropolitan administrative system: an example of Ankara

Although Turkey has made progress in improving local governments with the effect of new regulations since the beginning of the 2000s on its road to European Union membership, nowadays, it shows tendency towards centralization again. As a result of significant changes in the legislation in 2012, metropolitan municipality borders were extended to provincial territories. After the local elections held in 2014, 30 out of 81 provinces have metropolitan municipalities regardless of being in need of metropolitan administration. The rationale for this alteration was to hold efficiency in service provision. Nevertheless, it does not seem to find the solution to the problems of local governments. On the contrary, it has created its own troubles in both service delivery and local participation.   This article aims at understanding the problems of this new regulation by taking the capital city, Ankara, as an example. In this research, my purpose is to understand the difficulties faced by local people in participating local political arena. Moreover, difficulties they face in accessing to services are also investigated in this study. To do so, official statistics will be used and expert opinions from different public institutions will be asked to find out and compare the participation rate of citizens. An interview with people living in rural areas will be conducted to find out the problem of access to policy making process. My hypothesis is that the new law provides neither efficiency in service delivery nor democratic participation, but power concentration.   Keywords: Metropolitan municipality, democratic

participation, service provision, Ankara.

Rob Atkinson

Emerging forms of governance in urban development: the role of contractual relations in public accountability

This paper is based on the PARCOUR project (Public accountability to residents in contractual urban redevelopment), a three-year research project between the University of Amsterdam, University of the West of England and the Universidade de São Paulo. PARCOUR seeks to understand and analyse how contracts, deeds, by-laws and other regulatory instruments are used as planning tools to regulate actors (from the public, private and civil sectors) involved in the regeneration of previously developed land (PDL). PARCOUR argues that contractual relationships create a specific form of governance that have important implications for the democratic legitimacy of projects for Sustainable Urban Development (SUD in Brazil, UK and the Netherlands. The research focuses on: To what extent does private sector involvement in regeneration of PDL and property serve and support SUD in an increasingly complex governance landscape? How is the public interest, and more specifically the rights and needs of urban residents, incorporated into contractual agreements and regulations? These questions are crucial given that multi-actor regeneration projects structured by private contracts are widespread development instruments in cities today. The achievement of public interest by planning tools, the accountability of the public sector contractual processes and the impacts on residents are under researched. Regeneration processes involve complex legal and regulatory activities that frequently involve forms of privatisation that may be subject to 'governance through detail' which runs the risk of undermining SUD through the marginalisation of issues related to the public interest and of creating social exclusion through processes of community involvement if community actors are unable to influence the contractual/regulatory instruments governing the regeneration process. Moreover, contractual arrangements frequently result in limits being placed on decision-making by public authorities, worsening financial results, and undermine the accountability of public authorities. The paper will outline the projects comparative framework, our understanding of accountability and the 'public interest' vis-à-vis contracts, planning instruments and associated impacts and describe the early results of the project.

Lorena Axinte

Regenerative city regions: exploring the connections between regenerative development, collaborative governance and progressive regionalism

Territorial re-scaling is a universal practice in UK, following a logic of agglomeration and competition as the only chance for cities to thrive. Cardiff Capital Region is one of the latest examples and its governance structures and developmental narratives are currently being shaped. Its evolution must be compatible with the 'Wellbeing of Future Generations Act', a Welsh legislation that requires public bodies to put sustainability at the core of all actions. Departing from this case study, the project 'Regenerative city regions' follows the evolution of Cardiff Capital Region and assesses it based on a new a conceptual framework that connects the notions of regenerative development, collaborative governance and progressive regionalism. The hypothetical synergies between these different theoretical perspectives are demonstrated, inferring that if regenerative development is aimed at, it must necessarily start with collaborative modes of governance. The aim is to explore (a) whether expanding the network of active stakeholders who get to intervene in the governance structure can contribute to a more progressive definition and development of the city region and (b) whether this can be considered a pathway towards regenerative development. The exploratory field work conducted during the initial phase of the project used qualitative methods which will be complemented next by different participatory research approaches, as well as a quantitative analysis. Despite being in its early days, the study is showing that a wider range of voices can indeed change priorities, reconcile and balance between the economic drivers and the wider social, economic, cultural and environmental aspects.

Sunny Bansal

Arkopal Kishore Goswami

Joy Sen

Globally Integrated Urban Network Management based on Airport-oriented Development (AOD) - evaluation of concept and strategic model: A case of Varanasi, India

Globalization is man-made and willfully brought into existence. To position the urban regions on global scale, policy-makers undertake large development projects. Moreover, by 2050, half of India's population will live in urban regions and thus, there is huge demand for efficient systems. These areas have majorly flourished around the backbone of transportation network systems. The concept of transit-oriented development (TOD), hence, becomes potent which principally is mixed-use high-density

development with maximization of public transport access. Under its broad spectrum, airport-oriented development (AOD) is the latest innovative concept as airport can no longer be taken as an alien entity and is essentially a strategic facilitator to boost regional economy and brand it globally. Indian aviation sector and urban areas, being rapidly urbanizing and economically vibrant, possess a great potential for AOD but little concrete research has been done till date though few haphazard developments have taken place. In existing airports, a number of planning constraints exist, bounded by ages of prior development, incoherent with AOD principles as the current approaches are politically localized and functionally fragmented. Therefore, an urgent need to re-look and revise the existing practices and policies is evident. This paper reviews the phenomenon of AOD and its planning models in Indian context taking Varanasi as case-study. Varanasi, one of the oldest living cities of the world, is rapidly growing and modernizing and trying hard to retain its original character and identity which includes its creative economy. The study attempts to assess the spatial-economic impacts of AOD on the Varanasi urban region and design policy framework for inclusive development of the region.   Keywords: Urbanization, Transit-oriented development (TOD), Airport-oriented development (AOD), Varanasi, AOD planning models

Matteo Basso

Prosecco Town goes global: explorations on a globalizing low-density territory

This paper aims at critically investigating the long-term processes through which low-density territories have attained, by competitively leveraging endogenous resources, successful economic performances in a global scenario. Theoretical considerations are supported by empirical evidence collected on the Conegliano-Valdobbiadene area, a sprawling low-density territory composed of several small towns located approximately 50 km North of Venice (Italy), where the internationally known Prosecco wine is historically produced. The analysis is intended to discuss the ways in which the long-term interrelation between physical spaces (steep and sunny hills), winegrower's know-how and practices, wine industry and tourism related businesses, as well as important public and private research centres has eventually contributed to the increasing success of this agricultural and food socio-economic system. Furthermore, it is aimed at exploring the range of institutional policies proposed by local actors in order to enhance the globalization of the area, not forgetting the emerging social conflicts related to the perceived environmental and public health challenges of such monoculture. Drawing on the concept of «planetary urbanization», this note seeks to provide an alternative tale and representation of Prosecco Town. Traditionally depicted as a prevailing slow and rural setting, the socio-economic analysis will highlight a dynamic territory criss-crossed by

innumerable multi-scalar networks and populations encompassing the entire world, with a consequent overlapping of borders of different origins (physical, political and administrative, historical and related to the global wine supply-chain). In this perspective, far from representing an urban context according to the classical categories defining the "urban" (i.e. size, density, heterogeneity), unusual forms of urbanity, drawn by the Prosecco's economic success even in a period of economic recession, are however evident.

Matteo Basso

Francesca Gelli

Maurizio Pioletti

Residential building energy retrofitting in a policy perspective: an assessment of tools and models of action

The energy efficiency of residential buildings has become a key priority within urban agendas at the EU, national and local level. In this perspective, this paper firstly discusses rationalities, opportunities and limitations of different tools and models of energy retrofitting, by critically presenting the results of a policy analysis carried out by the authors. Two cases ("Rig.ener.a" in Bologna, IT, and "Re:fit/Re:new" in London, UK) are chosen as a way to explore the many challenges faced by cities when implementing an EPC (Energy Performance Contract), a tool designed to finance and manage complex energy retrofitting works. Further, the successful "CasaClima" experience in South Tyrol (IT) is selected as a relevant perspective in order to highlight the potentialities of a less engineering approach, but mostly based on the social construction of a diffused know-how at the community level. Secondly, this work discusses strengths and weaknesses of different market-based options for organising the relations between the actors involved in the energy retrofitting sector. Each configuration is based on the modulation and aggregation of the energy retrofitting supply and demand, as well as on the economic behaviours of both ESCos (Energy Service Companies) and consumers. Option a) is based on the circulation of at least an ESCo in the free market; b) is based on the achievement of a scale economy by bundling together works, with an ESCo selected either through a private procedure (solidarity-based purchasing groups), or through a public procurement (as in the Italian experiences of "Padovafit" in Padova and "Condomini Sostenibili" in Parma); c) is based on local cooperation and on a community-based approach, as it has been successfully implemented in the case of the "Solar Communities" in the Emilia Romagna Region, IT. To conclude, this note provides policy-makers with some lessons learnt from the analysis of the empirical cases and their specific configurations.

Tanima Bhattacharya

A Study to Augment the Vitality of an Urban Space by Regulating Visual art Parameters

A space is defined by the form and functionality. Where Form denotes the built space, Functionality points at its utilization. Cities and it's Forms; built, unbuilt or semi- built are constantly in a process of evolutionary dynamism. Hence, to evolve, adjust, re-adjust with the exponential growth in population and technology, interventions are needed in order to recover the saturated capacity. Juxtaposition of the binary opposite elements as maximum congestion and minimum open spaces; maximum cars and less walkways; maximum commercial hoardings and decreasing interactive-cultural spaces creates the dichotomy. Incorporation of the indigenous spatial and cultural aid along with technological reforms can vitalize the form and functionality. The paper proposes to rejuvenate organic qualities of the city by intervening with the art and design elements. Thus, the paper attempts to establish a) Recovery of a set of art and design elements best sensitive to urban ecological space based on an idealized integration of natural and cultural heritage of the urban system.   b) Repositioning of these art and design elements in promoting the interest of diversified social and economic urban groups in increasingly exploring and experiencing the urban scape against the larger patterns of Nature and its cycles of change.

Magda Buchczyk

Keri Facer

Entanglements of resilience: addressing global challenges in Bristol

As complex socio-technical systems responding to change through managing multiple forms of knowledge, cities develop and participate in many networks. The paper demonstrates a case study of an interrelated, networked structure developed in Bristol as a way to address local issues of urban resilience. The discussion explores the ways by which Bristol faces the pressing global challenges through governance innovation and participation in the 100 Resilient Cities and the UNESCO Learning Cities networks. These initiatives are key in rethinking urban problems in place-based and global contexts through a combination of efforts linking the sub-national local authorities with supra-national organizations such as the Rockefeller Foundation, UNESCO and the international data management providers like Nokia or NEC. The recent developments have a tangible imprint on the city governance through the appointment of a Strategic Resilience Officer, development of a resilience plan in order to future-proof the city and refocusing of urban policy on emergency planning, tackling social vulnerability and strengthening infrastructure. Other initiative, the award of Bristol as a UNESCO Learning City aims to place sustainable

development goals at the centre of urban development. In addition, Bristol City Council has established a City Office, a local governance innovation set up to pool together resources to tackle the city's challenges. The paper demonstrates findings from a multidisciplinary research of the innovations and networks flowing through the city today for future resilience. A multi-method analysis of the entanglements of governance and knowledge transfer will shed light on the politics, social relations and spatial dimensions of the emerging urban processes linking issues of environmental sustainability, urban infrastructure, as well as institutional and urban social practices. This will allow us to rethink the role of places and flows in the constitution of urban networks.

Özlem Bülbül

Thinking of the Neoliberal Populist Turn in Turkey: the charm of the 'construction' in the 2000s

In Turkey, populism has always become a significant part of politics. It's been generally explained along with distributional policies. Apart from the distributional policies, mobilization is also an important dimension of populism. Considering the neoliberal populism of the 2000s, the effect of mobilization has been on the rise as a result of different factors regarding the regeneration of capitalism. On the other hand, the construction issue has often been used by the rightist politicians in Turkey to appeal to the masses, but in the case of the Justice and Development Party (JDP) governments, the emphasis on the 'construction' has become more apparent and functional. The construction policies have been functional for both the popularization of the JDP politics in general and also for the continuity of the ongoing neoliberalization process in Turkey. More than being the symbol of development and distribution of economic rent to different sections of society, the construction policies have also become the means for legitimization and persuasion, making up a national popular project. To conclude, it could be claimed that the JDP governments have been relatively successful in following a construction based politics, not only in distributional aspect, but also in mobilization aspect. Hence, it is highly important to understand the potential of the 'construction' as one of the main pillars of neoliberal populism during the 2000's Turkey. This presentation questions how the 'construction' in general has played a key role for the neoliberal populism in the Turkish case, during the JDP governments.

Nerih Catik

Municipal international cooperation as a new instrument of development aid: The Case of Marmara Region in Turkey

In the new form of interaction between the local and the global (Glocalization), the responsibility areas of cities are internationalized due to various factors such as climate change, pollution, immigration or human rights. Municipal leaders and local governments lacking financial, technical and human resources to perform their tasks are looking for new instruments to face these new challenges. In this context, cities are becoming key players in international relations by establishing links with their foreign counterparts. The municipal international cooperation is now an emerging phenomenon which offers new perspectives to development studies. Contrary to paternalistic attitudes and donor dominance of traditional development cooperation, in decentralized cooperation cities work together on defining their problems and finding appropriate solutions in a relationship based on mutual understanding. In this paper, we discuss decentralized development cooperation carried out by cities in Turkey. Based on case studies from Marmara region, we suggest a classification of local governments' cooperation according to their objectives as follows: Projects for strengthening municipal institutional capacity, projects for improving provision of local public services, projects for improving living conditions of disadvantageous populations and projects for preserving natural and cultural heritage. By focusing on economic and social impacts of inter-municipal cooperation, we try to find out to what extent this fusion of ideas, resources and experiences of cities contributes to the field of development cooperation.

Daniel Čermák

Dan Ryšavý

Renáta Mikešová

The Influence of Municipality Size and Personal Characteristics of Mayors on Mayoral Agenda

One of the important tasks of political leaders (in our case mayors) is developing policy direction. Specifically, we focus on differences in mayoral agenda setting related to the size of the municipality in our paper which has rarely been analysed in previous research studies. Such an analysis is possible since the residential structure of the Czech Republic is characterised by a high degree of fragmentation. We use representative data from a survey conducted among Czech mayors in the years 2015 and 2016 (N=506). Mayors representing municipalities of different sizes, from small villages with less than 200 inhabitants to cities with more than 50.000 inhabitants, are included in our sample. Three key hypotheses are tested:

1) The preference of different agendas depends on the size of municipality. Some agendas are typical for small municipalities, e. g. preservation of local lifestyle, some are typical for cities, e.g. securing public safety.   2) The preference of different agendas depends on personal characteristics of mayors, e.g. gender, age, and education.   3) The relationship between the preference of different agendas and personal characteristics of mayors is more pronounced in cities than in villages. Mayors of small villages are quite limited in choices that they can make. Mayors in cities, on the other hand, realize policy of their parties and they have more staff and financial resources at their disposal.

Robin Chang

Temporary Use: Dichotomies between ephemeral tactics and strategic institutions

Since as early as the 16th century, temporary use (TU) has been a part of urban settlement and life (Lydon, Bartman, Woudstra, & Khawarzad, 2012). Indeed, it seems that while place-based, small-scale, incremental improvement were once diminutive routines to which scholars paid little regard, they are now gaining attention as a means to "more substantial investments" and greater "larger scale efforts" (Arieff, 2011; Bishop & Williams, 2012; Colomb, 2012; Ferreri, 2015; Lydon et al., 2012). Initial studies document how economic changes in the 1990s hastened German cities to address increasing inner city vacancy and growing number of brownfield sites (Zehner & Hoffmann, 2007) and thus formally develop TU as a planning tool. Current focus on TU explores it as a general means of describing the popular method as well as the resulting typology of formats through which it manifests. Following German cities, communities in the Netherlands have approached TU with enthusiasm (Pruijt, 2003) to which local public administration are responding differently compared to their German neighbours. Despite similarities in planning styles and governance (European Commission, 2000; van der Valk, 2002) and similar challenges with institutionalizing TU, the question of why public administrative responses differ and to what extent do they differ arises. This submission is a preliminary and explanative approach to exploring the complexity in this practice and its journey towards institutionalization and acculturation. With the compelling comparative case studies from the Netherlands and Germany, we aim to understand how such concepts are successfully negotiated, mediated, documented and which planning instruments are most relevant or adequate in this urban process. To further enrich this research, complexity relevant concepts position this topic to understand changing roles in urban practice and governance, and the change in instruments and arrangements that facilitate urban regeneration.

Igal Charney

Gillad Rosen

Creeping verticality in Jerusalem: reshaping the skyline beyond the limits of the historic city

This paper explores recent trajectories of high-rise development policies in Jerusalem arguing that restrictive policies are being replaced by a permissive regulatory agenda. Permissive policies are aimed at a purposeful disconnection of the historic city, which needs to be preserved, from the modern city that is to be intensively developed. The examination of planning documents shows how constantly-amended planning regulations have enabled easing height restrictions and turning a blind eye to the impact of such developments on the city at large. The most convincing argument used by the proponents of ever-taller buildings in the city is the need to yield to market forces and make the city more marketable and competitive. This new pro-growth agenda takes little notice of the wider impact of these dramatic changes on the historic skyline. Similarly, sprouting towers have had radical ramifications on the social geography of the city.

Elena Otilia Tarita Cimpeanu

Anrea Popa

Street network pattern based on the performance criteria of urban traffic in a small town

The rapid development of the economy has entailed a considerable increase in traffic.[1]. The necessity imposed by life itself, to establish links and relationships between people or between groups of people, has led to requirements of shorter or longer trips in order to overcome spatial distances. And as these trips were targeting only certain streets and as the frequency of trips increased in every sense of motion, the phenomenon which we know today as the general term "circulation" has evidenced. The new tendency of urbanism is to change this paradigm. The human, due to his knowledge in continuous progress, is in perpetual search for the living environment that suits him. The city is no longer a simple framework determined physically, but it results from a whole complex of elements tangible and intangible, all linked in a structure that is becoming increasingly complicated, a structure whose evolution towards coherent transformation happens daily.

Colin Copus

Councillors: Public Accountability a Political Innovation or unrecognised Potential for Governing

The paper presents the results of research conducted in England which explored the way councillors interact with organisations outside of their council to secure the accountability of network actors. Councillors do not inhabit centre-stage in the locality, but face a struggle for engagement in a complex series of governance networks (see, Sorensen and Torfing, 2005, Lowndes and Sullivan, 2008). Thus the shift from local government to local governance places an additional burden on councillors to interact with and hold to account a range of bodies that develop public policy and allocate public resources in complex multi-layered networks. Within those networks councillors must exert influence rather than control (Wilson, 1999, Stoker, 2004, Denters and Rose, 2005, Copus, 2016). Councillors, by virtue of holding an elected office have a legitimacy and leverage lacking to most of those with whom they work within the complexity of modern governance but who lack direct lines of accountability to the public (Saward, 2003). The paper will address the following questions: • How, if at all, do councillors act as vehicles for the accountability of governance networks?   • What strategies do councillors employ when attempting to hold governance networks and actors within them to account?   • How do the attitudes and behaviours of councillors, shape and in turn are shaped by a developing role in securing the accountability of public and private institutions operating within governance networks?   The paper will provide a new understanding of the way in which councillors attempt to govern their areas and of how far the role of the councillor has changed to meet the new and complex demands made on the office.

Nuno da Cruz

António Tavares

Ringa Raudla

Daniel Fernandes

The Quality of Local Governance: A Critical Review of Current Assessment Models

In theory, measuring the quality of local governance could have two main positive outcomes. First, it could enable citizens to perform better monitoring and allow them to factor in that information when assessing the performance of their political representatives, Second, it could allow researchers to carry out empirical research into the drivers and impacts of good governance. However, attempts to quantify such a complex and dynamic process can also entail serious risks. Currently, it is still unclear

whether such efforts can render a positive trade-off between the benefits and drawbacks of measurement (and under what conditions). This paper contributes to the ongoing discussion by presenting a thorough review of the models used to assess (at least a certain aspect of) the quality of local governance. These approaches, used by empirical and applied research, are then compared against the guidelines set forth by the theoretical literature on methods from several disciplines. Keywords: good governance; indicators; local government; measurement.

