

2015

Urban Studies & Planning Abstracts

Fifth Annual International
Conference on
Urban Studies & Planning
8-11 June 2015, Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH



Urban Studies & Planning
Abstracts
5th Annual International
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Greece

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Preface

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the *5th Annual International Conference on Urban Studies & Planning, 8-11 June 2015*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 24 papers and presenters, coming from 17 different countries (Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hong Kong, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, The Netherlands, Turkey and USA). The conference was organized into seven sessions that included areas of Urban Growth and Structure, Sustainable Places, Urban Transportation, Urban Spatial Behaviors and other related disciplines. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books and/or journals of ATINER.

The Institute was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study. Our mission is to make ATHENS a place where academics and researchers from all over the world meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along the lines of well established and well defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the Institute. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 150 international conferences and has published over 100 books. Academically, the Institute is organized into four research divisions and nineteen research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committee and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference together.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
5th Annual International Conference on Urban Studies & Planning, 8-11 June 2015, Athens, Greece

PROGRAM

Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Avenue, Athens, Greece

Organization and Scientific Committee

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER & Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK.
2. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
3. Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academics, ATINER, Greece & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.
4. Dr. Panagiotis Petratos, Vice President of ICT, ATINER, Fellow, Institution of Engineering and Technology & Professor, Department of Computer Information Systems, California State University, Stanislaus, USA.
5. Dr. Chris Sakellariou, Vice President of Financial Affairs, ATINER, Greece & Associate Professor, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.
6. Dr. Nicholas Patricios, Director, Engineering & Architecture Research Division, ATINER, Professor & Dean Emeritus, School of Architecture, University of Miami, USA.
7. Dr. Virginia Sisiopiku, Academic Member, ATINER, & Associate Professor, The University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA.
8. Ms. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.

Administration

Stavroula Kyritsi, Konstantinos Manolidis, Katerina Maraki & Kostas Spiropoulos

Monday 8 June 2015

(all sessions include 10 minutes break)

08:30-09:00 Registration and Refreshments

09:00-09:30 (ROOM A-10TH FLOOR) Welcome & Opening Remarks

- Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER & Honorary Professor, University of Stirling, UK.
- Dr. Nicholas Patricios, Director, Engineering & Architecture Research Division, ATINER, Professor & Dean Emeritus, School of Architecture, University of Miami, USA.
- Dr. Virginia Sisiopiku, Academic Member, ATINER, & Associate Professor, The University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA.

09:30-11:00 Session I (ROOM A-10TH FLOOR): Sustainable Places

Chair: Nicholas Patricios, Director, Engineering & Architecture Research Division, ATINER, Professor & Dean Emeritus, School of Architecture, University of Miami, USA.

1. *Peter M Ward, Professor, University of Texas at Austin, USA. Sustainable Housing Rehab and Neighborhood Regeneration in Consolidated Self Built Settlements of the 1970s and 1980s: Towards a New Policy Agenda for Un-Habitat 2016.
2. Yu Zhou, Professor, Vassar College, USA. Chinese State and China's Green Building Program.
3. Jacek Siry, Professor, University of Georgia, USA & Yenie Tran, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Georgia, USA. U.S. Cities, Trees, Carbon, and Climate Change Mitigation.
4. *Mahbubur Meenar, Assistant Director, Center for Sustainable Communities, Temple University, USA. Placemaking via Community Design: Planning for Green Stormwater Infrastructure.
5. Fernando Nunes, Professor, Instituto Politécnico de Viana do Castelo, Portugal, Helena Madureira Universidade do Porto, Portugal, José Vidal Oliveira, Instituto Politécnico de Lisboa, Portugal, Laure Cormier, Université Paris Est/Lab'urba, France & Teresa Madureira, Instituto Politécnico de Viana do Castelo, Portugal. Insights and Beliefs about Green Spaces: An International Comparative Study.

11:00-12:30 Session II (ROOM A-10TH FLOOR): Methodologies

Chair: *Peter M Ward, Professor, University of Texas at Austin, USA.