Robert Dare

Lisa Bornstein

David Brown

Addressing the Threat of Heat in the Built Environment: An Overview of Physical Planning Policy for Heat Mitigation in North America and Western Europe

Heat is a serious public health threat of global concern. Every year, exposure to excessive heat results in a high number of deaths, particularly in urban areas, and multiple studies project sharp increases in both heat-related mortality and morbidity as a result of future climate change. The threat of heat is particularly severe in urban areas, because their average temperatures are generally higher than in rural areas. The design and construction of the built environment can, however, play a significant role in mitigating the threat of heat. Indeed, much can be done to promote cooling in the built environment and, therewith, sustainable development. This paper provides an overview of the nature and extent of the public health threat of heat, and analyzes the current state-of-the-art in heat mitigation techniques from a physical planning perspective. Specifically, it: examines the public health impacts of heat, both within and outside of the context of future climate change; outlines the key reasons why urban areas are particularly vulnerable to the threat of heat; and, surveys and critically analyzes official planning policy and adopted control instruments for heat mitigation at the local level with the goal of identifying key principles and leverage points for promoting cooling in the built environment. In addition, the paper speaks to the importance of an integrated, multidisciplinary approach to urban planning and design, and achieving sustainable development. While the paper focuses on the experience of a sample of large cities in North America and Western Europe, its findings are applicable to cities of all sizes and in a variety of regions. Keywords: Heat Island; Heat-Related Mortality and Morbidity; Climate Change; Land Use Planning and Design; Planning Policy; Green Infrastructure

Anna Dąbrowska

Wojciech Dziemianowicz

Local innovation systems in peripheral regions – case of cities located in Eastern Poland

Although the processes of building innovation potential are strongly shaped by national institutions and global knowledge flows, recent analyses of innovation emphasize the important role of regions in general and urban regions (cities) in particular in determining economic performance and innovation growth (Wolfe, Bramwell 2014). This is justified by the theoretical concepts of the new economic geography, the concept of space of flows and the current regional development paradigm. The growing importance of regions in creating innovation policy is explained by the fact, that the interactions between companies and between companies and R&D have a regional dimension. It is connected to both the geographical proximity of the partners (physical distance) and social proximity (in terms of trust, values and cultural factors) (Boschma 2005, Olechnicka 2012). Local dimension of innovation has been strongly emphasized in the recent years, as the highest rates of visible innovation are found in and around the cities. Terms of „creative city", „innovative city", „learning city", „island of innovation" and especially „local innovation system" more and more are present in the public debate of creation of new urban policies. This phenomenon of local innovation system is explored in this article using case studies from cities located in Eastern Poland, one of the economically weakest region in the European Union. On the example of capital cities in these voivodeships (Olsztyn, Białystok, Rzeszów) and the smaller cities as well (Suwałki, Ełk, Elbląg, Mielec) we try to answer the question how cities in less developed regions can build and improve their competitive advantage based on innovations. We also try to distinguish the differences between cities according to three main types of local innovation systems (based on public institutions, based on universities and based on firms, Farretti, Parmentola 2015).

Koenraad De Ceuninck

The city-regional debate in Flanders. Still a long way to go.

Although both the previous and the current Flemish government invested quite some efforts in stimulating cooperation at the regional level, regional cooperation is in Flanders still a major wasteland. And that in two senses. First, in the metropolitan regions there is hardly any structure above the local government level itself. As a result, both cities and their nearby municipalities work together on an ad hoc basis. They lack however a structure to give this cooperation a more formal status. Second, in rural areas without a dominant city the situation is probably even worse. There is

a huge amount of intermunicipal cooperation, but also here there is no organized structure to discuss regional matters. As a result we saw a serious increase in the number of intermunicipal structures the last decades. The internal organization of Flanders is still very conservative, with 308 municipalities, 5 provinces and a coordinating role for the Flemish government. The future of any regional structure can however not be seen without taking into account the future of the Flemish provinces and the scale of the municipalities themselves. For the moment, the provinces are very much under discussion, with some political parties even calling to abolish them. Also the latter, the scale of the local government level, is a hot topic for the moment, with some voluntary amalgamations to come in the near future. However, it is quite clear that some structure will be needed to formalize a more regional debate. How that structure must look like remains unfortunately pretty unclear. In this contribution we explore some possible ways to follow in order to achieve a more formalized regional structure, both in metropolitan and more rural areas.

Bas Denters

Kristof Steyvers

Networked mayoral leadership in Europe

In the literature there is now widespread consensus that in the last three decades there has been a shift from local government towards local governance (John 2001; Denters & Rose 1995; Denters 2011). In the context of local governance municipalities are increasingly dependent on the cooperation of other (non-)governmental actors in dealing with local problems and facing community challenges. This might require a new leadership style characterized by a capacity in "building relations" and using the "knowledge and collective strength" (Klijn 2014: 408) of the multi-actor networks that have developed around the main issues in local governance. It is increasingly recognized that the degree to which leaders adopt such a style is critical for the performance of their public sector organizations (Klijn 2014: 409). Against this backdrop, it is interesting to get a better understanding of the reasons why some political leaders, much more than others, adopt such a network-oriented leadership style. The main question in this paper is: Which factors can explain the extent to which European mayors (as local political leaders) adopt (particular approaches to) network-oriented leadership styles? We will answer this question on the basis of survey data collected in the context of the second European Mayor Project. These data relate to mayors (of municipalities with more than 10.000 inhabitants) from more than 20 European countries collected in 2015/6. In explaining variations in mayoral leadership styles, we will consider both contextual and personal factors (Copus & Leach 2014). As for the contextual factors we will analyze the effects of differences in national

contexts (both in terms of local government systems and national political cultures); specific local contexts (e.g. size of municipality, urbanization, the political fragmentation of the council).

Marta Derek

Multifaceted heritage in Warsaw. Urban tourism locked in history?

Tourism is one of the most important factors that shape urban space in today's cities. As in many Western cities heritage, and more broadly culture, has been an integral part of development strategies, there is a great temptation for the Central European cities to follow such examples (Ashworth and Tunbridge 1999). According to Ashworth and Tunbridge (1999, 105), heritage is the "contemporary usage of a past and is consciously shaped from history, its survivals and memories, in response to current needs for it". This, however, is a challenge for many Central European cities. In Warsaw, a notion of heritage and its use in tourism is a multifaceted problem. Although the city was established a few hundred years ago (so it can be termed a historic city), very few traces from the past have survived the Second World War. Although the Second World War resulted in huge damages of Warsaw's built environment (a post-war city), it is one of the most influential factors to shape today's heritage of the city. Although the city have experienced more than 50 years of communism (so it is often termed a post-socialist city), a tangible heritage of that period is nowadays being demolished and questioned. This paper focuses on different faces of heritage in Warsaw. It aims to discuss what kind of heritage is used in tourism development in Warsaw, and whether a tragic history of the city can be overcome in order to create a "new heritage".

Aaron Deslatte

Katarzyna Szmigiel-Rawska

António Tavares

Regional Governance and Land-Use Changes: A Comparative Study of Metropolitan Areas in the US and Europe

Sustainable development, land use and sprawl represent a critical front in global efforts to combat climate change as the planet continues to urbanize. Theories of socio-environmental systems have long explored the benefits and limitations of polycentric governance arrangements, while planning research suggests more centralized regional governance arrangements are preferred for overcoming negative land-use externalities. However, these studies have rarely examined the institutional influences of regional governments on land-use changes across countries and over time, in which variation in the degree of regional control can be modeled. Combining land-use spatial and institutional data, we explore the extent to which fiscal

autonomy, the scope of policy control and representation influence the intensity of land-use change with a large sample of metropolitan regions in 27 countries. Four cases – two in the United States and two in Europe – are then highlighted to demonstrate the extent to which marketplaces for public goods are influenced by the arrangements of institutions which shape both the voice of varied policy demanders and the incentives of government suppliers.

Martine Drozdz

Densification without verticalisation: The inconspicuous volumetric urbanism of contemporary Paris

In 1883, Emile Zola's novel Pot Luck famously depicted the social differentials by heights of Haussmannian buildings and shaped the image of Paris as a vertical unequal city. A century later, many victims of the 2002 heatwave were working-class elderly people still living in the poorly climatised attics of these 19th century bourgeois buildings. This ignored environmental hazard became a tragic reminder of the vertically constituted nature of inequalities in the French capital. This paper studies two processes currently reshaping the reproduction of inherited social stratification through the production of urban space in Paris. First, the 2004 revision of the Plan local d'urbanisme (the main document defining strategic orientations for urban development in the city) increased height limits to open up the Paris skyline and allow for the construction of new towers. However, despite a pan-European fashion for tall buildings, the city is unexpectedly resisting the creation of socially excluding islands in the shape of tall buildings. Second, the city is developing a new discourse around densification without verticalisation, underpinned by a politically progressive agenda to "create a socially inclusive urban form" on Parisian roofs. Taking the tensions within these complex verticalisation dynamics as a starting point, the paper will present initial findings of a research project which explores the forms, discourses and implications of verticalisation in contemporary Paris. Based on in-depth interviews with urban professionals, critical analysis of policy documents and political debates, I trace the contested evolutions of the vertically constructed social divisions of the Parisian urban fabric and the visions and controversies attached to its reproduction through the built environment.

Kitty Kelly Epstein

Left-wing cities confront Right-wing National Agendas

Four percent (4%) of Oakland, California voters cast ballots for Donald Trump in 2016, joining the residents of the country's 25 largest counties in giving less than 30% of their votes to the next President-elect. Oakland is the most ethnically and racially diverse city in the country, and it has been

moving leftward in terms of governance structures and policy-making. In 2006 Oakland voters upset the local political landscape by recruiting and electing its former Congressman and anti-war icon, Ron Dellums, as mayor. The Mayor-elect hosted a participatory policy-making process involving 1000 residents; and used those recommendations to reduce violent crime by 40%, diversify the teaching force, and orient policy toward the continuation of working class employment, rather than becoming a "bedroom community" for San Francisco. Oakland has continued progressive approaches to governance and policy with its new rank-choice voting process; the passage of strengthened renter protection legislation, the creation of the strongest civilian police accountability commission in the country, creation of a department of Race and Equity, and the reassertion of "sanctuary city" status for undocumented immigrants. This paper analyzes the impact of Oakland's governance, policy and participation innovations and then analyzes the impact of a Trump presidency on Oakland and the other large cities which voted against him. How will the contradictions play out? How will policy developments on race, economics, and immigration develop? And what are the international implications for urban communities around the world? Brownstein, R. (2016, Nov 12) How the Election Revealed the Divide Between City and Country. The Atlantic (Retrieved Dec. 18, 2016, from http://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2016/11/clinton-trump-city-country-divide/507902/) Epstein, K (2012) Organizing to Change a City. Peter Lang

Derya Erdim

The Role of Housing Policies on the Emergence of Different Residential Model in Istanbul

Rapid industrialization, fast growth in population and unprecedented migration from the countryside were the most important events after 1950 in Turkey. The government did not have the power to meet the need of adequate housing for the newcomers. Inevitably, a great number of slum neighborhoods began to appear in Istanbul. Up to 1980, the number of slum settlements increased considerably due to political tolerance and lack of authority. After the 1980s, in the course of globalization, neoliberal political approach playing an active role in the transformation of the city's land into big capital and the investment to the construction side have started. Up to 2000s housing cooperatives and TOKI (Governmental Mass Housing Administration) became the primary provider for the housing demand by the model of walled grouped blocks or walled neighborhood. At the final for the last 20 years, Gated Communities have come along with their artificial concepts. Throughout history, the role and application of housing policies have played a significant role in determining the structure of the city. Many scholars have studied the role of housing policies in the urbanization

process in Turkey by examining in the different period according to changes of social and political conditions. Rather than many others, this study will identify the residential settlement models that emerged according to the modification or implementation of housing policies.

Nihal Ekin Erkan

Problems with spatial planning in Istanbul metropolitan region

Spatial planning, as function of public administration, is a keystone of the metropolitan public services in Turkey, as in many countries. All actors agree on that spatial planning in Istanbul metropolitan region is a problematical field. There are a lot of problems about decisions mechanisms with spatial planning in metropolitan multi-level systems. This work discusses the spatial planning in Istanbul with an examination of spatial planning regulations and implementations in the last years. In terms of institutional organization, the basic problem of the spatial planning field in Istanbul is its multi-headed structure. When insufficient coordination and cooperation among institutions are added, the result is numerous plans including contradictive planning decisions made by different institutions at the same level. Spatial planning has a central position among the Public Administration Reforms made in the last years in Turkey. Due to this position, it has grown into a focus point where first localization and then centralization were highlighted in the process of change. This work examines the fundamental changes in regulations within the context of localization and re-centralization in spatial planning and if these changes provided solutions for the problems in Istanbul metropolitan region or were mere repetitions of them.

Luis Miguel Sánchez Escolano

Interlocking, mid-sized cities and regional development in Andalusia (Spain)

The geographical idea of locking, refers to the disconnection and isolation of a part of the territory with respect to the main flows that direct its development in its immediate context. Though it has been a common concept in European geography of the last decades, it has not been echoed in Spanish geographical discourse, aside from in a few exceptions, due to the prevailing political context. In relation to the condition of peripherality and its most evident effects, in this case the locking refers to an isolation derived from management decisions in the human construction of the territory. Therefore, in this idea, territorial planning in general, and the infrastructural endowment in particular -its characteristics, phases of expansion and conditions of implementation-, have a fundamental role in characterizing it. This work addresses the challenges for territorial development on the Mediterranean coast of Andalusia (Spain), through the

protagonism of its networks of mid-sized cities and the problems derived from their territorial interlocking. These urban networks form a complex and diverse territorial phenomenon, located in a territory which has been historically isolated and poorly articulated. With the development of regional political autonomy, this space has not been prioritized in planning and infrastructure policy, despite possessing some of the most competitive activities of the regional economy (intensive agriculture, industry, mass tourism, logistics).   The strengthening of the Mediterranean territorial development axis by means of territorial unlocking of its urban network and productive sectors is decisive for the improved articulation of the whole of the regional territory, as well as for the consolidation of a more balanced and sustainable development. Thus, it would effectively integrate the autonomous community of Andalusia in the Mediterranean Arc and improve its external articulation, internal cohesion and competitiveness.

Alessandra Fasoli

In between citizens and institutions: how the digital manufacturing network is becoming an important economic agent in the urban development. A Case Study: Fab Lab Roma Network

The democratisation of digital tools for manufacturing has opened a new window to the world of production, and is radically changing our approach and process to fabrication.   This phenomenon is leading some radical changes on different levels, from the overtaking of the dualism global/local to the rise of new markets. One of the aspect that we will analyse in this research will be the high social response that this phenomenon has, and what kind of implication it has on the urban life and development, by analysing the Italian network Fab Lab Roma.   Born as a non profit association under the name of Roma Makers, Fab Lab Roma is actually the more structured Italian network of fablabs inside an urban area. In four years, it has been growing around the city by becoming a urban infrastructure for digital prototyping and technological empowerment. Connected to the global Fab Lab Network, the Fab Lab Roma scales the principle of the Fab Foundation from the world to the metropolitan scale. A peculiar aspect of Fab Lab Roma is the strong connection it has established with the urban fabric from its concept: the first fab lab opened in the strategic popular neighbourhood Garbatella, and sensitively acting both in schools and in public events, it has become a relevant node for the Italian fablab community and the main advisor for the public laboratories opened by the current regional government. Fab Lab Roma Network is playing a role of cohesion amid the Italian capital, showing a new sustainable model to foster and increase local economies with bottom up strategies while creating a dialogue between citizens and institutions to define new strategies and policies in which the maker community is becoming a main

economic agent and contributor in the urban growth.

Adrian Favero

Political Attitudes Among the Urban Polish Youth: Assessing the Role of the City on Support for the European Union

The future of the European Union increasingly depends on the attitudes and opinions of its citizens. An important role is ascribed to the young well-educated residents, as this social group is highly mobile and in the best position to benefit from European integration. Work conducted by researchers in the field of European studies, explaining attitudes towards the EU, shows that territorial attachment and the opinions about the nation's institutional performance influence attitudes towards the EU. If this is true, does that mean that these correlations can also be found on a local urban level? Cities constitute an important political, economic and cultural framework, playing a crucial role in influencing the residents' views and opinions about the world. It is an ongoing challenge for urban authorities to combine local governance with the rapidly changing economic and cultural realities arising from European integration, which in turn shape their attitudes towards the city and the EU. However, there has been little attempt to examine the dynamics and construction of attitudes within urban societies in Central Europe. By conducting a survey among 923 MA students in Polish cities, I assessed the influence of the residents' opinion about cities' performance on place attachment and support for the EU. The paper and presentation specifically focus on five large Polish cities: Gdansk, Poznan, Warsaw, Wroclaw and Krakow. Although not representative of every urban centre in Poland, these cities serve as a microcosm for understanding the general process of local conditions and Europeanisation in Central and Eastern Europe. The use of cities offers a shift in focus from the traditional and dominant nation-state framework. This paper further describes the realities and attitudes of a specific social urban group, whose newly gained access to the EU and their increasing mobility, potentially offers them new perspectives and influences their choice of future location and work.

Valeria Fedeli

Mind the gap: metropolitan reforms and the new space-society relationships

The paper aims at understanding and describing the persisting distance between the institutional reforms reframing the relationship between the state and its territory and the way in which the urban (and society) is organized. In particular, recent metropolitan reforms, ongoing in many European States seem in fact to be still in the logic of a redefinition of national powers over territory, within quite a self-referential rationale. Many of these reforms processes are engaging a large number of elected and

non-elected officials in the revision of the geographies and structure of the new territorial institutions. Nevertheless, these large efforts are producing results which look far away from a consistent and innovative redefinition of power in relation to the real changing organization of space-society relationship. Whereas urban studies keep on describing a world that would deserve a new institutional framework to be governed, in particular in connection with the effects of processes of regional urbanization and the emergence of new agency geographies. This can be seen as a sort of constant in the history of institutional reforms: institutional design and planning /urban studies remain on their distant positions. Is this constant destined to play a political role? Can this persisting gap be an explanation of the crisis of the institutions and the crisis of politics? The Italian case will be the starting point of the paper; on the 4th of December 2016 a constitutional referendum is due to approve, among others, a reform of the Senate into an indirectly elected chamber and the cancelation of Provinces in favor or Metropolitan cities. The political debate raised by the Referendum reflects in depth the persisting gap above sketched and its implications about the future of both the reform and the current government.

Natasha Fletcher

A Multi-Sector Approach to Creating and Maintaining Affordable Housing in Berlin

A stronghold within the Euro zone, the German economy has maintained stable and affordable housing costs, placing it in the top group of northwestern countries in terms of housing provision. Housing is part of the social contract between the government and citizens that constitute the welfare state. In Berlin, however, housing availability and affordability have become salient issues of public concern. With roughly 4.3 million people living in the greater Berlin area, the German capital has been experiencing a rapid population growth, and ca. 40,000 people have moved to the city every year in recent years. This staggering growth rate has contributed to the tightening housing market, particularly the rental sector since about 80% of Berliners rent. In addition, the number of rent controlled units left from the era of social housing is rapidly waning as contracts are running out, and these units are being acquired by private investors and landlords. The rapid population growth, the sharp increases in rents due to privatization of the housing stock, and a neoliberal governance paradigm has made it increasingly difficult for people to find affordable housing. This research is based on a case study through which the roles of public, private, and nonprofit agents involved in creating and maintaining affordable housing are explored. Data collected include interviews with government officials, the Berlin Tenants' Associations, researchers at local universities, and community-based organizations, as well as document review and participant observation. All data are triangulated and synthesized to elucidate Berlin's

collective effort to maintain its social mix and creative, innovative ethos. To that end, this research points out various strategies (government legislation, tenant associations defense of renters' rights, the tireless fight of community-based organizations) for keeping Berlin affordable in a post-social housing era, neoliberal, globalizing context.

Rafał Florczyk

European Union's impact on urban regimes of cities situated in metropolitan areas, case of Legionowo

Europeanisation is one of the strongest processes impacting not only EU's member states on central level, but also local governments. The actors of the local political stage are strongly influenced by European Union's law, good practice and structural funds. How Europeanisation is changing local governance seems to be a very interesting question. Clarence Stone's urban regime theory is considered as the best theory to analyze local politics stage (because of including local factors in broader economic, social and legal framework). In this paper I try to grasp the influence of European Union (europeanisation) on urban regimes of cities situated in the metropolitan areas. The main purpose of the study is defining the European Union impact on urban regimes including local government (one of the regime actors) and local governance – the degree of Europeanisation (absorption, accommodation or transformation), and the ways of impact. Considerations in the paper are focused mainly on one of my hypothesis: „Europeanisation is strengthening local government in urban regimes of cities located in the metropolitan areas by enlarging their resources (by European Union funds possible to be gained)". Legionowo – a city located in the Warsaw aglomeration, with population of over 50 thousands citizens is chosen as a case study. Legionowo in my previous research was defined as a second order city in the Warsaw Metropolitan Area, so other second order places (in the light of Christaller's central place theory) provide empirical background for the research. Research methods are analysis of city budget and interviews with the regime members, as well as contents analysis of strategic documents. Because of the beginning of my PhD studies I will focus on conceptual basis of my thesis and show only some preliminary results.

Michele Dalla Fontana

Francesco Musco

Rethinking cities through a water-energy-food nexus approach

Resource scarcity is a major issue on a global scale. Availability of natural resources is threatened by a variety of factors such as population growth and an emerging middle class, which entails changing in lifestyles and patterns of consumption. Furthermore, climate change is a determining

factor in resource availability, affecting different geographical areas unequally. Resource issues have been often tackled with sectoral strategies, which aim to resource security and efficient management, and giving preference to "silos" thinking rather than integrated approaches. During the last years, water, energy and food sectors have received increasing attention. The so called "water-energy-food" nexus approach is characterized by focusing on synergies and trade-offs between these three sectors. In a globalized world, water, energy and food flows (both in virtual and real fashions) draw a web of relationships that connects places of production with places of consumption. The nexus approach recognizes that not only water, energy and food flows connect places, but also these flows themselves are connected. With an increasing urban population, cities are like black holes swallowing resources. Despite the negative impact that cities have on global resources, they also have the potential to be part of the solution. The common vision of cities as nodes in global networks is, in some respects, limited. Urban settings are not just nodes, but they are in themselves constructed by internal networks of interconnected flows. Recognizing this is fundamental in order to find local sustainable solutions with global implications. This paper aims to re-conceptualize the water-energy-food nexus from an urban perspective, exploring the existing connections between water, energy and food flows within urban areas, understanding what it means in terms of resource management practices, policies integration and coherence, institutions arrangements and multilevel relationships between actors.

Michele Dalla Fontana

Francesco Musco

Limited solutions for sustainable supply of water, energy and food in urban areas: the case of Guarulhos (Brazil)

Urban settings development has been historically linked to local resource availability. Energy sources, water and food have been among the main drivers for urban settlements development for long time. This strong connection between cities and local resource availability has weakened for a number of events such as industrial revolution, green revolution and the introduction of new technologies and techniques. While all these events brought enormous benefits to human development, we are now seeing the consequences (climate change, resource scarcity, environmental degradation, uncontrolled urbanization). Within the sustainable development framework, cities play a key role to reduce pressure on limited resources. Cities, however, became increasingly dependent on a network of connections with other cities and rural areas in order to obtain a sufficient amount of water, energy and food. In many cases, urban settings expansion overreached local resources availability limits, increasing the dependency

on "somewhere else". Changing this trend clashes with a variety of elements such as local resource scarcity, physical characteristics, land use change, extreme urbanization and population growth. This paper aims to explore these elements that contribute to lock cities in supply chain of water, energy and food that goes far beyond local, regional and national borders. In doing so, we take as example the case of Guarulhos, the second city of the State of São Paulo in Brazil. We explore its dependency on exogenous water, energy and food chains also due to its physical characteristics, its position in one of the largest metropolitan area in the world, rapid urbanization, and population concentration. In the last part, we comment on positive and negative aspects of cities connected to global flows of resources and the difficulties that urban areas may encounter in reducing their dependency on external and distant resources.

Eva Frensemeier

The Lock-in of German Municipalities on Energy Efficiency Funding Programs - Critical review of the Cases Dinslaken-Lohberg and Bottrop

Municipalities play a crucial role in the energy efficiency debate. This level is supposed to be the most promising option to implement energy efficiency measures. The building sector still has a growing impact on the climate change because it makes up to about 40 % of energy consumption in Germany. Therefore, the German government set manifold energy efficiency goals, like the CO2-reduction of 40 % by the year 2020. For achieving these goals municipalities can apply for different funding programs. The structure of the funding system is very complex as the subsidies can be offered by the EU and the federal and state governmental level. Especially in the disadvantaged Ruhr Area, municipalities apply for different funding programs because of their precarious budgetary situation. In most cases, this is perceived as an ultima ratio in order to come up with energy efficiency goals and to initiate local development projects. Due to the structure of this funding system, the funding organizations seem to have a direct influence on the investment behavior of the municipalities. The uncertain precarious budgetary situation of German municipalities causes a veritable dependency on subsidies. This paper analyzes two German municipalities which have successfully implemented energy efficiency projects. Both applied for subsidies from different levels. Based on qualitative in-depth interviews we explored the strategy, problems, impulses, and obstacles during the project process. The results were analyzed and transferred to the theory of PATH DEPENDENCIES. It can be observed that both municipalities seem to be locked-in financially at an early stage. This lock-in on the energy efficiency path determines not just the energy efficiency planning of the municipality but also the prospective city development in general. As a preliminary result path dependencies are a

legitimate phenomenon in planning and financial dependencies seem to trigger path dependencies.

Leticia Nerone Gadens

Urban rupture as a process of spatial transformation: the construction of urban spaces from mega-sport events

From an opportunity of urban rupture, the exhibition of cities in the international scene aims at the attraction of investments, supported in the discourse of construction of urban spaces more sustainable and socially inclusive. In this research, this opportunity is analyzed from the perspective of cities that hosted mega-sport events, whose realization was justified by the legacy of promoting revitalization and urban regeneration processes. Therefore, the objective of this research is to analyze the strategies of urban space construction, with a view to promoting urban requalification processes, considering the cases of Barcelona, Spain, host of the 1992 Olympic Games, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, headquarters of the 2007 Pan-American Games and venue of the 2016 Olympic Games. The study will focus on the analysis and interpretation of changes in urban fabrics resulting from the implementation or reformulation of equipment linked to the games, as well as the urban planning instruments used. The analytical synthesis systematizes the comparative discussion of the examples studied, revealing limitations in the planning process for the construction of socially inclusive urban spaces, evidencing the need for improvement in the application of some urbanistic instruments. The results show that each city presents a singular form of appropriation of the opportunistic inflection moment with the occurrence of financial contribution, resulting from the accomplishment of sport mega events. Thus, the research intends to contribute to the deepening of the discussion about urban instruments and projects that reduce spaces of social and spatial segregation and, from moments of rupture, to the requalification of urban areas.   Keywords: Urban transformation. Competitiveness between cities. Sports mega events. Urban morphology. Planning and management.

Daniel Galland

The substantive and procedural character of metropolitan planning: Towards an understanding of metropolitan space and metropolitan relations in Scandinavian contexts

The objective of this paper is to develop an understanding concerning the means through which a planning system attempts to define, interpret and frame metropolitan regions. A comparative study that focuses on the cases of Copenhagen and Oslo is carried out based on substantive and procedural perspectives. The substantive approach attempts to reveal how metropolitan space has been conceived in planning legislation over time,

while the procedural one attempts to embark on the inter-institutional and political relations in metropolitan regions through institutionalist and strategic-relational approaches. In so doing, the institutionalist perspective is framed here along the lines of the role of both formal (organizations, legal rules and procedures) and informal (values, conventions and behavioural codes) institutions in and for planning (Servillo & van den Broeck 2012, p.44). Metropolitan planning, in this light, could be thereby understood as '…a set of practices subject to processes of institutionalization' (Gualini, 2001) conducted by both technical as well as multiple social rationalities (Servillo & van den Broeck, 2012). A particular feature that metropolitan spatial strategies seem to have in common is the increasingly discretionary planning practices, often, however, within different institutional contexts. It might be assumed, hence, that local, regional and/or metropolitan authorities may adopt different roles in resolving public policy problems and, accordingly, that different tools are chosen in order to structure the process. To examine the implications of these fluctuating practices as regards the ways through which metropolitan space is conceived, it is valuable to compare metropolitan spatial plans across historically convergent planning traditions. Both cases are rooted in contexts of polity and planning culture that are often identified with the Scandinavian Welfare Model and its social democratic tradition. This ideological frame is nuanced when political culture and geography are taken into consideration, exposing significant socio-territorial differences: in the case of Denmark, an administrative structure based on a more densely populated territory, versus an administrative structure based on spread settlement in Norway with a higher sensitivity for local scale governance and a prevalent anti-centralist culture. The initial comparison between Denmark and Norway shows quite differentiated responses to administrative reform policies, and thereby also to the instrumental orientation associated with (metropolitan/regional) planning. While the instrumental contents of the metropolitan spatial plans of Copenhagen and Oslo tend to converge in terms of their themes, the idea of a 'Scandinavian metropolitan model' can be put into question given the increasing degree of divergence associated with the institutional contexts as well as the planning processes wherein both plans are embedded. Within the institutional framework of Copenhagen, the Finger Plan directive is aimed at coordinating a urban development through spatial principles, while the institutional framework of the Oslo region, on the other hand, where local governance still has significant political power, the problem of the metropolitan plan might be reduced to securing the coherence of overarching structure such as transport networks, leaving other themes to be treated at a lower scale, i.e. to the municipal planning authorities. This seemingly contrasting situation evidently results in quite opposing understandings of metropolitan space, which yield different types of inter-municipal and political relations. Based on the above distinction, this paper aims at shedding light on a number of emerging questions: i. What state

projects have an effect on the 'spatiality' of metropolitan regions as administrative units? ii. What state spatial strategies define the metropolitan configuration (i.e. metropolitan space and scale) in regulating development as well as the consolidation of spatial cohesion? iii) Which political configurations and metropolitan strategies promote specific forms of (national) government intervention? iv) Which selectivities (instruments, practices, knowledge, discourses) inherited from previous metropolitan governance episodes privilege particular strategies, structures, interests and spaces over others? v) How local and how regional is the knowledge basis, and how do different conceptions of metropolitan space tend to reveal ad hoc relations in the metropolitan regions?

Serin Geambazu

Local Identities on Change, community city-making under Global Istanbul

Istanbul, Turkey has been experiencing a neo-liberal reconfiguration that is now in its final stage, expanding with multiple mega-projects. Naturally, one strong representative symbol emerge: urban waterfront regeneration. The main question is how does the city react to these new urban forms. The study argues the work on thresholds and the need of understanding the socio-spatial borders to the new urban forms within the global city. What are the new challenges in local economies and district governance assuming the community configurations already established under these scenarios? The case study is an inner urban community experiencing a urban waterfront regeneration project along Halic/ The Golden Horn. Finally, the research underlines and provides recommendations for a co-evolution between the local communities and these new global urban forms within their residents. Urban waterfront regeneration in the context of Istanbul reveals the same features of the popular contested cases of North and Western examples . The leading factors are an entrepreneurial government and also a national policy on urban regeneration designated by the central government. The strong and constantly growing opposition is not only the resistance to this particular urban waterfront regeneration project, but it leads to a bigger picture of urban regeneration projects in Istanbul, realized through a top-down approach to planning, creating major social and economical impacts. One may argue that only through a change towards a more inclusive planning approach, along with clear targets for the improvement of the quality of life for the neighboring community, the urban waterfront regeneration project, Halic Shipyard Conservation Project, will be able to escape the current deadlocks and collisions between government, investors, resistance and local community and might have a chance to actually set an urgently needed precedent of a new planning culture in Istanbul.

Adam Gendzwill

Are independent mayors different? Non-party local leaders and their views on local democracy in European countries

While it is known that nation-wide parties have dominated local governments in most of the European democracies, the electoral victories of local independent lists and independent mayors (particularly in direct elections) challenge the view that the dominance of parties at the local level is a long-lasting equilibrium. But does the nonpartisanship make a real difference? The occurring opinions that nonpartisans "open up local democracy" or "enhance democratic accountability" are not well-grounded in the systematic empirical analyses. This paper aims to verify whether nonpartisan mayors significantly differ from mayors who are party members in terms of their political attitudes and views on local democracy. The paper focuses on European countries where non-party mayors comprise a considerable group of local political leaders. The empirical analyses are based on two editions of cross-national survey of local political leaders (POLLEADER) conducted in 2003-2005 (first edition) and 2014-2016 (second edition).

Kleoniki Gkioufi

Eleni G. Gavra

Balkan cities towards European networking

This paper presents the contemporary urban policies and strategies related to cities' networks and specifically those of the Balkan area, a region in transition. The term of Europeanisation refers to a number of patterns concerning the process of adopting the EU features and among others the tools of social, economic and urban policies that apply to cities towards a European profile.   Projects such as URBAN, and URBACT and the institution of European Capital of Culture are analyzed in the context of their proposals, objectives and perspectives. Further reference to the European practices reveals the importance of the urban networks that are created among cities in order for their integration. Within this framework, the cities of Balkans consist of areas of interest due to their multifaceted character with historical, political, economic and cultural dimensions.   Through specific examples of Balkan cities it is attempted an exploration of their actions and planning processes that refer to public sustainability, social participation and urban regeneration.   With a reference to Balkan programs and projects, such as Balkan Mediterranean, are explored the potential of strategic planning and implementation of actions, that comply with the particular needs and priorities of Balkan cities. In this point a question arises concerning the impact of local identity and its prevalence over any European's. It remains to be seen whether the existing urban networks

foster initiatives of trans-European networks of cooperation and prosperity among European regions, taking into account local characteristics and the specific identity of the Balkan area.

Andrea Glauser

Lost in 'viewing corridors': On the politics of Vienna's skyline

With the fall of the Iron Curtain and in the context of Austria joining the European Union in 1995, Vienna experienced a veritable construction boom, often dubbed the 'second Gründerzeit'. This boom became especially manifest in various new high-rises in different parts of the city – a highly controversial tendency. The city government promoted high-rises as the epitome of progressive architecture and, more specifically, as signs of Vienna's victory over marginality and renewed growth and prosperity. Meanwhile, other actors – especially the historic conservation lobby, including the UNESCO World Heritage Committee – strongly opposed plans to position high-rises at central sites, deeming such buildings 'damaging' for the city in various ways. Similar conflicts have arisen in many other (namely European) cities. This paper explores the differing strategies and assumptions characteristic of these debates over Vienna's skyline, and discusses how these conflicts have shaped current conceptions surrounding the 'adequate' handing of high-rises and cultural heritage. I argue that in order to understand the procedures and definitions that gained legitimacy in the city, it is imperative to consider globalized dynamics as well as locally specific constellations. The concept of 'world heritage', as well as the idea that high-rises and a respective skyline are essential features of a modern metropolis, certainly transcend local dimensions and are globally powerful notions. However, they are locally re-interpreted, whereas the following play a crucial role: city-specific path-dependencies, actors' constellations, and the tendencies of 'identity and alterity construction' (Czarniawska 2010; Schmid 2015). This paper is part of a larger research project on the politics of vertical construction in European cities based on 'theoretical sampling'. The data consist of non-standardized interviews, field notes and documents such as building regulations or high-rise mission statements.

Magdalena Gorczynska

Affordable housing: changing notion and policy responses in comparative perspective

The question of affordable housing delivery has become much more complex recently. First, with decreasing role of the state and diminishing expenditure on housing, the delivery of affordable housing became one of the key problems, particularly in metropolitan areas. Second, changing lifestyles, demographic and social changes importantly differentiated households, their needs in terms of housing and their housing careers.

Third, a multifaceted social diversity in urban areas labeled recently 'hyperdiversity' (Tasan-Kok et al. 2014) continues to grow, notably due to gentrification process which also impacts the level of prices and rents in a specific area. In other words, due to these new circumstances, the role of affordable housing is changing which entails the need to look for new policy solutions to address the housing needs. The paper shall discuss the changing notion of affordable housing from reduction of urban poverty to support for specific groups/ categories of households. Then, it would provide a knowledge on affordable housing in cross-country comparison building upon the new cross-national information collected in the Affordable Housing Database 2016 that will be released by the OECD in early 2017. A different set of policy tools oriented to support affordable housing will be discussed taking the examples of France, Luxembourg and Poland – three countries that differ in terms of their housing structures, level of prices and rents as well as their welfare state systems which impact significantly the solutions applied to tackle the shortage of affordable housing. Tasan-Kok, M.T., Kempen, R. van, Raco, M. & Bolt, G. (2014) Towards hyper-diversified European cities: A critical literature review, Utrecht, Utrecht University, Faculty of Geosciences.

Katharina Grabietz

 Heike Böhler

Max Kayser

German housing policy in times of austerity – best practice examples from the local level

Housing policy made a comeback on the German political agenda. Apartment rental prices increased drastically in most major cities over the last years. Despite wide agreement by policy makers regarding the need for regulation of the housing market, there is close to no empirical evidence on the drivers of rent burdens in German cities. This paper presents evidence from an ongoing research project that looks at two questions: 1) What are the systematic drivers of rent burdens in German cities? 2) What scopes of action do local policy-makers have and which strategies did they develop to regulate rent markets? The first question is answered using quantitative analysis. Preliminary evidence has been presented at last year's EURA conference. The second question, on which this paper will focus, is answered using qualitative case studies. The case selection is led by the results of the quantitative analysis. For the qualitative case studies, cities that have significantly lower or higher rent burdens than their context variables suggest have been selected. Cities with a lower burden of rent than predicted by the statistical model (Regensburg, Dresden, Berlin and Kassel) might serve as best practice examples, since it can be assumed that local policy-makers succeeded in establishing functioning mechanisms

and strategies to shape local housing policy. Munich and Oberhausen are also selected, being two cities with too high rent burdens albeit having a very proactive portfolio of housing policies. The main aim of the qualitative analysis is to identify and reconstruct the local discourses on the problems, especially the debates on the necessities and opportunities for, and leading to the development of innovative strategies and policies in the field of housing.

Sonia de Gregorio

Analysing EDUSI in the context of the evolution of the EU urban policy in Spain

The implementation of the urban policy of the EU in Spain has exerted a relevant influence in the country, contributing importantly to transform the scenario of urban regeneration. The main reason that explains this influence is the introduction of a new method (the so-called "URBAN method") for urban regeneration that is collaborative, participative, integrated, and aimed to identify innovative solutions to tackle urban problems. This method has been applied in the country in the context of URBAN (1994-1999), URBAN II (2000-2006), and the Iniciativa Urbana (2007-2013). In the present it is being implemented by the municipalities that are developing the so-called EDUSIs (Strategies of Sustainable Integrated Urban Development) cofinanced by the FEDER during the period 2014-2020. The objective of this paper is to analyze the EDUSI call launched in 2015 under the light of the lessons learned through the experience provided by the implementation of URBAN, URBAN II and the Iniciativa Urbana in the country. In order to do this, the methodology builds on the review of the literature on the mentioned instruments, in order to understand what have been their main positive contributions and limitations. Once these elements are identified the second step consists in analysing if they are fostered (in the case of positive contributions) or avoided (in the case of limitations) in the EDUSI call, in order to understand if problems identified in the context of previous calls have been overcome. The results of the work allow understanding the level of evolution of the EDUSI call if compared with those launched in previous periods of the Cohesion Policy to implement the "URBAN method", highlighting the lack of tradition in evaluation of public policies in the Spanish context, and providing policy recommendations in the field of urban regeneration for the mid term.

Patrycja Grzyś

The place of locality in a globalized world. How to maintain the local identity of city in the era of global standardization? - a case of city Lodz

Considering the contemporary state of the geography of cities, which this paper is set in it is worth to recall some of the most important voices in the discourse of modern changes in the urban environment. For the purposes of this study two opposing perspectives will be revised. The first ideas are connected with the globalization processes. There have been appearing arguments about the diminishing importance of place and locality in general (Cairncross 1997). Toffler (1994) mentioned even about the 'death of geography'. However, the second part of the discourse, following by Robertson (1995) the author of the glocalisation concept, which is gaining especially recently more and more importance assumes that it is particularly the global standardizations of world civilization that leads to the revival of local cultures. The aim of this study is thus to determine how this global-local discourse affects cities in the context of the formation of local identities. One of the basis thesis of this paper is the assumption that the identity of the city is no longer only a significant city's attribute created and useful exclusively for its inhabitants, but it became a product that is more and more valuable and sought after in the global market of cities as a crucial determinant of the competitiveness of the urban unit. From the process of slowly created, depending on the numerous factors and conditions identity is becoming the economic capital accelerated by certain urban stakeholder groups. The main part of the research will be therefore carried out through the analysis of links between the four main local actors: the local authorities, public and private sectors, local communities and academia. This methodology is derived from the economic triple helix concept (Etzkowitz 1993) and has been expanded with the social element to a quadruple helix model. It comes from economics, but according to the author of this text it can be successfully used also in the social sciences.

Stephen Hall

Exploring self organised responses to climate change in Europe: A Q Methodology study

This paper reports findings of a JPI Climate project: 'SELF CITY - Governance, innovation and creativity in the face of climate change'. Drawing on a Q Methodology study involving 100 participants in cities in Germany, Netherlands, and United Kingdom, we explore how community activists involved in local 'self-organised' groups construct understandings of climate change and collective action. Self-organising is one of the three inter-linked processes (with market-led and state-led mechanisms) that enable a pragmatic and innovative transition to an adapted urban

environment that is carbon neutral and resilient in the face of climate change. Previous research has prioritised mainstream market-led and state-led initiatives. However, less is understood about how civil society engages in the construction and actualisation of the means of addressing climate change, reflecting local situations, through methods that may be complimentary with, or provide alternatives to, these conventional approaches. We identify four distinct discourses of self-organised response to climate change: 1) 'radical green' which combines strong ecological values (e.g. redefining human 'wellbeing') with a robust critique of neo-liberalism; 2) 'pragmatic reformism' which emphasises the synergy between environmental protection, economic growth and social inclusion and advocates incremental reform to the extant political-economic system; 3) 'government-oriented puritan' which foregrounds strong green values (e.g. limits to growth) but affords primary responsibility for action to government; and, 4) 'hedonist dissent' which eschews explicit green narratives in favour of building local social capital and adopting a confrontational approach to formal structures of political and economic power. The four discourses demonstrate that local 'self-organisers' articulate very different challenges and opportunities vis a vis climate change, while privileging discrete responses and forms of agency. We critic

Robin Hambleton

The rise of the city region - exploring alternative models of sub-national governance

In recent years a growing number of countries have embarked on reforms designed to strengthen the arrangements that they have in place for city region, or metropolitan, governance. This paper, which draws on a new research project carried out for the English Local Government Association (LGA), is divided into four parts. First, it outlines the main reform options currently being considered by cities and city regions across the world. These range from merger of relatively small units of local government into larger units, through various forms of 'pragmatic' collaboration (including the introduction of a metropolitan tier of governance), through to models that reject the very idea of metropolitan reform and advocate, in line with public choice theory, the promotion of self-interested competition between small municipalities. Second, the paper considers the criteria that might be used to appraise different models of metropolitan governance. In the light of discussions with senior city leaders in England six criteria are identified: 1) Civic leadership, 2) Considered judgement, 3) Transparency and efficiency, 4) Accountability and legitimacy, 5) Inclusive public involvement, and 6) Inclusive business involvement. A third section provides cameos of four respected models of metropolitan governance: 1) Auckland Council, New Zealand, 2) Greater London Authority, UK, 3) Portland Metro, Oregon, USA, and 4) Stuttgart City Region, Germany. These examples are evaluated in

the light of the six criteria. A fourth, and final section, explores the key themes that emerge from the analysis. Key lessons from the study for metropolitan reformers are set out.

Gro Sandkjær Hanssen

How to overcome the "spatial fit"-dilemma in metropolitan planning?

The development of metropolitan areas are often characterized by an «Spatial fit»-dilemma (Moss 2004), that the administrative borders constituting the planning unit, do not covers the whole functional region. Thus, in this article we ask: How to manage spatial development at a metropolitan scale, when planning instruments are developed for a different scale? How do spatial characteristics with the regions, governance systems (models) and other factors- affect the conditions for good metropolitan governance? The paper is based upon empirical studies of how regional planning instruments are used to shape physical space in the metropolitan area in Norway, and how effective these instruments are for achieving the national aim of reducing emissions of CO_2. Here, we have conducted interviews in three Norwegian regions (county municipalities). Secondly, we compare the findings with research on European metropolitan planning and governance.

Gro Sandkjær Hanssen

Multi-level governance of sustainable urban development in Norway: Ambitious cities and an ambiguous state in localization issues

The paper discusses the conditions for the cities to achieve the ambitious goals of zero-growth in emissions. It focuses upon an important premise – the ability of national actors to follow the principles of development and density around traffic junctions, while prohibit urban sprawl. The important question is; what is the conditions for the cities to achieve their aims of zero-growth, both related to institutional framework and national localization practice? The study reveals several challenges in the existing planning system, in the central government's management of its land and properties in the five municipalities, and location strategies of and decisions made by central government actors. The mapping of institutions, especially those with many employees and/or users, shows that locations are not always optimal if the purpose is to reduce traffic. This impede on opportunities to realize sustainable urban development. Our mapping shows that central government actors in this respect not always follow their own national guidelines in their location of key institutions. In decisions regarding key state institutions such as hospitals, universities, judicial buildings, key cultural institutions, various considerations and interests needs to be negotiated. The review of selected cases reveal that national guidelines meant to ensure compact city development, often lose out to other

considerations; often financial. There is a need for a systematic evaluation of decision-making processes of location choices with regard to existing spatial plans at the urban, regional and national level, as well as the overall planning system. The Planning- and Building Act, open up for national planning guidelines to give direction to municipal planning. The study shed light on the very differentiated use of a guideline (SR-BATP) to give objection to local plans, willingness by national actors to be consequent, and how national inconsistency trickle down to local Level.

Bastian Heider

Eastern EU Enlargement and Urban Development - Did Polish, Czech and German Border Towns Benefit?

Free trade zones like the EU are supposed to change the internal economic geography of their member countries. A common assumption derived from economic theory is that border towns are especially exposed to the exogenous shock of trade liberalization because of their relatively low access costs towards foreign markets which become integrated. This paper uses the quasi-experimental setting of the 2004 EU-Enlargement and town level data along the affected German, Polish and Czech borders to estimate the effect of integration on local population development. Using a difference-in-difference approach, comparing a treatment group of border towns to a control group of more interior towns, an overall statistically significant positive effect of the accession on post 2004 population change rates can be identified. This effect holds true for a relatively narrow band of towns within 30 minutes of travel time towards the nearest border crossing and is overshadowed by in general weaker population growth of the border towns compared to interior ones. Other than in comparable studies the estimated effect is very heterogeneous comparing different countries. While border towns in the new EU member states Poland and Czech Republic seem to profit from the accession, significant negative effects can be estimated for German border towns. Although these adverse effects can be explained by the "market crowding effect" known from New Economic Geography models, it is widely ignored within the literature on spatial effects of trade unions only predicting positive outcomes for border regions.

Eva Marín Hlynsdóttir

The creation of a metropolitan area: How the coordination of spatial planning is supporting territorial cohesiveness within Reykjavík and its surrounding cities

In the aftermath of the Icelandic 2008 financial crisis it became clear that one of the issues leading to the crisis was the complete lack of coordination in spatial planning within the capital area of Reykjavík and its surrounding cities. Consequently, substantial changes have been made to laws and regulations in relation to spatial planning on regional basis. This has led to more intense cooperation in the area of spatial planning between cities in the Reykjavík metropolitan area. Furthermore, bottom-up led inter-municipal cooperation within the capital area has increased considerably since 2008 and signs of more territorial cohesiveness within the metropolitan area have been detected. Traditionally, Icelandic research on metropolitan development has been scarce. Research has concentrated more on rural issues or rural versus urban issues. Thus, by looking into the development of the Reykjavík metropolitan area this paper offers a fresh approach to a well-known problem. The aim of the paper is firstly to discuss the background and development of spatial planning within the metropolitan area. The second aim is to shed light on how the 2008 financial crisis led to a more bottom up cooperation between Reykjavík and its surrounding cities as well as blurring the lines between individual cities and thereby strengthening territorial cohesiveness in the metropolitan area of Reykjavík.

Heba Hussein

Cities in the Rise of Cloud Urbanism - As Interplay of Metropolitan Areas and virtual networks urbanism

Cloud commerce phenomena allows enterprisers, retailer, customers, to be in 'one-stop marketing' to offer products, shopping and customer's delivery. This definitely generating new business opportunities inside city's metropolitan areas. Historically, metropolitan areas were the hub of knowledge, production, trade, communications and transportation hubs. Recently with the death of distance and the virtual trading that interacting crossing the borders, many forces are reshaping the economic phenomena into theses metropolitan areas in the 21st century. So cities' metropolitan areas, polycentric start to promote different mood of transportation referred to the short distance and quick time of delivery, as customer services. Indeed, due to the high volume of cloud commodity being shipped, is creating a need of specialized industrial building and community servant the high speed flow of its cloud goods. Which has created a new metropolis between different metropolitan areas in medium and small sized cities connected and specialized in one of these supply chain flow. So that metropolitan areas, recently facing the crossroads of cloud trade with a

challenge to sustain international investments attract and competitive firms. Apart from that, the European E-commerce market has not conducted yet with this new horizon phenomena 'cross-border' as today 15% of consumers are shopping online from another EU country. As, the internal market barriers still remaining and control the European E-commerce. Which absolutely an impact of lack in the policy framework related to trade through cross-border ecommerce and the online environment that need adapted polices. The paper is questioning the effects of digital economy phenomena, and its cross border realm which create a new discourse of a cloud trade interface the city' metropolitan resources taken the world city networks lens as analysis framework, the case study of Northern Italy 'Geography.

Barbara Jaczewska

Anna Grzegorczyk

Social challenges in Berlin, Paris and Warsaw Metropolitan Area. Enclaves of wealth and poverty

The intensification and transformation of social exclusion cause that studies on social segregation are still important. Until recently, studies of inequalities focused on the distribution of ethnic groups, immigrants, and the poor. Today, they also cover additional indicators such as education and affiliation to social and professional categories, which can also serve to determine the causes of the segregation (i.a. the self-segregation of the rich). The first part of the presentation will be concentrated on the theoretical introduction to segregation studies (the ambiguity of the segregation concept, self-segregation etc.). The second part will be dedicated to indicate briefly demographic and social categories to the greatest extent segregated in selected metropolitan areas, by applying multidimensional analysis. The last part (and most important) aims to describe the creation of enclaves of wealth and poverty in selected districts, their specific local features and to indicate challenges they pose to local authorities.

Leila Javanmardi

Housing for whom? The Emergence of Residential Segregation in Iran's Contemporary Urbanism

With the onset of Pahlavi dynasty,Iran witnessed radical transformations which remodeled the cities especially Tehran, the capital. Between 1940 and 1976, due to the spatial imbalance of development, Tehran's population grew 8 times and reached in 4,500,000. In fact, the regime's policies intended to produce a progressive core also led to lagging peripheries, resulted in a disproportionate urban growth, massive rural-urban migration and outbreak of substandard housing. Under these circumstances, Tehran

struggled to meet the existing demands for housing. To solve the shortfall, the first housing policy and set of housing projects came into force. This paper investigates government interventions in housing during second Pahlavi(1941-1979).First, it demonstrates rapid urbanization and housing process in Tehran.Second, by analyzing the important housing projects, highlights the representative characteristic of housing products and critically traces the effect of power on housing and residential segregation.Based upon Methodological triangulation, Library,Archival and media Research are the chosen methods.For the empirical part, the city of Tehran has been chosen as the case study. The results reveal that despite the intense propaganda, housing policy formulated by the regime barely mentioned the urban poor.With the rise of new principles of architecture and urban planning, regime tried to promote the image of an updated society by redesigning a new city. However,the majority of projects - located in the best parts of Tehran- disregarded the financial ability of low-incomes and eventually were handed to government employees or civil servants.In addition, by imposing physical distance, low-cost housing projects were located in south of Tehran in order to marginalize urban poor who were contradictory with the idea of a modern city. Under these circumstances sever economic inequality were provoked, which to this day has transformed into a complex socio-spatial segregation.

Alistair Jones

What is 'Good Governance'? A Model of 'Good Governance' for restructuring English Local Government

There are many problems when examining the concept of 'good governance'. There are numerous definitions, not all of which are applicable to local government. Often, there is a clear gap in perceptions between the practitioners in local government and the academic literature. There is a need, therefore, to pull together some of the different aspects of 'good governance'. This is part of a study into what is needed to restructure local government in England. The overall study is about trying to develop a model by which any future restructuring of local government can be guided. One aspect of this model is 'good governance'. A clear problem in trying to design such a model is the complexity of English local government. Wilson & Game have described it as "a dog's breakfast". There is no single uniform structure. There are both unitary and tiered authorities across England, some with elected mayors. Local authorities in London have to contend with the London Assembly - which is, effectively, a regional body. When examining what is needed to develop 'good governance', the issue of structures is clearly important. In England there is a mix of tiered and unitary authorities, not all of which appears to make sense. For the most part, the larger urban conurbations are unitary authorities. Yet beyond the

structures, there are so many other practicalities to consider. There is the internal management - and again there is no uniformity in England, even across unitary urban authorities - of each local authority. How is the 'politics' carried out? What are the leadership structures of a council? Added to this are the issues around scrutiny - what is scrutinised and how is scrutiny carried out? While there is central government legislation which compels local authorities to have some form of scrutiny arrangements, there is a lack of uniformity in English local government. Within this lack of uniformity are a range of forms of good practice and, arguably, not such good (or effective) practice. Finally, and again with a lack of uniformity across England, are the relationships with other bodies, through, for example, forms of public private partnerships, quangos, and other service delivery agents. What is the role of the council (and councillors) in these relationships? What should the role be? When there are contracts of twenty years or more in length, what becomes of the role of the local authority?   In many respects, where councils no longer deliver any services, they have become what Nicholas Ridley (the former-Environment Secretary in the Margaret Thatcher Government of the late 1980s, responsible for local government) termed the 'enabling authority' i.e. they enable other bodies to provide the services and utilise a very light touch form of regulation. This paper is not planning a single uniform system of 'good governance' for English local government. Such an objective is simply not achievable, noting the complexities in English local government. Rather, it is about raising the specific questions and issues which need to be addressed in any future restructuring of local government in England. In effect, it is developing some form of check list. Different councils have differing needs and requirements. Most obviously, urban centres have significantly different demands to non-urban.   The emphasis in this paper will be upon the urban councils and the 'good governance' needed for their better management should any future restructuring take place.

Hee-Jung Jun

Hyun Jeong

Evaluating Sustainability in the Urban Village Project: The Case of a Multicultural Community in Seoul

In Korea, bulldozing old housing and communities and building new high-rise buildings has been the typical way of urban redevelopment. However, urban redevelopment projects have caused such problems as displacing low-income residents and wasting resources. With the continued criticisms about the kind of urban redevelopment, the paradigm to improve residential environment has been switched to urban regeneration that emphasizes preservation of existing housing stocks, current residents, and public participation under the name of the Urban Village project.   Our case study

area, Daerim 2-dong in Youngduengpo-gu, Seoul, is unique because it is where an ethnic enclave for Korean Chinese has been formed. Korean Chinese is the largest ethnic group in Korea and has been a source of social conflicts due to different social norms and culture. To deal with increasing social conflicts between native Koreans and Korean Chinese and improve poor living conditions in the study area, the Urban Village project has been applied and many efforts have been made to the study area. For example, a community space, named "Big Forest," was installed for a harmonious community.   While the Urban Village project has been expanded, there are few studies evaluating how well the project achieves its goals. In particular, while sustainability has been considered a critical component in successful community development, there has been no critical evaluation about sustainability in the Urban Village project. In this regard, this study examines how well the Urban Village project promotes sustainability in our study area. More specifically, we examine whether the urban regeneration efforts in the study area promote balanced support of social equity, economic development, and environmental quality that are core values of sustainability. We evaluate sustainability in the community by interviewing participants and collecting supplementary data from fieldwork and governmental documents.

Joerg Kemmerzell

Innovative climate policy instruments in the European multilevel system. Do they make a difference at the local level?

It has become a common assumption that cities and urban regions are not only the main originators of global climate change but simultaneously places where innovations towards a "low carbon transition" are developed. Particularly in the European context, local climate protection policies are embedded in a dense structure of multilevel governance arrangements. This article asks for the impact of multilevel governance on local climate policies on the ground. Therefore, I will first illustrate the characteristics of the European multilevel system and particular instruments in the field of climate protection. After that, I ask whether cities' involvement in trans-local activities provided by the multilevel system, e.g. the application for funded projects, the participation in programs set up by upper political authorities, or the commitment to goals of transnational municipal networks, has an impact on the adoption of climate policies. On the level of the European Union, various instruments address climate protection. Usually, they are part of general frameworks outlining long-term strategies, like the climate and energy package from 2008 or the climate and energy framework, which builds upon the former and has been adopted by the European Council in 2014. While conventional regulatory policymaking (examples are the Energy Efficiency Directive or the Renewable Energy Directive) at least has an

indirect impact on local authorities, non-regulatory instruments of soft governance constituting direct links between the European Union and the cities, increasingly became important. Efforts of soft governance largely rest upon voluntary commitment of its participants. Major examples are funded projects or the Covenant of Mayors. The Covenant, an initiative of the European Commission, is a unique innovation that combines vertical and horizontal modes of governance. While established by the European Commission under the climate and energy package in 2008 with the aim of attracting cities to contribute to the EU climate targets, it tries to foster networking, the spread of best practices and mutual learning among its members. The paper analyses the impact of municipalities' involvement in trans-local activities on local climate protection policies. It hypothesizes that the intensity of involvement in multilevel governance arrangements has a positive impact on the scope of implemented climate protection policies. The contribution bases upon a questionnaire-based survey of climate protection in German major cities (all cities with a population of more than 100.000 inhabitants). The preliminary results of the survey indicate a large variance regarding the implementation of climate protection policies. The paper asks for the impact of cities involvement in European networks for the explanation of this variance.

Jan Erling Klausen

Sub-municipal Governance in Oslo

In Oslo, the bulk of local government tasks are decentralized to 15 Districts. Each district is headed by an elected District council composed of party representatives. The district system is a key feature of Oslo's system of governance, not least due to the very substantial volume of decentralized tasks. All in all, 53,2 % of the city's net running expenditures of approx. € 2 227 mill is allocated to the districts. The district reform of 1988 was seen as a major success, not least by receiving credit for bringing the economy in balance. Furthermore, decentralization was seen as successful in terms of improving on the coordination of different services on the local level, by dissolving what was commonly regarded as monolithic and inflexible bureaucratic structures on the city level. However, aims pertaining to democratic revitalization by and large failed to materialize. Introduction of elections for Districts councils only made a modest contribution to rectify this deficiency. Although substantial competencies are delegated to the District councils, several indications suggest that the District councils struggle to retain a leading role. The paper is based on the author's contribution to the book Sub-municipal Governance in Europe: In search of expressive and responsive communities? (Eds.; Hlepas, Kersting, Kuhlmann, Swianiewicz and Teles). It describes the current status of the District system in Oslo, and aims at assessing the potentials and delimitations for local democracy and

relative political autonomy on the District level.

Bettina Knoop

Urbanity locked in growing cities? A theoretical approach to the potentiality of urban space

The question on the relation between urbanity and space is an old one; the theories applied to explain or refute this relation are as multi-faceted as the approaches to the term of urbanity itself. The urban is frequently set against other sociospatial types of organization, either to highlight its specificity (e.g. Simmel 2006; Weber 1920/21; Fischer 1975; Baur / Otte 2008) or to claim the (near) ubiquity of urbanity (e.g. Wirth 1938, 7; Dear / Flusty 1998; Dirksmeier 2009; Brenner 2013). This proposal wants to contribute to the discussion by setting the urban against the other urban – more precisely, the socio-political desideratum of the growing city against its antipode: the shrinking city. Urbanity is incontestably a product of urbanization. Deurbanization is the quantitative counterpart of urbanization, a term applied to cities that shrink both in population and economic power. In the light of current reurbanization processes in large cities all over Europe, shrinking cities easily fall into oblivion, though. Yet, those mostly old industrial cities continue to have a share in the landscape of European urbanization, a share which might well rise again in the long term (Häußermann / Siebel 1987, 91-118) The question now is: does (quantitative) deurbanization affect the qualitative dimensions of urbanity in a city? If so, how does urbanity change in the shrinking city? Following Wirth's "Urbanism as a way of life" (1938), there have been different approaches to urbanity based on lifestyles. This proposal wants to go further, linking urbanity not to the actual lifestyles but to the potential ways of life in the physically bounded urban space under varying development circumstances. A theoretical approach to urbanity based on the concept of potentiality (Stein 2005) will be presented. The approach shall be apt for qualitative empirical application and allow for conclusions on the urban potentiality and its expected alteration between growing and shrinking cities.

Joanna Koszewska

Alexandre Fruchart

Sarah Dubeaux

Development and shinkage of cities across Europe in the light of planning instruments. A comparison of chosen cases in Poland, France and Germany

Across Europe, some cities have to regulate growth, like Warsaw (Poland) ; others try to make urban development happen, like Strasbourg (France) ; while certain face shrinkage, for instance those in East Germany or some cities in France like Le Havre. In Warsaw, during last decades after the system transformation, the local administration faced a very high real-estate and development pressure. Since it is the capital of the country, the land was attractive to many international and local investors. In Strasbourg, the city representatives picture it as a proper metropolis even if it hardly fits the its strict definition ; the brand new metropolitan plan seems to advocate for growth rather than dealing with too much of it. Opposite of these two situations, some cities like Le Havre in France have to challenge shrinkage with the same tools. The angle of comparison is the impact of planning instruments to respond to local issues of spatial disposition of infrastructures and facilities as well as challenges of governance. How efficient are those tools to deal with the local stakes, whether the local representatives want to master growth, to restart a dynamic or to manage or not other situations like shrinkage? In Warsaw, planning regulations are still being established, while there is a strong need for them to be an actual governance framework. It is a major issue in the efficiency of the planning system. As for Strasbourg's case, all the mayors of the agglomeration gathered to draft a single, common land use plan. Making this plan was a proper governance challenge and even more a message to investors that the area is determined to welcome new projects. In these two countries, the planning systems are designed to apprehend growth rather than shrinkage. In Germany, some federal programs try to experiment other way to plan cities, not always as something who are growing. During this presentation we focus on the impact of these instruments to their territories. To start, a description of the three national contexts will be delivered, alongside with local case studies. It will be followed by an analysis on the way they are used locally and how efficient they each are in dealing with the different situations. The presentation will finish by broadening the scope on uncertainty in planning and how powerful local actors really are in managing public lands.

Julia R. Kotzebue

Integrated Sustainable City-State Development and Hamburg's Motorway A7 Cover- the Need for Place Oriented Spatial Governance

The one thing that modern city-states have in common is that the self-governing entity is centred on a relatively small, heavy and urbanized territory. Many-city states have to deal with land scarcity and a high population density. Land often has multiple uses, so that environmental benefits and constrains are adjoining. In the city-state of Hamburg, the widening of the A7 motorway, which is part of the German and the Tans-European road network, pushed the city state government to agree to the idea of a residential stakeholder group to cover large parts of the inner-city running motorway and to build parks and allotment gardens on the tunnel roof. The government decided to sell plots of land, adjoining the motorway for housing, since the area will become greener and less noisy. Hence, the trans-national A7 infrastructure project also is one of the biggest integrated urban development projects of Hamburg. With regard to sustainability, the "green tunnel" will become part of Hamburg's "Green Network". This geographically connects public green spaces e.g. parks and play areas. However, the widened motorway allows an increase of traffic and the housing construction destroys the existing traditional allotment gardens and wooded areas, adjacent to the motorway. Socially, the adjoining residential areas have experienced an upturn in their financial fortunes as land value more than doubled due to the "green tunnel", which in turn implies the risk of gentrification. Economically, the motorway in the inner- city of Hamburg always had been a bottleneck in the EU south-north connection. So, the widening is considered to be vital for the economic development of Hamburg and the northern EU- states like Denmark. According to the diverse interests, place perceptions and identities bound to the small space, the spatial governance is complex and challenging. Thus, the paper elaborates on the spatial governance and sets out the reasons for a place oriented spatial governance.

Joanna Krukowska

Marta Lackowska

How to become a mayor? European mayors' political careers

The study of elected politicians' careers and behaviour has always drawn the attention of political scientists (Pitkin 1967; Norris 1997). Political careers are however rarely studied for their own sake but for what careers tell about legislators' motivations, legislative institutions and the sociopolitical system (Dahl 1961, Hibbing 1999). The identification and description of mayors' career must take into account the general trend observed in most European countries and parally all over the world: the

professionalization of local politics and, consequently, the increasing professionalization of elected officials. The paper aims to describe the diversity of mayor's political career and to explain this variation across and within countries. It tries to answer the questions of (i) seniority of local political leaders, (ii) their political ambitions (progressive, static or discrete, Schlesinger 1966), (iii) scale and direction of flow among political levels (local – regional – national – supranational, Kjaer 2006), and – last but not least – (iv) differenciation of mayoral professional background. It also addresses the question of resources on which mayors build their political position (e.g. partisanship, personal charisma). The data comes from a broad international survey of local political leaders conducted in the framework of the POLLEADER project between 2014 and 2016 in 17 European countries. The results of the research are contrasted with the data collected 12 years ago for the first edition of the POLLEADER project.

Monika Kustra

Smart city and urban technological innovations – tools for strategic city management?

Current rapid technological development and the expansion of information communication technologies (ICT), big data and Internet of Things (IoT), have influenced urban planning remarkably. In this regard, smart city model emerged in urban discourses as a enabler of more efficient, innovative and sustainable urban management applied in various urban areas facing numerous challenges, like energy, transport, buildings, etc. To date, considerable attention has been paid to the theoretical side of the smart city model. A search of literature revealed a meaningful need to investigate concrete case studies to specify how this paradigm affects strategic city management. Therefore with two case studies – the city of Warsaw and Barcelona, the goal of this paper is to critically investigate smart city paradigm and in particular smart innovations and their role in strategic city management and planning. Those two case studies were selected to contrast diferent approoaaches on city management and implementation of smart city model. Further, the paper aims to analyse if smart products and services are really essential for strategic urban management or are they corporate product offered to cities in the era of global economic crisis. The main research questions are: (1) How does smart city paradigm affect strategic city management and address urban challenges? (2) Are smart innovations result of top-down approach, corporate interests or collaborative effort in urban management process? In the first part of the study, theoretical approach based on literature and documents analysis is presented. The second part of the paper is devoted to the concrete case studies analysis. Based on semi-structured interviews, participants observation and desktop research, the study is of qualitative character. The results presented may facilitate improvements in the strategic urban

planning and management.   Keywords: smart city, urban innovation, technology, strategic planning, Warsaw, Barcelona

Victor Osei Kwadwo

Metropolitan governance cooperation and long term environmental objectives: a three-level hierarchical linear model analysis

Amidst rapid urbanization, metropolitan government's cooperation in cross boundary services such as transportation is indicated to yield economic efficiency and better environmental outcomes. Using cost outcomes, evidence abounds in the aspect of economic efficiency but whether cooperation emerges to yield better environmental outcomes remains a gap in the literature. This paper adopts a three-level hierarchical linear model analysis to assess the effect of inter-local government's cooperation in transportation services on carbon transport emissions in 229 metropolitan areas within 16 OECD countries. It further explores which institutional arrangement, fragmented or consolidated, yields better results. The paper hypothesize that where there is inter-local government cooperation in a metropolitan area better environmental outcomes are achieved.

Emanuela Bonini Lessing

Sara Dotto

Giovanni Fiamminghi

Fiammetta Bonfigli

Understanding exclusion through security defensive systems in Porto Alegre wealthy urban areas

This paper is based on the comparative research conducted within the cross-disciplinary Marie Curie IRESES Program: Reducing Boundaries. Understanding exclusion through security defensive systems in wealthy urban areas: Porto Alegre, Brussels, Veneto region.   the study assumes that the way nowadays the upper classes reproduce themselves is deeply entangled with ideas of risk and safety.   With a focus on the city of Porto Alegre (Brazil), the paper highlights how a sense of 'safety' and 'security' is perceived and reproduced by these classes and how it modifies the urban territory.   We focus on the different strategies (from material to immaterial) of appropriation and defence of space, that higher classes have been allowed/encouraged by local government to develop in order to create a secure, comfortable environment for them, their families and businesses. We point out the consequences at social level as well as in the urban landscape, moving from the 'house scale', to neighborhood level, to city fabric.   We highlight how physical barriers create spots and areas in the public space that intensify the strains, instead of ensuring security.   A special focus is dedicated to the system of the almost invisible remote

control invigilated by law enforcement authorities. This is articulated into huge remote control centers that scan images captured by a network of cameras, propriety of public subjects as well of private and commercial ones.   Security and safety are reproduced in the legal arena through normative decisions that target specific urban areas/populations.   The resulted form of smart city and of control society is strictly connected with disciplinary institutions, practices, space, reinforcing social and spatial segregation.   Eventually, the research intend on the one hand to detect eventual prejudices in the perception of risk and safety and on the other hand it aims to make specific urban trends 'recognizable' and 'manageable' by local institutions.

Mark Limb

Carl Grodach

Expectations of Mobile Policy: A new theoretical framework to examine policy adoption and implementation

In this presentation, we provide a deeper understanding of how urban policies are adopted, transformed, and implemented, and how path dependencies develop and effect these processes. Policy mobility theorists are interested in policy flows and transformations as it is reterritorialised in new contexts (Peck & Theodore, 2010). Following the call of Robinson (2015) to advance policy mobilities research by focusing on "how policymakers compose their ideas amidst myriad influences from elsewhere", rather than just the movement of a particular policy or its associated actors, we extend understanding of how local policy actors are influenced by external policy ideas. We advance policy mobilities research by drawing on emergent work on the 'sociology of expectation' in the field of science and technology studies (Borup et al., 2006). Through this framework, we examine how expectations of urban policy and ideologies influence policy adoption and transformation, and how these expectations may contribute to forms of mental lock-in that constrain or exclude policy alternatives. We apply this framework through an empirical investigation of how policy expectations and mobilities influence the implementation of compact city policies in Australia. While many reasons have been proposed to explain the compact city phenomenon (e.g. demographics, property economics, transport infrastructure, and political will), little research has examined the sociological factors, such as the role of expectations, which may explain policymaker decisions and their effects on implementation. By drawing on the sociology of expectation and policy mobilities theory, this new framework provides insights in relation to how planners and urban policy decision makers conceptualise plans, policies, and their implementation, within the context of globally mobilised policy ideas that flow and mutate between cities and jurisdictions. PDF version of abstract

with full citations attached.

Robert Łuczak

New spatial division of labor and the nodes of global information economy – key development factor or also an obstacle?

Global value added chains have been subject to severe spatial disjunction and dematerialization. This process can be recognized as one of the faces of the paradigm shift from Fordism to Post-Fordism, but it has both deepened and accelerated as a consequence of the information revolution. Combining the processes of globalization with the effects of introduction and diffusion of ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) results in coming of the new spatial division of labor. This division being based on the information and knowledge resources as well as skills combined with local, endogenous factors of development can be named as KIDS (Knowledge & Information Distant Sourcing) division of labor. Within this conceptual framework different business activities are becoming part of the processes of outsourcing, nearshoring, offshoring, and – consequently – networking. Simultaneously they are being located in urban areas stretching all over the globe and cutting across the traditional conceptualization like the developed/developing, core/periphery, global North/global South divisions. Within global information economy cities and city-regions have become not only the nodes of the global economy, but also they constitute new type of regions – closely related, bound with interactions, yet geographically distant. Based on the data from different cities it is argued that this division of labor plays key role in creating the urban nodes of the contemporary global information economy – the cities attract FDI, they benefit from economic growth and experience coming of the new labor market. Also, in selected locations, they become centers of knowledge-based economy. However, except for these positive effects a question arises as to what extent these cities and urban areas become locked-in on their up-to-date development path. Can KIDS division of labor, being a development opportunity, also become a development obstacle leading to the trap of path-dependency?

Julita Łukomska

Katarzyna Szmigiel-Rawska

Inter-Local Relations and Trans-Scaling through Finance in Polish Local Governments

Inter-local cooperation is difficult to measure. In the literature can be found the three most popular quantitative measures of cooperation – the number, scope and level of the implementation of inter-local agreements (ILA), membership in inter-local organisations, and budget to budget financial transfers. Financial transfers between local governments are fact; they are undertaken on a daily basis by local governments in various countries

(Dafflon 2002; Zafra et al. 2014). In Poland, however, the dataset concerning these transfers has never been described in scientific literature. In paper we attempt to answer the following questions: How the capacity of local government interrelates with its share of external services provision to other local government(s)? What are the factors influencing decisions of local government on entering into interlocal financial cooperation ? The analysis is based on the budget expenditures of local governments who can transfer financial resources to other local governments under five headings: conditional grants, which are implemented on the basis of agreements or contracts between local government units, provided for both current and investment purposes; conditional grants for financial aid to other municipalities to subsidise their current and investment functions; purchase of services from other local governments; various fees and payments made to other local governments units; membership fees to communal joint authorities. We applied two research methods based on regression: ordinary least squared regression (OLS) and Heckman two stage regression. The results show that when external relations are considered, affluence is a more significant description of the local government strategic capacity than size. The significance of the importance of affluence in comparison to size was recently noted, but not expanded upon, in Polish research on the relevance of size in local government units (Swianiewicz et al. 2016).

Branislav Machala,

Unlocking frontlines of uneven capitalist development under postsocialism: reproduction of Bratislava's urban waterfront through large urban development

This paper addresses the changing geography of the urban waterfront in Bratislava. Tracing the glocal political-economic conditions and the key impulses of the decision-making process, the paper uncovers the nature of waterfront transformations that reshape this frontline of capital fixities. The fixed circuits of capital are materialized through localization of a transnational circulation of 'star-architecture' and large-scale urban development projects. In order to achieve the object of inquiry, I frame the analysis within the debates on uneven geographical development; the role of megaprojects in urban waterfront transformations;and urban restructuring under postsocialism. The paper overviews the historical pathways of transformations ranging from the industrial port area to visions and goals of recent mix-used projects that are expected to deliver a new panacea for local urban futures. However, by focusing on the nature of decision making process the paper points at lacking ties between the key strategic and land-use documents which contributes to the dominant role of the private capital accumulation over wider public interests and weakens horizontal spatial linkages within the urban region. This path therefore increases limitations of

the positive spillovers from the waterfront redevelopment for the benefits of the whole urban region.

Filippo Magni

Denis Maragno

Francesco Musco

Alberto Innocenti

Vittore Negretto

Innovative perspective of climate proof cities: adaptation guidelines for Medium size Municipality

It is becoming increasingly evident that climate change requires a substantial modification of the approaches to planning the city and territory, both in terms of reducing climate- emissions and in making the most resilient urban systems with the progressive climate variability (adaptation). Urban realities that are introducing the issue of climate change in their urban policies are numerous, from New York, Chicago, Toronto, Vienna, London up to medium-sized Italian cities such as Padua, Bologna and Venice. In many cases they have drawn up a voluntary "planning tools" until now rarely used (adaptation plans, sustainable energy plans etc.). All these tools are proposed and structured complex adaptation programs, integrated with mitigation actions according to what is being defined as an overall climate protection policy that starts from the cities. This paper discuss on the project developed in partnership with the municipality of Padua (medium size city in north of Italy more than 200.000 inhabitants). The aim of the research is to define a theoretical and methodological framework for increase medium size cities resilience to Climate Change impact. The research has been developed forwarding the two main steps: analysis and project. The first one include: an analysis of the strategies proposed by the urban plan, a summary of projects and actions already existing, an analysis of the "new" vulnerability. Then the project phase which includes: a "tailored" proposal of new actions, tools linked to new actions and monitoring. Thank to the analysis has been created an abacus of solution (following this logic: vulnerability > goal > target > action) tailored for the project area for counteract the effect on heat island and extreme precipitations. The main output of the project is an institutional innovation that basically helps the governance of medium size municipality to develop their own adaptation plans towards a creation a network of climate proof cities.

Filippo Magni

Francesco Musco

Climate change adaptation measures for coastal cities

Coastal areas are among the most populate and productive in the world, in Europe 200 million of people live in coastal cities. This concentration of population, and the consequential excessive exploitation of natural resources, puts enormous pressure on coastal environment. Pressures that can lead to biodiversity loss, to habitats destruction, to pollution, to conflicts between potential uses, to space congestion problems. Coastal cities are very vulnerable to climate change and natural hazards. These threats have consequences and impacts on lives and livelihoods of coastal cities communities, on their infrastructures, economy and governments. Thus, to avoid emergences and disaster situations it is important to rethink and transform coastal cities in "coastal resilient cities", through a comprehensive and site-specific strategy for urban development in a climate changes adaptation perspective. In that framework, the research is part of the more broadest research field studying the climate change impacts on coastal cities, considering the relation between the specific characteristics of such cities (physics, social and economic), its urban form/design, and especially their ability to adapt to climate change. The research's focus will be on the Italian coastal cities and the NAS (National Adaption Strategy) that encourages a "flexible" and "downscaling" approach, recognizing at the Italian Coastal Cities further critical issues in the implementation of adaptation measures (green&blue infrastructure, green roofs, new materials, etc.), namely the small, historical, and touristic dimension, which needs to be protected. The main objective will be to propose, in line with the NAS, guidelines that through an integrated and participative decisionmaking model, will be able to orient the policy process towards a coherent planning/design. Moreover, it will create a European network of universities, local authorities and businesses to work together on this issue

Dorota Mantey,

Suburban public spaces as an effect of strong ties with the city

The city and its suburban area are an inseparable entity. Suburban settlements are trapped in the network of relationships with the nearby metropolis, which is evidenced by the daily flows in the urban region. As a result, the inhabitants of such settlements prioritize the expansion and modernization of roads over any other needs. In this network of dependencies, the city is in a privileged position. It is able to meet most needs of suburban inhabitants, leaving to the suburban zone mainly residential function. This results in a lack of need to stay in suburban public space, which remains underdeveloped. The aim of this presentation is to

define the role of the suburban settlements with providing residents with the space of gathering, integration and leisure activities. There will be verified a thesis that the strong functional relationships between the city and its suburban zone results in limited possibilities to build local ties in the suburban area based on local public spaces. There will be presented selected topics of research that have been conducted in Warsaw suburban area for the last several years.

Sandra Moye-Holz

The transformation towards low-carbon housing for low-income households in Mexico

As climate change accelerates, the relationship between housing and energy is increasingly critical. In this context, the provision of adequate, affordable and sustainable housing becomes key in the effort to address climate change and developmental issues. Innovative approaches and experiments designed to promote low-carbon housing are emerging throughout the world, in both the developed and the developing world, mostly around energy efficiency and renewable sources of energy. However, the dynamics, processes, actors and drivers of this transformation are not well understood. When it comes to explanations of how it is possible to bring about change on the ground, specifically at city scale, two key theoretical approaches have been understudy by many scholars: multi-level governance (MLG) and socio-technical transitions (STT). Both theories mainly developed and explored in the Western context. This paper is part of a PhD research that explores the low-carbon housing transformation taking place in Mexico. This research firstly, draws upon multi-level governance theory to understand the dynamics between the national and city levels in the context of a highly-centralized country; secondly, uses the socio-technical transitions framework to understand the dynamics, processes, actors and drivers of such transformation from an urban scale and developing county perspective. Results from this PhD will contribute to the existing literature in terms of the geographical spread and scale of case studies, and by exploring the utility of the multi-level governance and socio-technical transitions theoretical frameworks in developing context.

Carmen Navarro

Alfonso Egea

Ageing cities: ageing, public policy and local government

Modern societies are experiencing fast ageing processes of their populations that confront authorities with new and acute challenges. These changes have a special impact on local governments, the closest administration to citizens and generally the one that generally holds responsibilities in key issues affecting the elderly. Local authorities have

been active in trying to meet these demands with different strategies, complementing the action of upper levels of government. On the one hand, as a way to prevent or delay situations of lack of personal autonomy, they have implemented policies belonging to the so-called "active ageing" concept, which include activities to keep the elderly -physically and mentally- fit and socially engaged to the collectivity. On the other hand, they administer a broad quantity of public services such as care at home or in residences, measures to improve accessibility in households and in public spaces, or services for the families.   The paper will examine the local action for the elderly in three steps and referred to municipalities in the region of Madrid. It first analyses the trends of social, economic and demographic variables in the region to build a typology of municipalities. It then analyses the programs and actions these municipalities. Based on own data from interviews with CEOs in eight municipalities, it finally explores the priorities, challenges and developments of local authorities in this field.

Urszula Nikitin

How do urban ring roads supported by EU Structural Funds improve economic and social connections between cities of Mazovian Regions?

The tapping of Poland into resources of European Regional Development Fund allowed it to reap numerous benefits. In the context of transport infrastructure, particularly participation in the creation of the Trans-European Network-Transport (TEN-T) allows Poland to benefit from EU funds which support cohesion and improvement of accessibility at national and European level.   The goal of this evaluation is to estimate how the increased accessibility of cities with developed transport infrastructure in the form of ring roads, especially express dual carriage ways, enable trade contacts and social (cultural, scholar, business and tourist, etc.) connections between cities connected by these roads. How the most distant cities located on the north-south and east-west axis of the Mazovian Region gain from these express roads connections?   The Mazovian Region, because of the national capital, Warsaw, is the most developed region in Poland. Incomes per capita is 160% of the national average (nationally, this indicator ranges from 69,9 (Lubelskie Region) to 111,9 % (Dolnośląskie Region). Additionally, Mazovian Region is one of the most economically differentiated administrative region in Poland.   Transport infrastructure, in general, improves regional economic development but in case of single cities this influence/impact can have destructive effect on cities` entrepreneurship, internal employment, social support and accessibility to place of residence. At the local dimension, EU Structural Funds are perceived as a key to local success as they allow improvement and modernization technical infrastructure, they also facilitate social inclusion through "soft projects": educational, cultural, social (Mazovian Regional Operational Programme

and regional components of other EU programmes). But in the wider context of infrastructure construction by national authorities and its later management by national institutions, locality is not so important.

Maja Nilssen

Urban planning in smart cities: Innovation or merely old wine in new bottles?

Previous research on the role of innovation in urban development has often centered around product innovations, based on the understanding of innovation as new ideas that lead to new products or material things. However, innovations can be many-facetted, including product, service, process, position, strategic, governance, and rhetorical aspects. Urban development has become an increasingly complex matter, corresponding with general development tendencies in contemporary society. In Scandinavia, one of the major challenges in urban development is the highly sectorial organization of the municipal level, where urban planning, business development, and public services are treated separately – making it challenging for local governments to accommodate the underlying demands of holistic and sustainable development. Consequently, there is a need for change. Arguably, the response to the increase in complexity is the emergence of new concepts, such as the 'smart city', often considered to represent ideas of sustainable development through focus on technology, HR, or governance. In this paper, smart city is understood as a combination of these three foci, albeit emphasizing the importance of governance in order to steer the development and secure holistic and sustainable development. Despite that many literary contributions have been made on new forms of governance, there are few that address these new forms within an innovation perspective. Thus, the paper utilizes innovation as an analytical tool to examine: Does the introduction of the smart city logic spur innovation in local governance of urban development? (If yes, how?) The adaptation of the smart city logic can be studied as a complex process of institutional change, as it represents a breach with established forms of governing. I argue that this emerging change in urban development entails several of the above-mentioned aspects of innovation, and that there is an interactive element embedded in the smart city.

Markku Norvasuo

Finnish cities locked in the historical space of neighbourhood units: the case of Pansio

The paper discusses a specific type of urban sprawl in Finland, namely that caused by more or less isolated neighbourhoods constructed during the period from the 1950s onward. The focus is in the current phase of accelerated urban growth, but the reasons behind the current situation are essentially historical.   In Finland, the major phase of urbanization took place relatively late, only after the Second World War. Numerous neighbourhood units were rapidly planned and constructed as amounts of people moved to cities. The city-centred principle of regional planning was introduced during the same period. Therefore, the neighbourhoods were arranged along the guidelines of decentralization. Even if this regional structure was never completed, it left a ring of neighbourhoods around many cities. Today, these rings appear as an obstacle to urban intensification and easily remain somewhat isolated.   The first neighbourhood renewal projects in Finland were launched in the 1980s and have since continued. The paper focusses on a particular neighbourhood of Pansio in the city of Turku and describes how social and physical characteristics of the area together counteract renewal efforts. The paper also describes a potential model that could be applied to improve the results.

Christian Nygaard,

Persistent spatial social structures: on the emergence of modern neighbourhoods

Considerable applied and theoretical research in the new economic geography literature analyses the location of economic activity across cities and systems of cities. Here locational advantages are often found instrumental in current differences or generating initial, self-reinforcing, agglomerations. Similarly, a body of literature analyses spatial patterns within cities, but here the focus tends to be on economic and social factors (considered) amenable to public policy. This paper is concerned with processes of cumulative causation in social urban structures that originate in factors not directly amenable to public policy – geology and topology. It hypothesises that if soil, rock and topology historically imbued land with different demand characteristics then persistent social stratification and differential capital accumulation may arise and condition current geographies of advantage and disadvantage. The distribution of modern house prices in England and London is estimated as a system of equations. While conventional urban economics processes are found highly significant, the structural modelling and empirical results also support the existence of micro geographies of significant trend variation. The latter highlights cumulative causation and slow adjustments in urban social structures.

Persistence and slow adjustment in turn generate conditions for multiple equilibria and influence the ability of policy makers to meaningfully manage urban transitions, renewal and functionality.

Vidhu Pandey

Joy Sen

Methodology for identifying indigenous urban patterns for sustainable urban development of a traditional city system: Case of Varanasi

India has always held its legacy as a land of myriad cultural dimensions which not only includes the amalgamated social-cultural scenario but also its tangible expression, the Physical Spaces. Indian cities can be considered as the vibrant microcosm with each type has its own story of evolution. When focusing on the physical spaces, then they are equally diverse in their nature and have different interpretations for different facets of the life of all concerned stakeholders. When we introduce factors of urbanisation and globalisation in this equation, then not only the urban patterns of these physical spaces start affecting the existing urban conditions but also start governing the course of future development. One of the major shortcomings of the phenomenon, as observed in traditional cities of India is a gradual degradation of a natural order, which existed earlier by the virtue of urban patterns which helped to distinguish one city from the other. Generally, mitigation of this urban issue is done through charting urban policies which mostly overlook the indigenous needs and aspirations of the stakeholders on one hand and cause identity crisis by lacking the natural order of spaces on the other hand. Hence the present paper proposes a methodology for identifying appropriate urban patterns from core city areas, best suited for classifying and retaining the character of a city. These patterns should be socially and culturally viable and also economically feasible representatives, eligible to be reiterated during formation of new urban spaces grafted on a historic urban landscape. The methodology draws its inspiration from the works of Christopher Alexander viz., A Pattern Language technique and is applied along with Space Syntax by Bill Hillier for observing the various urban spaces against a larger continuum of the sustainable traditional urban environment.

Feiertag Patricia

The label of metropolitan region in Germany and France

All over Europe, metropolitan regions have emerged as a new category in the system of urban agglomerations, both as analytical concept capturing specific functions in a globalized world and as an institutionalized form of intercommunal cooperation. Metropolitan governance has developed over several decades, both bottom up and with national incentives. Size and competences are in the general tendency increasing towards larger and

more integrated forms, but differ a lot when looking at different countries. In the last two decades, a labeling as metropolitan region in national documents and laws has taken place highlighting the metropolitan regions as engines of economic growth. There are significant differences between the entities politically and analytically defined as metropolitan regions, both concerning their number and their dimension. Concerning the number of metropolitan regions, there tends to be an inflation, whereas the size of the cooperation areas often is much smaller than the functional area or sometimes also bigger, expanding into the rural hinterland. The area definition is influenced by the boundaries of higher territorial entities, either not crossing their border or extending to their complete size. The emergence of institutionalized metropolitan regions raises questions about the distribution of competences and power between different territorial levels of administration and has in many countries led to reforms. The paper describes the process of labeling city regions as metropolitan in France and Germany, explores their position in the multilevel system and compares them in terms of number, territory, institutional form, competences, financing at metropolitan level and interrelation with other layers in the multilevel system. What are the criteria and aspirations behind labelling an urban agglomeration as metropolitan? Have they yet become a full-fledged problem solving level in the multilevel system of the state?

Camilla Perrone

Giancarlo Paba

Physicality and path-dependence in the post-metropolitan transition: the case of Florence and Tuscany

This contribution analyses the post-metropolitan transition with reference to the role of geo-historical matrices in determining a polynuclear pat¬tern of settlements and a reticular organization of inter-institutional cooperation. These phenomena are interpreted through the categories of physicality and path-dependence. In particular the paper builds on two assumptions on post-metropolitan transition, taking some representations in modern art and architecture as suggestion (i.e. Malevich, Le Corbusier). The first assumption states the power of globalization to overcome the resistance of places and territories. In this view, the world is finally considered flat, homogeneous and indistinct. Territorial policies take an isotropic nature, 'one-size-fits-all', blind to regional specificities. The second assumption develops a place-based approach: the territory is regarded as rough, anisotropic, unpredictable. Accordingly, territorial policies take a diversified nature that recognises spatial, socio-cultural differences. Building on some recent researches on post-metropolitan transition (Soja, Storper, McCann), this contribution interprets the regional urbanization as an interplay between "streams and levees" (borrowing a Benton MacKaye's definition), and "fixity

and motion" (following Christian Schmid's definition). This interpretation is suggested as a way to supersede the dualistic nature of the aforementioned assumptions while introducing conceptual innovation on definition of "territory" within a more global approach to understanding urban transition. The case of metropolitan area of Florence and Tuscany is suggested to critically analyse the multi-scalar process of urban regionalization, which the research defines as the "new regional city". In particular interdependency rules of the various territorial com¬ponents, will be investigated with reference to the inter-city cooperation.

Klaudia Peszat

Agnieszka Laskowska

Integrated Territorial Investments in Poland and local innovation systems in the Polish capital cities of provinces

A number of thorough studies characterizing national and regional innovation systems have been published over the last years but what is relatively new is the theme of local innovation systems (Martin, Simmie, 2008; Ferretti, Parmentola, 2015). Meanwhile, the innovativeness of countries and regions is generated primarily in metropoles and large cities (cf. Siłka 2012). It is where the key institutional resources of regions tend to concentrate. Therefore, the inter-organisational collaboration between companies, universities, research and training institutions, technology transfer agencies and administration is crucial to create new products and encourage innovations. Our article is a part of the research project called "Changing innovation processes models: a chance to break out of path dependency for less developed regions", which is aimed at determining the mechanisms behind the economic growth in various regions of Europe and, consequently, implementing those findings in the less developed regions of Poland. Considerable attention is devoted to the functioning of local innovation systems in the latter. The article provides the description of the local innovation systems and ways used by three Polish metropolises to encourage the innovation. We have tried to find the answer to the question "is further development of the local innovation systems possible?" In the research we have focused on comparison of the Strategy of Integrated Territorial Investment and the general innovation level of Warsaw and two other cities – one from western and one from eastern Poland. The economic potential and conditions for innovation development are different in the studies cities. Our analysis has identified the most active institutions and organizations in the area of innovation in each city. Moreover, we have checked the way innovations are supported by the cities' strategic documents, especially the Strategy of Integrated Territorial Investment.

Aleksandra Picej

The local governments' activity in the networks of inter-municipal cooperation in the metropolitan area of Poznań

Inter-municipal cooperation (IMC) is one of the solutions that may be applied in territorially fragmented but functionally interrelated areas (like e.g. metropolitan regions) in order to facilitate their effective functioning without amalgamating the existing administrative entities. The main aim of the research was to asses and to compare levels of the local governments' activity in the networks of IMC in the metropolitan area of Poznań. Two types of the activity have been distinguished basing on the characteristics of IMC initiatives – the general activity (GA) and the metropolitan activity (MA). In order to measure both of them, a set of synthetic indexes has been created considering e.g. the number of IMC initiatives in which the particular municipality participated, their legal forms, numbers of partners involved and the thematic, as well as the spatial area of cooperation. The research has shown that in the analyzed period of time Poznań was the leader in the GA and MA. Although there was a significant correlation between the both types of the activity, the positions of the municipalities in the GA and MA rankings apparently varied in most cases. Even greater differences have been observed in the rankings created separately for each legal form of IMC. According to the first hypothesis there should be a significant positive interdependence between the level of the local governments' activity in the networks of IMC in the metropolitan area of Poznań and (1) the population size of the municipality, (2) own income per capita of the municipality and (3) the stability of the local authorities. However, the regression analysis has not confirmed these expectations. At the same time it has confirmed the assumptions that there is a positive relation between the MA level and (1) the spatial proximity of the municipality to Poznań and (2) the intensity of the functional ties between Poznań and the municipality.

Maurizio Pioletti

Emanuela Bonini Lessing

Reducing Boundaries. Understanding urban exclusion through perception and policy implication of urban security: the case of Porto Alegre (BR)

Worldwide 'urban security' has recently emerged as one of the main urban challenges, related to social, economic and demographic drivers. In this perspective, this paper presents some results of the comparative empirical research 'Reducing Boundaries. Understanding exclusion through security defensive systems in wealthy urban areas: Porto Alegre (BR), Brussels (BE), Veneto region (IT), a cross-disciplinary Marie Curie IRESES Program, for what concerns the Brazilian case.   After a focus on the local governance and the juridical framework on the 'urban security', and on the outcomes from bottom-up initiatives, like 'Participatory Budgeting', as much as top-

down ones, like 'Mapa da seguranca', this paper addresses to the media and institutional communication on 'urban security' in Porto Alegre (POA). Assuming that crime is considered as a social product, it aims at answering the following questions: as the social and political implications of crimes and 'unfair' behaviors influence the opinions on determinants of insecurity, which is the relationship between these implications and the perception of security? As institutional and media communication contribute to building consensus on urban policies, which is the link between consensus on local policies for urban security and the effectiveness of local actions for increasing urban security? As institutions set legal provisions to control criminal and unfair behaviors firstly in the public space, how institutions and media broadcast and disseminate this kind of initiatives? The research was carried out by interviews to key actors, and the review of newspapers, magazines, TV programs, web news, blogs, and social networks in a target period in POA.   As a result, we present the characterization of 'urban security' in institution and media communication, and we discuss the influence of urban security perception on the local policy agenda, in order to understand how it influences the inclusive development in POA.

Maurizio Pioletti

Giancarlo Cotella

Umberto Janin Rivolin

Elena Pede

Promoting sustainable and inclusive territorial development. What chances for European regions?

Since the reform of the Structural Funds in 1988, the European Union invested an increasing number of resources to promote the sustainable and inclusive development of its territory. Despite a more or less relevant filter role played by the Member States' national governments, the EU identified the regional level as the main institutional interlocutor through which to distribute its resources. Whilst turning the European regions into the main pivotal actors for the promotion of territorial development, this also raised a number of challenges, mostly linked to the administrative differences that characterizes the EU countries. More in detail, whereas the authorities responsible for delivering EU cohesion policy are identified with NUTS2 level regions, not all countries are provided with such administrative layer and, even were NUTS2 regions exist, they may be fully autonomous federal units, directly elected sub-national entities, bodies characterized by second-level democracy or directly nominated by the centre. The contribution sheds light on the matter, building on the on-going research ESPON ReSSI – Regional strategies for sustainable and inclusive territorial development. It does so through an overview of regional governance regimes that, for the

various member states, explores a number of variables: (i) the main characteristics of NUTS2 level entities (ii) the existence of other sub-national entities (iii) the degree of vertical and horizontal coordination between the various levels and actors; (iv) the links between the EU programming activity, the statutory sub-national planning activity and other informal development initiatives; (v) the role of the country's spatial planning tradition. On the basis of the analysis, the authors put together a preliminary typology of regional governance in the EU and, on the basis of the latter, reflect upon the potentials and challenges for delivering sustainable and inclusive development.

Ernesto d'Albergo

Giulio MoiniBarbara Pizzo

Urban development, accumulation strategies and urban regimes: is change possible? The AS Roma stadium project in Rome

In the crisis urban governments may look for new strategies, trying to overcome the path dependencies produced by accumulation strategies (Jessop 1997) and economic policies that were successful in the past and are often rooted in established relations between political and economic actors. Focusing on the case of Rome, the paper aims at answering some questions regarding the possibility and conditions of change in these strategies. Land rent has provided the basic logic for urban transformations and affected strategies and policies for growth. This explains the peculiar urban regime (Stone 1989; 1993) existing in Rome and its policy agenda. Collusive relationships between political and economic interests sheltered local capital from international competition, while growth was fed by state investments, which are no longer provided. Given these premises, is change possible? In particular: • Can urban projects based on a different strategy make possible for Rome to move towards patterns of development more similar to others in the context of globalization? • Can these projects affect the relationships between economic actors? In particular, is there a role to play for foreign capital in such a locked system? How can it challenge the interests of land rent? How can old and new actors integrate themselves into a changing "space of engagement", (Cox 1998) whose political partners recently changed? • How can the latter play a new role, steering urban transformation and economic growth toward "distributed benefits"? Through which relationships with economic interests and the state? Through which resources and instruments (Savitch, Kantor 2002)? The paper tries to answer presenting the provisional findings of a research on the project of a new stadium for the most important football association in Rome, currently undergoing approval, which would be one of the first fully private investments in urban transformation carried out by international capital in the city.

Jan Polivka

Locking and De-Locking Neighborhoods' Development Paths - Strategies of Stakeholder Networks to develop Sprawled Monostructural Settlement Areas at Urban Fringes

During the process of maturation, mono-morphological setlement areas often remain locked in a development statis. Even though their sustainability merely depends on flexibilization and diversification according to the changing demands of the users within the changing society, their physical capacities to adapt to changing societal and market circumstances are widely limited. in order to attract ressources of knowledge and assets from outside, and to create new organizational repertoires, local and regional stakeholder arenas become important. Besides of the inhabitants, owners and trustees at the place, such arenas often consist of a variety of further actors with particular interests focussed concrete areas, such as municipalities, societal organizations and political or interest coalitions. These muli-levelled stakeholder planning coalitions steer the physical development of particular settlement areas. On behalf of empirical studies in German residential areas at the urban fringe, this paper seeks to understand the logic of development strategies for physically mono-structural settlement areas towards multifunctional sustainable communities. It puts the physical and functional resetting into the context of stakeholder policies and actions and identifies the spatial strategies and planning instruments used on the local, citywide and regional levels. In doing so, it seeks to explore particular logics behind physical renovation, redevelopment and refurbishment strategies at the physical body of the settlement, which lead to an adjustment of neighborhoods of this type to the changing demands of the society.

Kamil Przyborowski

Integrated Territorial Investments as a base for metropolitan cooperation - practical aspects of programming and implementation of the ITI in Poland

Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI) are one of the examples of the growing role of functional urban areas (FUA) in the cohesion policy of the UE. FUA have been the biggest beneficiaries of cohesion policy for years, but so far had no competence during the programming of intervention. Poland is the first European country which decided to implement the ITI mechanism and predestined the largest allocation for it (3.8 billion Euro). Main objectives of the implementation of ITI in Poland, arising from the Partnership Agreement are: promoting the partnership model of cooperation in FUA, improvement of the effectiveness of interventions through the implementation of integrated projects responding comprehensively to the needs and problems of the cities and their functional areas and to increase

the impact of the cities on the implementation of activities supported by cohesion policy in their functional areas. The paper will focus on the presentation of ways of dealing with the challenges that have emerged in the process of programming and implementation of an ITI in Poland on the example of the Warsaw Functional Area (WFA). The main challenges in the process of programming of the ITI in WFA was primarily: the identification of common and acceptable (for all municipalities) development goals, overcoming the barriers of mistrust towards Warsaw and to raise awareness of the benefits of working together (the success of the entire area as the success of each municipality). Challenges that appeared on the stage of implementation of the ITI instrument are: the need to reconcile the roles of Intermediate Body in Regional Operational Programme and the organizer of metropolitan cooperation and how to realize integrated partnership projects with high added value for the integrity of the functional area while they are selected in a competitive procedure. I believe my proposition will be interesting both for researchers and for the policy makers involved in implementation of ITI.

Angelika Psenner

"Wiener Null" - Levelling the City of Vienna

Nestled between hilly landscape (foothill of the Alps) and marsh land (Danube) the city of Vienna was prevented from easily spreading. During Gründerzeit (Historism 1848-1918), when the city experienced a rapid population growth (from 400.000 to over 2.2 Million inhabitants) the townscape was therefore modified radically: Not only has the river Danube and its wetland been regulated, but also has the soil of the entire city been levelled to a normative height: the "Wiener Null". The aim of this large-scale intervention was to prevent slopes and to build straight and ideal streets that subsequently would form a grid that was "as evenly and uniformly as possible". So far this major change in the cityscape has not been investigated appropriately. The paper will therefore examine the following themes and questions: How has the enormous amount of soil been removed? Which technical and organisational problems had to be approached? Where has the earth been stored? What (ecological) consequences did this intervention imply? Does the extensive levelling impose actual impacts on a climatic level (heat island effect; heavy rain drain problem)? Throughout the 20th century the levelling of the city of Vienna proceeded to some extent. Only in the 70ies, when because of the planned raising of the soil the catholic church feared to lose the grand staircases leading up the churches the levelling of a certain area in the 9th district was stopped – by leaving behind a site of houses with parterre-cellars. The paper aims to enlighten a peculiar and uncharted aspect of Vienna's urban planning history.   Key words: Vienna; Gründerzeit

(Historism); surface condition; street grid; levelling.

Lee Pugalis

Ania Ankowska

Institutional memory, policy disruption and the evolution of city-regional governance and accountability

Fiscal purging, austerity urbanism and 'push' politics are altering the nature, form and contours of city-regional governance. Of central concern to this paper are the interconnected issues of democratic engagement, accountability and legitimacy. The renegotiation of systems of city-regional governance are challenging traditional normative principles and engendering their reinvention. From an English perspective, important concerns have been expressed by a variety of actors concerning the accountability of city-regional systems of governance, with evidence disseminated in the popular media in late 2016 highlighting widespread conflicts of interests, and the severity of potential abuses of power and misappropriation of public resources. Investigating recent English practice, including the introduction of both soft and hard spaces of governance (e.g. Local Enterprise Partnerships and Combined Authorities, respectively), we trace the evolution of city-regional governance and accountability mechanisms in Greater Manchester and Greater Birmingham. The former can be characterized as benefiting from a legacy of institutional memory, embedded patterns of working and cross-party and cross-sector collaboration, whereas the latter has been prone to fractured political relationships, policy disruption and more fluid territorial configurations. Empirical insights are analyzed through a post-positivist interpretive framework, which draws upon the collation and analysis of case specific documents and 47 semi-structured, face-to-face interviews with a broad range of state and non-state actors over the period May to November 2016. The study sheds new light on intersects between formal and informal systems of governance and accountability mechanisms.

Matteo Puttilli

Cultural heritage, tourism, and sustainability. Reflections from the "Sustainable Destination Plan for the Ancient Cities of Upper Myanmar: Mandalay, Amarapura, Innwa, Sagaing, Mingun (2016-2021)"

Tourism represents one of the main challenges investing cities worldwide. On the one hand, it fosters economic development and intercultural exchange; on the other hand, it could have destabilizing effects at the social, cultural and environmental levels. In Myanmar the recent opening up to the global economic system is producing an impressive increase in

tourism arrivals in the country, that is expected to last in the next future. However, the country is not yet sufficiently equipped to face the implications of tourism development, neither from a material point of view (infrastructure, organization), nor as regards social and cultural effects. Building on such premises, this contribution presents the main content of the Sustainable Destination Plan (SDP) for the Ancient Cities of Upper Myanmar (ACUM), resulting from a cooperation project between the University of Florence and the Myanmar's Ministry of Hotels and Tourism (LaGeS, 2016). Based on a participatory approach to tourism planning, the Plan has been conceived of as a tool to manage local resources towards a responsible and sustainable development. To this end the Plan stresses the pivotal role of cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible. The paper is structured in three parts: first, it describes the background of the plan and its methodology; secondly, it draws the main challenges posed by tourist arrivals in the area; third, it outlines some of the planning strategies proposed in the Plan. LaGeS (2016), Sustainable Destination Plan for the Ancient Cities of Upper Myanmar: Mandalay, Amarapura, Innwa, Sagaing, Mingun (2016-2021), Firenze, Edizioni Polistampa.

Bianca Radu

Influence of public participation on the resilience of communities in the case of emergency situations in Romania

The paper aims to analyze whether the settlements where the involvement of community members is higher are more resilient when unexpected disruptions occur. In particular, the analysis will focus on the analysis of different forms of citizens' involvement before, during and after an emergency situation. Formal forms of citizens' involvement are analyzed, such as participation in Voluntary Committees for Emergency Situations, drafting emergency planning documents, and providing support in the case of an emergency situation. In additional, bonding type of social capital existing in communities is analyzed, and its different forms of behavioral manifestation in the case of an emergency situation. Another part of the part will consist on an analysis of different organizations with which a community collaborates for preparing for emergency situations, as well as an analysis of the particular types of activities that are the object of the collaboration. The paper is based on a survey conducted at national level between September and October 2016 on a representative sample of City Halls and County Inspectorates for Emergency Situations. A total of 283 responses from City Halls and 69 questionnaires from Inspectorates for Emergency Situations were received back. A preliminary analysis of the responses shows that residents tend to help their relatives, neighbors, people who live in isolated areas or cannot cope alone with the situation (such as elderly, children, disabled people) by providing information, emotional support, helping save others' people lives or taking care of the children. The

representatives of Inspectorates for Emergency Situation perceive that the most important factor for a community to get through an emergency situation is the existence of a mayor concerned with the well administration of the settlement. In addition, a good cooperation with other institutions for the management of emergency situations is crucial for the resilience of a community.

Maria Sastre Ramos

Digital nomads and the shareable city

The concept of smart cities has been - and is - present in many developed cities, thus becoming smart and sustainable places in all its features: social, economic and environmental. The last few years have seen the emergence of the so-called sharing, within the framework of a lifestyle in which more importance is attached to sharing goods than towing them. Therefore, we are moving from smart cities to shareable cities. Networks are giving us the opportunity to collaborate to transform the physical, social and political reality. They are decisive for the development of a new urban culture, which fosters the individual's involvement and participation in the processes of change and transformation. More humane and inclusive cities. Currently, the rise of new circumstances has created an unexampled opportunity to strengthen cities as platforms to share. One of the fields in the revival of sharing in our cities has to be with a new model of collaborative working, due to a cultural change and the improve of resources. Cultural change is much deeper and affects the organization of work. With the increasing growth of technology and globalization of organizations, the information age is causing a transformation in work with a need to adapt to where and how employees work. Properly redesigned space enabled can improve employee collaboration, attract talent, improve employee productivity and innovation, increase well-being and reduce CO_2 emissions. The present proposal precisely focus on the vision of cities as platform from the specific point of view of a nomad worker, defined as a professional that uses working spaces in a dynamic and flexible, depending on the needs of the tasks to undertake (location, space, facilities, tools, etc.). It is presented in this paper an analysis of spatial distribution patterns of Collaborative spaces where work in Madrid urban core and twinned with the existing shareable transport in the city.

Eran Razin

The Metropolitan Scale of Planning Systems: Ontario, British Columbia and Israel

Contradicting agendas of planning system reform involve, on the one end, aspirations to promote decentralization, self-government and local autonomy in land use planning, and, on the other end, a desire to secure

broader oversight in the name of sustainable development, economic growth, mass-transit development, distributional justice and other aspects of regional coordination. The product of such contradicting agendas could be explicit and implicit checks and balances that are of crucial significance in evaluating planning systems. My study assesses and compares three examples for such checks and balances or their absence. The Canadian Province of Ontario is a prime example for true decentralization of planning powers to the local level accompanied by powerful checks that primarily include a powerful provincial appeal board, binding provincial planning documents (mainly the green belt and growth plans for the Toronto metro) and municipal official plans approved by the province. Past amalgamations, though controversial, have also contributed to such checks. British Columbia seemingly represents a lack of checks and balances, with ultimate planning decision-making powers held by city councils, while metropolitan / regional plans are weak collaborative bottom-up endeavors. The province hardly intervenes, except for the protection of agricultural land and top-down approach to transportation planning. A balance of power in the triangle of elected mayor and councilors, planning bureaucracy, community, as well as behavioral codes of restraint in non-consensual decision-making, are of crucial significance when "external" checks are weak. Israeli checks and balances have been based on a three-level hierarchy of planning commissions. Contradicting reforms of decentralization and centralization took place simultaneously, but mainly the limited implementation capacity of the central state has mitigated strong centralizing pressures.

Mario Reimer

Karsten Rusche

Governance for Green Infrastructures in European City Regions: The Cases of Manchester, Copenhagen and the Ruhr

The design, management and implementation of sustainable spatial strategies are a prerequisite to environmental sustainability in cities and city-regions across Europe. The neoliberal agenda forces regions into a ruthless competition for capital and people. This often leads to an imbalance between short-term economic interests and long-term sustainability goals, generally preferring the former. From a spatial perspective, the management of green infrastructures on a regional scale – understood as "strategically planned and delivered network comprising the broadest range of high quality green spaces and other environmental features" (Natural England 2009, p. 7) – is of crucial importance for the sustainable development of cities and city-regions. With regard to the management of green infrastructure a lot of experimental strategic spatial planning initiatives in different contexts are currently taking place. While the planning rhetoric and the hegemonic green infrastructure discourse clearly show a high

sensibility for sustainability goals, we argue for a more context-sensitive and critical approach that allows us to reconstruct the "micro-practices" behind different green infrastructure strategies across Europe. We specifically ask for the transformative potential of strategic "green" spatial planning initiatives and their impact on existent planning cultures, understood as complex institutional patterns comprising both formal and informal institutional spheres (rules, procedures, instruments as well as cognitive frames and shared mental models of planning activists). We highlight the diversity of sustainability endeavors in three different European city-regions (Manchester, Copenhagen and the Ruhr) by taking into account the different cultural histories and path dependencies, the culturally "filtered" processes of spatial strategy making, the specific interests behind such strategies and the manifold patterns of strategic institutional capacity building.

Michel Rochefort

Defusing Local Resistance to a Metropolitan Land-use and Development Plan through Innovative Partnerships: The Case of the Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal (Canada)

Based on the case of the Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal, a metropolitan authority created in 2001 by the Government of Québec, the goal of my presentation is to demonstrate how innovative multi-level partnerships involving residents, civil society representatives, and elected or administrative representatives from all levels of government help to overcome the many challenges associated with the spatial planning of a metropolitan region. The presentation will focus on three main issues: • how the political leaders and civil stakeholders can work together to defuse local resistance to a Metropolitan Land-use and Development Plan; • how this association between elected representatives and civil representatives is also necessary for its implementation; and • how new democratic mechanisms must be put in place to support desired changes and ensure the monitoring of actions. While the first part of my presentation will focus on the obstacles encountered to develop the Plan, the second part will specifically focus on its implementation and the collaborative mechanisms that have been established. If some mechanisms could appear more conventional, since they are present in other metropolitan regions, one mechanism, namely the Metropolitan Agora, is specific to the metropolitan region of Montréal and plays an innovative role in the area of resident and civil society collaboration. On the main question posed by this conference, what are the barriers which contemporary cities have to overcome to build efficient Networks in metropolitan regions, this presentation can be a concrete example of the difficulties encountered to develop and implement a coherent metropolitan plan. Even if the law gives more extensive powers to the Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal when compared to the majority of other metropolitan regions, the Metropolitan Land-use and Development

Plan would never have been effective without the creation of new partnerships.

Iago Rodríguez-Lestegás

João Seixas

Foreign investment, mass tourism, and the transformation of Lisbon's historic center

The adoption of the euro accelerated the dependent financialization of the Portuguese economy. The flow of foreign credit towards the real estate and construction sectors fueled the suburban and periurban expansion of Lisbon and the abandonment of its historic center until the global financial crisis of 2008. After the collapse of that model of urban development, the national and international financial and real estate sectors refocused their attention on the regeneration of Lisbon's historic center. This new dynamic has been stimulated by the city's tourism boom and by a liberal regulatory framework symbolized by the Golden Visa program, the special tax regime for non-regular residents, and the new urban rental law. The combination of policies designed to attract foreign investment and the suffocation by strong austerity policies of the Portuguese domestic market has generated a model of urban regeneration that is essentially focused on foreign wealthy real estate investors. Lisbon's local community is largely excluded from access to adequate housing in the historic center —and tendentiously in the surrounding neighborhoods as well.   Real estate investment and the tourism boom fuel an improvement of the built environment in Lisbon's historic center. Jobs are created, consumption is stimulated, and leisure opportunities diversify while significant revenue is enjoyed by those involved in the tourism and real estate sectors. These positive outcomes, however, are insufficient to compensate the local community's discomfort about the strong negative externalities coming from mass tourism, housing price rises, and growing pressures on urban daily life. Increasing social concern is motivating the emergence of diverse civic and political initiatives that stimulate public debate while calling for the implementation of a more comprehensive urban public policy and a more adequate planning and regulatory framework in Lisbon.

Martin T. W. Rosenfeld

Heider Bastian

Constraints from Socialism for Urban Economic Recovery – Results from Case Studies in East German Cities

Constraints from Socialism for Urban Economic Recovery – Results from Case Studies in East German Cities Since the opening of the "Iron Curtain", cities in Central and Eastern Europe had to develop strategies for coping

with the new conditions of interregional competition. Some cities have been more successful than others in attracting or retaining businesses and residents. Various factors were relevant for these differences. The paper is focusing on factors which have been, so far, not systematically analyzed. We are looking at different categories of heritage from socialism and their impact on path dependencies for urban development in East Germany: Had decisions from central planning long-term consequences for cities, even after their return to a market economy? Since the 1990s, new approaches in urban economics have stressed the importance of historical factors (e.g. Krugman 2001; Martin and Sunley 2006). But most studies refer to heritage from earlier periods of time, not on impacts from the time of socialism. In this period, centralist planners have allocated specific functions to each city, according to the needs of socialist countries, resulting especially from their disintegration in the global market, followed by a shift of funding and internal migrations between cities. We interpret this as a natural experiment: Were the implemented conditions able to change the long-term paths of development of cities? How did local agents make use of the heritage from socialism after 1990, was there just a one-way road? For answering, we conducted case studies in selected East German cities, based on documents and in-depth interviews with present and former local decision-makers and experts. The results so far make clear that for some cities, their heritage from socialism was a relevant asset for finding new niches in the process of interregional competition. For the majority of cities, however, the heritage was more a threat than a chance.

Paula Russell

Spaces for Community- Local Government Reform in Ireland and Citizen Engagement

In Ireland local Government reform carried out in 2014 promised momentous and radical change, which would place local government centre stage in relation to governance and public service delivery at local level. A streamlined local Government structure was given a strengthened role in the realm of local and community development, together with a greater mandate and role in the area of economic development. This had particular implications for the community and voluntary sector, which as a result of these reforms, was brought more closely under the ambit of Local Government.   Using case studies the paper explores and evaluates the implementation of the Local Government Reform Act, 2014 particularly as it relates to the role of local government in local and community development. It asks if the changes have provided greater citizen voice, and a more coherent and integrated approach to local and community development as promised, or if other governing rationales notably an economic rationale, have shaped the implementation of the 2014 Act in this sphere. The role of local politicians is also explored, in order to capture their views of the

strengthened leadership and policy roles accorded to them.

Iwona Sagan

Place-Making through Urban Culture: East-West Perspective on Europeanisation

Europeanisation is frequently understood in highly restrictive terms, as a convergence to a set of ideas, norms and practices that have been largely defined in Western European countries. This also applies to the diffusion of urban governance methods and strategies that make recognisable a "European way of doing things". Processes such as the European Capital of Culture competition (ECOC), Smart Cities initiatives, and programmes targeted at inclusive urban development and regeneration are among the tools that the EU has promoted to support a more cohesive political community. However, Europeanisation can also be understood as a project of constant becoming, made up of highly varied local appropriations of European culture and history that only partly conform to specific norms. In this perspective, urban place-making and appropriations of culture give evidence of highly differential patterns and trajectories of Europeanisation in which East-West distinctions often play a strategic role. Based on a comparison of past and future ECOC projects in Central Europe, we will explore how and why the question of "East-West" emerges ideationally, discursively and pragmatically. On the other hand, we also address the question of how the East-West imaginary is mobilised and/or contested in concrete projects of place-making.

Deepanjan Saha

Joy Sen

Role of networks in creative economy: Case of Varanasi, India

Cultural and creative industries cluster for both competitive and creative advantages in terms of increased flow of tacit knowledge driven by informal face-to-face interaction. However, mere geographical clustering does not guarantee such benefits, as it has to be complemented by networking support lent by a system of both local and non-local networks. Community-based network support systems have been identified being more effective in lending both business and psychological support as compared to public sector-aided initiatives. The understanding of micro dynamics among creative industries and other agents at local level is the key to understand evolution of creative cities. In this paper, the role of networks and process of their transformation employed by creative professionals have been discussed with an empirical case of the weavers of Varanasi City in India. Silk-weaving, practiced by a tight-knit community over generations, has been mainstay of the city's economy for centuries now. Besides traditional weaving skills being employed, a strong network of professionals involving

weavers, ancillary workers, and traders is the backbone of widespread popularity of 'Banarasi saree'. Over generations, the weavers of Varanasi have themselves reorganized the network so as to sustain destabilizing economic forces; for instance, liberalization of the economy bringing in competition from outside market coupled with declining demand for traditionally designed products. Such transformation has largely been driven by a complex network of relations within the community – both professional and community-driven, instead of the policies taken by local and/or national governments. The paper attempts at analyzing the strength of networking within the weaving industry in Varanasi and that with the international market; and suggests a prospective role to be played by the city government to ensure success of such creative networks. Keywords: creative industries, networks, weavers

Francisco Javier Toro Sánchez

Cities locked in hierarchical sustainable networks in spain: an assessment of some of these initiatives

The adoption of policies and programs of urban sustainability ought to surpass the administrative boundaries that restrict the city management and reconsider the hierarchy of settlement networks. In this regard, cities are inevitably locked in sustainability commitments that transcend the local scenario and should reconsider the usual protocol of sustainable strategies inspired on the motto, "Think globally, act locally". Regional and national initiatives of sustainability, such as Ciudad 21, in Andalusia (Spain), or the Spanish Network of Cities for Climate, were created to reinforce the collaborative work and exchanges of experiences among cities. This work attempt to analyse and show that these networks reproduce a hierarchical model of management, lacking of a real diagnostic and initiatives that deals with the interdependences existing in the functional connection of cities and settlements within these networks. The exchange of goods, the waste and pollution externalities, commuter and touristical flows and the concentration of green equipments and facilities are some of the dimensions to which these networks should have paid more attention.

Susanne Søholt

Cities – locked in by international and national regulation of migration

Global migration is high on the agenda and influencing state relations as well as relations between states and cities. While states have the power to decide on immigration policies, immigrants live in municipalities and especially in cities. What are the implications of national immigration and integration policies for the cities? In times of mass migration in different forms – what are at stake for the cities – what is their room of maneuver when it comes to immigration and integration? How can they navigate to

promote a good city for all, if that is a goal? Building on experiences from Norwegian cities, there are at least two approaches for cities to cope with immigration and integration. These approaches are not necessarily in conflict, but the one is more contested than the other. The dilemma is whether to follow a policy that focus on what is best for the city as a society, and thereby for the citizens, or to follow a policy that focus on the residents as individuals, or mixing these approaches. Policy approaches from other Scandinavian countries and other policy fields are included to highlight political dilemmas for cities when it comes to balancing immigration and integration towards other political goals.

Cristina Stănuș

The politics of metropolitan areas in Romania

Inter-municipal cooperation (IMC) is approached in the literature with reference to notions such as formal political arrangements, tasks, composition, scope, scale, efficiency in public service provision, and the drivers of cooperation. Beyond formal political arrangements, a key area concerns the politics of setting up and operationalising IMC arrangements. Whether cooperation happens, and the economies of scope and scale, and the degree of institutionalization of IMC arrangements (especially voluntary ones) depend on what happens in the black box of local governments (political decision-making processes at local government level, the behaviour of individual decision-makers). This paper approaches the politics of voluntary inter-municipal cooperation, with a special emphasis on metropolitan arrangements centred on Romania's ten largest cities. The Romanian context provides an interesting laboratory for studying these aspects for several reasons: (a) constitutional and legal barriers make anything other than voluntary amalgamation practically impossible; (b) the Romanian local government system is excessively politicised; and (c) the legal framework for IMC and metropolitan areas does not provide for the creation of strong public metropolitan authorities. Combined, these elements created conditions for the inner workings and the outcomes of Romania's emerging metropolitan arrangements to be influenced by: local political conflicts resulting in significant policy shifts after each election, (in)abilities to negotiate and compromise within and between municipalities (especially between the city and other municipalities involved), and (in)abilities to garner the support of citizens for metropolitan projects. Based on the analysis of relevant documents and in-depth interviews with key actors, this paper tries to assess whether and how the excessive politicisation of the Romanian local government system hinders metropolitan development.

Sune Wiingaard Stoustrup

European Spatial Planning - From Policy to Project in Budapest and Vienna

Despite decades where EU funds have been flowing into cities, and de-facto but implicit policies have had an impact on cities, either through influencing national procedures, e.g. on environmental issues, or by enforcing supra-national regulations, e.g. the competition law. At the same time the European Institutions do not hold any legal competences on the issue of spatial planning, and instead influence cities through a series of enticements and directives. As we move away from guidelines such as the Acquis Urbain and closer to an actual Urban Agenda for cities in the EU, it is clear that the EU has the vision to go from emphasizing the role of cities in official documents to develop an explicit and direct political involvement in European cities. The EU urban policy is situated in the broader context of territorial cohesion and the combating of imbalances between different regions of the member states; and even if European space is depicted as a diverse entity, the implications of the local planning culture context seems to be (so far) neglected in EU policy. By comparing the procedure of co-financing projects with EU funds in the two cities: Vienna, Austria and Budapest, Hungary, I will present how these projects can be seen as a meeting ground between EU policy and local projects, and how this makes for a conflictious setting for EU involvement in city development. By analyzing practices of different actors and discourse embedded in policy papers, two distinctive cases of EU co-financing in cities will be can be presented: Vienna; where the EU-financing is added to projects already planned by the city hall, and as such only contributes to added level of quality but no change in project goals. Budapest; where EU-financing is the main source of project funding and competences to fulfill procedures required by the EU are lacking. Therefore external consultants and experts contest with local politicians for control of project development.

Paweł Sudra

Urban sprawl in the Warsaw agglomeration in the context of local spatial planning and coordination of planning at the metropolitan level

Problems of spontaneous spread of settlement, known as 'urban sprawl', are typical to large urban agglomerations, not excluding Warsaw and its suburban zone (Gutry-Korycka (ed.) 2005, Grochowski et al. 2013). The phenomenon described is not really unplanned but closely linked with planning policy implemented by local governments. The high demographic capacity of built-up areas designated in the local general plans ('study of conditions and directions of spatial development'), low coverage of the territory with local zoning plans, arbitrary procedure of issuance of decisions on land development conditions, the scale of farmland conversions

(changes in the status of land) – these factors define, in Polish realities, the impact of local planning on the development of new settlement areas (Śleszyński et al. 2012, Kowalewski et al. 2014). The answer to these and other maladies in larger urban zones of over 500 thousand inhabitants is meant to be metropolitan planning, coordinated through the cooperation of local governments within 'metropolitan associations', corresponding to the unions of communes created in some EU countries. For other regional (voivodeship) centers it is also foreseen to develop plans of spatial development of functional urban areas. In the presentation, changes occuring in the settlement patterns within the Warsaw metropolitan area will be shown, giving evidence for the proceeding processes of dispersion, concentration or 'dispersed concentration'. They will be juxtaposed with the statistical data concerning spatial planning in communes, allowing to observe inconsistencies and heterogeneity of the planning policy at the local level. The issue will be elaborated in the context of discussion on the state of metropolitan planning in Poland (Sławiński (ed.) 2011, Mikuła 2015), which in the past few years has been anchored stronger in legislation, but the issue is still open, when it comes to the opportunities to implement it in practice.

Paweł Swianiewicz

Is there re-municipalization? Forms of local public service delivery in the opinions of European mayors

The empirical base for the paper is survey of mayors of municipalities over 10,000 residents, conducted in 29 European countries (within the frame of POLLEADER project). It concentrates on opinions of local leaders concerning outsourcing and forms of local public service delivery, and in particular on the role of public and private sector in service provision. The paper discusses empirical evidences confirming the hypothesis of re-municipalization formulated few years ago by H. Wollmann. It is based on analysis of opinions of Polish mayors as compared to opinions of the mayors in other countries. It stresses the huge variation of mayors' preferences among and inside individual countries and it tests hypothesis on factors explaining that variation. The main hupthesis refer to: (i) impact of the 2008 economic crisie on the disappointment with prviate sector involvement in public services, (ii) relationship between attiides towards private and public sector role and ideological self-location on left-right political wing spectrum,

Renard Teipelke

Advanced Urban Analytics Lab on Urban Development in Asia

Urban development projects across Asia-Pacific have produced an abundance of information on urbanization patterns and challenges,

economic growth, regional interlinkages, climate change and disaster risks, infrastructure features, municipal finance, basic environmental and social services, and urban governance. As part of its mandate to support informed urban development projects and innovative policy work, the Asian Development Bank is setting up an "Advanced Urban Analytics Lab". This lab will provide a spatial information platform for cross-sectoral data access. Bringing together information from its own work and the collaboration with partners such as the European Space Agency, the Asian Development Bank aims to analyze and identify the most urgent development needs of both metropolitan regions, as well as small and medium towns in Asia-Pacific. The lab is meant to inform the design of urban development solutions in economic, environmental, social, and physical terms. Thereby, the lab can contribute to the Asian Development Bank's specialization in highly relevant thematic areas, design an underlying system for monitoring the implementation of international development agendas, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, and provide a database for its partners, cities, and other stakeholders in urban research and practice. The presentation will focus on the conceptualization and design of the lab and discuss its development in relation to existing urban data platforms. Aspects of accessibility, usability, and system maintenance will be scrutinized. Highlights of initial findings from the comparative, cross-sectoral data analysis will be provided with regard to the ability of cities in Asia-Pacific to pursue sustainable and resilient urban development pathways, to design new or adjust existing systems of urban infrastructure and basic services, and to finance related activities through different funding sources and governance arrangements.

Agnieszka Telega

Agnieszka Małkowska

Spatial planning in Metropolitan Areas – is there policy - mimicking among Polish municipalities?

In the paper we discuss the problem of municipal spatial planning policy in Polish Metropolitan Areas and the spatial interaction among municipalities in land-use planning. The background of spatial dependence in land use policy comes from Brueckner (1998) and then the problem was analyzed by Christafore & Leguizamon (2015). They discovered that the political competition may be influencing the land use regulations. The preliminary research [Malkowska & Telega, 2012] showed that in Malopolska province there is a local autocorrelation in municipal planning policy indicating that may occur phenomenon of mimic of the behavior of neighboring local government units. The competition among municipalities in pursuing development policy is mostly examine with respect to local tax setting and phenomenon of tax mimicking. Actually many empirical studies

concentrated on the impact of local tax policy decisions on the neighboring entities. The main aim of our research is to determine the occurrence of imitation in land-use policy among municipalities in Polish Metropolitan Areas. To examine the planning policy mimicking phenomena, there was spatial autocorrelation test conducted. The second stage of analysis was spatial regression modelling to identify association between socio-economic situation of municipalities and spatial planning policies. 1. Brueckner J., Testing for Strategic Interaction Among Local Governments: The Case of Growth Controls, Journal of Urban Economics, 1998, 44, pp. 438-467 2. Christafore D., Leguizamon S., Spatial spillovers of land use regulation in the United States, Housing Studies, 2015, 30(3), pp. 1-/>3. Małkowska A., Telega A., Przestrzenna analiza aktywności planistycznej gmin województwa małopolskiego. Studia i Materiały Towarzystwa Naukowego Nieruchomości, 20(1), pp. 175-184

Filipe Teles

Luis Sousa

Sara Moreno Pires

Ana Macedo

Assessing the Quality of Local Governance: a review of normative principles and theoretical approaches

The role of local governments has changed significantly in the past decades, focusing on goal setting and coordination of multiple agents involved in the design, adoption, implementation, and evaluation of public policies. The resolution of complex local problems requires horizontal coordination (between municipalities) and vertical coordination (between different levels of government), stressing the steering and capacity building roles of local governments. These transformations impacted on the role of local actors, institutions and processes, and reinforce the need of developing means of framing and assessing the quality of local governance. Due to the fact that very little empirical research has been conducted on this topic, it is difficult to anticipate which factors may (systematically) impact on governance quality. In addition, there may be conflicting effects, which further complicate any a priori conjectures. The main goal of this paper is to present a structured and systematic literature review that focuses on the conceptualization and measurement of the quality of local governance, in order to understand the prominence of the subject and to try to systematize the key comprehensive dimensions that may affect or determine local governance quality, as well as theoretical approaches and methodological premises to assess them.

Ivan Tosics

Metropolitan areas around European cities: the cooperation challenge

The 2008 global financial crisis led to serious scarcity in public financial resources on all levels of government. The 2016 crisis of liberal politics lead in some countries to increasingly centralizing national policy making, against which only the residents of the largest cities protested with their votes. Under such unfavourable financial and political trends those cities might be more successful in their development which are able to initiate more integrated strategies, along which they use their financial resources and political influence. Integration is required along different aspects: territorial (across the boundaries of neighbouring municipalities), horizontal (across policy sectors) and vertical (across administrative levels of government). Regarding the territorial aspect, 'metropolitan areas' are considered as the most suitable territorial level of integrated policies. To achieve good metropolitan cooperation also the other two forms of integration are needed: coordination between the different policy sectors and (in optimal case) support from the higher levels of government. The paper aims to give an overview about collaborations in the metropolitan areas on the example of European cities which participate in an ongoing ESPON project and are also members of the EUROCITIES Metropolitan Areas Working Group. Also other sources of information (OECD reports, URBACT projects, critical evaluation of the EU Cohesion Policy, The State of European Cities 2016 report) will be used to raise some hypotheses on the conditions under which metropolitan area wide governance can better contribute to the integrated development of European cities.   Keywords integration of urban development, functional urban area, metropolitan areas, urban governance

Peter Toth

Experiences in bike sharing and city development in Hungary

Community bike sharing systems, are being developed in every European country nowadays. Such systems can be implemented either in big cities and little towns. As the saying goes, there are two kinds of mayors: one whose city already have a community bike system and one who wants one for his/her city. The implementation of such systems can be easily communicated, as it is compatible with the smart city concept, can be a part of the city's marketing, fits well in the idea of sustainable urban development, and in many cases the finacial bacground of these projects can be fully or partially covered by EU funds. However, not every initiative became successful, well-used and sustainable. and a useful part of the city's everyday fabric of transport.   I would like to observe a Hungarian case in my presentation. The case is a small (130.000 inhabitants) Western-Hungarian town (Gyor), where the bike sharing system was established in 2015. Beside presenting the main concept and the development logic of the

municipality and the company who is responsible for the operation and the maintenance and the system I would also like to present and examine one and a half year user generated data of the system. Comparing the notions of the project owners and the reality of how certain user groups appeared and what kind of spatial and temporal consumption patterns can be detected sustainability and future development trends can be formulated.

George Touma

The Effect of Migration on the Urban Planning Environment

The Effect of Migration on the Urban Planning Environment: (The migration wave of the Syrian people on Sweden as a case study) Prof. Dr. George T. Touma Abstract: • Aim of study is to discuss the process of the mutual influence between the mass migration to Europe since 2011 and the new urban planning environment. • Migration to the cities of Europe and the region continues to increase, and the construction of the city is entering a more terrible phase. How can use this construction to decrease segregation and implementation the life chances of the people that today are destitute? • Integration is thus becoming an important element of municipal policies, with a focus on social and cultural integration. Europe understands social integration as meaning equal opportunities in core areas such as the labor market, education, and housing and recreation. The goals of Europe integration policy are to promote opportunities for participation and to combat tendencies of social and cultural exclusion. Impact of Migration on Urban Integration 1-Impact of Demography: Immigration and emigration contribute to population change not only by altering the number of individuals in the country at a given time but also by affecting natural change indirectly. 2-Impact Urban Planning and Architectural. A- At the level of land use. B- At the Level of Transportations Axes. 3-Impact on social cohesion and integration. We can explain the migration wave of the Syrian people due to many reasons: The loss of hope in the future. The good hospitality of the European countries and the support they get from different associations in these countries. The economic factor, which all the European countries are providing in a generous way. The effective factors of the migration on the urban design and social situation in countries: The big numbers and the sudden events that caused the migration so quickly that these countries weren't able to keep up with the changing circumstances to contain the immigrant

Sonia Uribe

Gentrification in a Cultural Landscape: Forces Driving Population Turnover

The Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (CCLC), a UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS) since 2011, is famous for its more than 100-year-old

coffee culture. The CCLC exemplifies the natural, economic and cultural values of the region, deeply rooted in the architectural typology, lifestyle and traditional land-use techniques of the cafeteros (coffee farmers). Nevertheless, these traditions are under threat from a variety of factors linked to development, including tourism. The effects of gentrification within the CCLC can lead to community revitalization but, contradictorily, also to population displacement. In addition to a number of positive effects resulting from the WHS designation,) several problems have been triggered or exacerbated by this change, such as low generational turnover and the loss of cultural and social traditions.   The main research objective of this project is to study the effects of gentrification acting within the Cultural Landscape, in order to understand the factors influencing the balance of the relationship between urban and rural actors. To do this, , in the pilot phase of the project I conducted interviews with traditional coffee farmers, other members of the local population and government officials nine towns which are part of the PCCC and which vary in levels of coffee production and tourism.. We predict that the designation of the PCCC as a WHS has the potential to contribute to urban-rural synergies, but only if properly managed. We hypothesize that an increase of unmanaged tourism will lead to decreased coffee production, increased turn-over of coffee farmers as well as an increase in property values and cost of living, which in turn may lead to a displacement of the traditional local population. On the other hand, tourism can potential provide a stable source of income for the next of generation of cafeteros and provide the means for locals to improve their property values.

Tom Verhelst

The Influence of Local Government on EU Decision-Making: a Comparative Case Study

Since the 1990s, there is hardly an area of local government which has not been affected by European legislation to some extent (Goldsmith, 1993; John, 2000; Callanan, 2012). In response to the legislative impact of the EU (i.e. the top-down Europeanisation of local government), local authorities have started to engage in proactive attempts of influencing the EU decision-making process beforehand. Such local government attempts to influence EU decision-making are classified as 'bottom-up Europeanisation' (Van Bever et al., 2011) or 'regulatory mobilisation' (Callanan & Tatham, 2014). In this vein, the EU represents an additional policy arena in which local authorities can promote and defend their interests (Fleurke & Willemse, 2006; Heinelt & Niederhafner, 2008). Our paper aims to uncover the conditions of successful bottom-up Europeanisation of local government, drawing on theory and insights from interest group politics. More specifically, it will look into the effects of the scope conditions of the lobby issue, the lobby strategy, the external opportunity structure and the

composition of the EU decision-making arena. The paper uses two in-depth case studies to single out the particular conditions of influence in the local context: the exemption for local authorities from the transparency register and the EU data protection rules. Data are gathered via document analysis (e.g. legislative documents, stakeholder communication and position papers) as well as semi-structured expert interviews with key actors in the decision-making process (e.g. Commission, Parliament, Council, local government and opposing stakeholders).

Jurga Bucaite Vilke

Public Involvement and Governance Alternatives: Discussion on the Normative Patterns of Local Interests in Lithuania

The main research question is the discussion on the different forms of community involvement into the local decision-making processes. We are focusing on changes in the relationship between local municipalities and local inhabitants concerning public participation and perceptions of decision-making power mechanisms. The paper contributes to the discussion on the normative patterns of local community engagement and new forms of local governance. We test theoretical notions using statistical evidence from a representative public opinion survey. The main objective of the survey was to investigate the notions of Lithuanian inhabitants on local leadership and local political power redistribution, including the role of municipalities as the main actor in establishing and organizing local networks. The two main reasons justify the choice of Lithuania as a single country-study. First, Lithuania as an economic and democratic transition country has scarce experience in combining the new governance arrangements on municipal level with the needs and normative expectations of residents. Second, by focusing on a country case where statistically reliable and valid data are available we may define the patterns which highlight the importance of local community-wide interventions in improving and implementing local democratic practices. Findings from statistical analysis indicate that there are significant differences between different notions of local participation on municipal level. Empirical evidence shows that the various types of local inhabitants symbolize the crucial confrontation among the subjective expectations of the needs for local participation and "borders" of local institutional arrangements. Finally, the findings indicate a more critical approach to the effect of values and normative patterns which symbolize that the existing institutional arrangements enforce power mechanisms and need to be oriented towards the higher activation of local community involvement.

Ignazio Vinci

Understanding urban policy through the lens of twenty years of cohesion policy: the case of Palermo

For many European cities the EU's structural funds have led to a radical review of the way of approaching urban policy at different scales. For many others, particularly within the less developed regions, they also have resulted in a unique financial opportunity to carry out large infrastructural interventions as well as complex regeneration projects. After two decades of experiments, it is worth questioning to which extent the structural funds have impacted on the state of the European cities and whether Europanisation has promoted a real process of innovation in the making of urban policy. With this question on the background, this paper provides a critical analysis of the evolution of urban policy in the city of Palermo, the fifth Italian city by demographic size and capital of one of the largest less developed region of the European Union. After an introduction to set the case study within the national and international debate, a main section of the paper is dedicated to explore the different approaches to planning practiced by the municipality under the influence of the European urban agenda. Various programmes carried out in the urban area in the last two decades – from the Urban Initiative in the nineties to the projects under implementation within the Urban Agenda 2020 – are described with the aim of highlighting their spatial, environmental, social and economic motivations. This analytical work seeks to argue that the approach to urban policy in the city's recent history is a complex mediation between different kind of priorities (and rhetorics), empowered by the European programming as well as by the arising of local priorities and long-standing rationales on development.

Igor Vojnovic

Laura Reese

Jeanette Eckert

Gary Sands

Crumbling Local and Regional Networks: Revitalization Initiatives in Detroit

After a decades' long demographic and economic decline, culminating in America's largest municipal bankruptcy, many observers were ready to proclaim that Detroit was dead. Nevertheless, following the successful resolution of the bankruptcy and new municipal leadership, there has been a dramatic shift among academics and the popular press to documenting Detroit's recovery and resilience. Both in print and social media, much of the current story-telling about Detroit is portraying the city as a comeback kid, a

cool place for young hipsters (and Chinese investors) to start businesses and buy homes, a hotspot for tourism with a vibrant art and restaurant scene, a gritty survivor that is well on its way to a full recovery. With all the appropriate hipster markers, including of course, lattes, Detroit is signaling that it's safe and ready for tourists, investors, and residents. This paper considers two related questions about Detroit's trajectory: Does the current positive image of Detroit reflect reality?; and, Will the recovery culminate in a new Detroit that will provide residents with a quality of life that is sustainable in the decades to come?

Rachel Wall

Alistair Jones

Combined Authorities: Urban imperialism or loss of urban identity?

As a result of devolution to Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and London, the UK government turned its attention to English local government and created a new legislative framework within which devolution would take place. The latest wave of reform is focused on governance structures and a form of territorial re-scaling with the creation of combined authorities, headed by elected mayors. Combined authorities are created where groups of councils enter negotiations with government to agree the devolution of powers and finances through a 'devolution deal'. The process of reshaping the institutional settings of metropolitan governance has implications for existing political relationships and for territorial identities which are being combined. Political relations are being tested as municipalities within these regions seek to establish new institutions in which they can effectively govern their own localities and simultaneously govern collectively across multiple geographical boundaries. The creation of these new institutions has implications for where power will lie within combined authorities, where different tiers of local government and different territorial interests (urban and suburban/rural) will have decision-making capacity and how existing territorial identities will be tested, as these new governing entities are established and senses of place are challenged. The paper will address the following questions: • What will the impact be of this territorial re-scaling of local government on political relations between municipalities within the new metropolitan regions? • How will the existing territorial identities within the municipalities comprising the combined authorities respond to these new institutional settings? The paper will use a case study of Leicester City and the surrounding county and districts, in order to try and understand some of the critical challenges posed by the current devolution to a city locked within a metropolitan region.

Aldona Wiktorska-Święcka

Integrated Territorial Investments (ITIs) in Poland – an innovation in governance, a standard or a wasted opportunity?

Integrated Territorial Investments (ITIS) are a new integration tool that binds the thematic objectives defined in the cooperation agreements and operational programs with the territorial dimension. Due to their formula, ITIs may be considered as a kind of innovation in governance. The European Commission sees in it is an opportunity to introduce solutions that can be effective in facing the challenges of contemporary development on a local scale. They can be regarded as a possibility for Member States to activate innovative governance arrangements that will allow for the implementation of projects, which more or less reflect the issues indicated by the Commission as a priority. In Poland, the Integrated Territorial Investment are implemented on 24 functional areas. Due to a new approach to cities and the role in development processes in the country, they can mean a new opening for the urban policy and urban development. The aim of this paper is an analysis of selected case studies of 4 ITIs implemented by large (more than 500 Tsd. inhabitants) provincial cities: Wrocław, Łódź, Gdańsk, Katowice, which are capitals of regions in which one defined a different development potential. The analysis will allow to formulate answers to the following research questions: 1) What solutions have been used in the context of selected ITIs in order to achieve the strategic goals of development suited to the implementation of the EU cohesion policy? 2) Are there any innovative governance arrangements indicated while ITIs implementation? 3) What is the role and importance of institutional actors in the process ITIs governance? 4) How far are 'good governance' principles considered in the process of ITIs implementation? 5) What are the implemented modes of urban governance? The paper considers key transition of modes of governance on urban level and indicates further challenges in Polish urban development upon the Europeanisation.

Marek Wojtaszek

From Network to Meshwork. Material Heterotopia of the Airport Code-space

As a dynamic space of motion, travel, and transit, the airport emerges as a node of intensive sensible flows of people (bodies), technologies, and signs. As a material outcome of human-technological cooperation, and their architectural and communication interface, the airport socio-culturally emerges as a liminal space, a portal of/to a global geography of international connections, communities, cultures, and adventures. Being a kind of city designed to organize, manage, and coordinate flows of the masses, the airport makes use of complex information-telecommunication systems based on digital apparatuses. Elementary to its functioning,

permanent teleconnectivity with other airports, air traffic, and local ground services renders the airport code-space virtual, dispersed, fragmentary, eluding traditional empirical categories. Despite a large amount of data communicated through an the intermediary of digital machines (or between machines without human intervention), the airport still remains a space filled with people and sensibly perceived material objects. Critiquing the postmodern account of the airport as a "dematerialized non-lieu" proposed by Marc Augé (2000), and adopting Foucault's notion of heterotopia, in this paper I aim to provide evidence that it is an amalgamated, computational-material, space of techno-logical wonder. Analyzing selected (haptic and visual) interfaces, I disavow the image of the digital code as abstracted information encoded through a reduction to a binary distinction (i.e., abstraction via numerical representation) and develop an alternative, spatial-material, rendering of information code as entangled and forever heterogeneous. The contemporary, digitally heterotopic and materially interfaced, airport space can serve as an illustration of a meshwork of communication relations which both undermines the technicity of the concept of computational network and calls for novel figurations of human – machine connectibility.

Karsten Zimmermann

Seeing it like a metropolitan region: How ideas influence metropolitan governance

The function of metropolitan regions is currently re-defined in many European states due to changes in the welfare states and ever increasing global competition. In some states such as France and Italy, but also in Germany we observe the emergence of scale specific governance arrangements and planning policies. The developments in the mentioned three states illustrate different pathways: we can characterize the German way as bottom-up, slowly emerging and therefore contingent upon regional contexts. In France and Italy we observe more top down approaches with strong incentives and new regulations given by central government. Although the state spatial strategies targeting metropolitan regions use the vocabulary of coherent strategic governance und bounded territory the empirical world reveals an assemblage of contracting ideas about how a territory should be organized. In the paper I will present the description and subsequent analysis of the development paths in national spatial development policies with regard to the concept of metropolitan regions in the three states. Empirically the comparison is organised around four dimensions: institutional aspects, functional aspects (competition, welfare policies), Ideas (reasons and arguments) and spatial aspects. This differentiated approach allows for a more nuanced description of convergent or divergent trends.
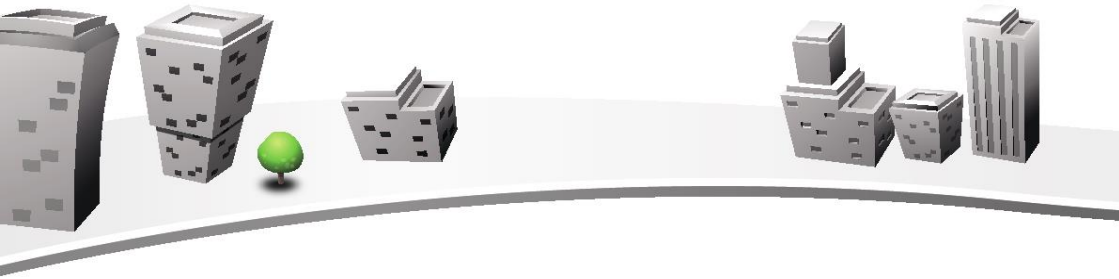
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