1. Agnes Lipovits, Lecturer, University of Pannonia, Hungary, Laszlo Czuni, Associate Professor, University of Pannonia, Hungary & Gabor Seress, Assistant Research Fellow, University of Pannonia, Hungary. A Tool for Quantifying the Urban Gradient.
2. Hung-Chu Chen, Ph.D. Student, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands, Bauke de Vries, Professor, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands & Qi Han, Assistant Professor, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands. The New Modelling Method in Urban Development: Case Study in Rotterdam.
3. Weiming Tong, PhD Student, Technology University of Eindhoven, the Netherlands, Northeast Institute of Geography and Agroecology, Chinese Academy of Science, China & University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, China, Harry Timmermans, Full Professor, Technology University of Eindhoven, The Netherlands & Pingyu Zhang, Full Professor, Northeast Institute of Geography and Agroecology, China. A New Strategy of Urbanization in China's Rural Areas: Construction of the New-Type Rural Community.

12:30-14:00 Session III (ROOM A-10TH FLOOR): Urban Growth and Structure

Chair: *Mahbubur Meenar, Assistant Director, Center for Sustainable Communities, Temple University, USA.

1. Martin Ourednicek, Associate Professor, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic. Contemporary Urbanisation Processes in the Czech Republic.
2. Rao Chen, Ph.D. Candidate, Southeast University, China. Urban Historical Space: Change, Continuation and Development Taking the Cities Located in Southeast of China as Examples.
3. Dimitrios Panayotopoulos-Tsiros, MA-Arch5S Student, Universite Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Belgium. Eleonas: Urban Voids as Opportunity for a Water Sensitive Approach to the Design of Cities.
4. *Mustapha Ben-Hamouche, Associate Professor, University of Blida 1, Algeria. North African Cities: From Colonization to Globalisation. The Case of Blida, Algeria.

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-16:30 Session IV (ROOM A-10TH FLOOR): Urban Processes

Chair: Nicholas Patricios, Director, Engineering & Architecture Research Division, ATINER, Professor & Dean Emeritus, School of Architecture, University of Miami, USA.

1. Roman Klementschtz, Senior Scientist, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU), Austria & Oliver Roider, Senior Scientist, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU), Austria. Increasing Public Transport Demand by Active Mobility Consultancy Campaigns (SMARTMOVE).
2. Pawel Stano, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Joint Research Centre, European Commission, Italy, Dorota Weziak-Bialowolska, Postdoctoral Researcher, Joint Research Centre, European Commission, Italy & Michaela Saisana, Project Leader at the Composite Indicators Research Group (COIN), Joint Research Centre, European Commission, Italy. Monitoring Cultural and Creative Activities and their Impact in European Cities' Development: Challenges and the Way Forward.
3. Clovis Ultramari, Professor, Pontifical University of Parana, Brazil & Gisela Meister, Ph.D. Candidate, Pontifical University of Parana, Brazil. What can we learn from Mayoral Inaugural Speeches?

21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner (Details during registration)

Tuesday 9 June 2015

09:30-11:00 Session V (ROOM B): Urban Transportation*

Chair: *Remah Gharib, Assistant Professor, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar.

1. Charlie Qiuli Xue, Associate Professor, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. Rail Village and Mega-Structure - A Case Study of Hong Kong.
2. *Deborah Middleton, Assistant Professor, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia. The Pedestrian Esplanade: An Inquiry into the Generative Urban Design Process of C. A. Doxiadis.
3. *Nikiforos Stamatiadis, Professor, University of Kentucky, USA, Adam Hedges, Graduate Researcher, University of Kentucky, USA & Adam Kirk, Research Engineer, University of Kentucky, USA. Updated Guidelines for Left-Turn Phase Selection.

**Jointly organized with the Annual International Conference on Transportation*

11:00-12:30 Session VI (ROOM A-10TH FLOOR): Urban Spatial Behaviors

Chair: *Deborah Middleton, Assistant Professor, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia.

1. Prashan Ranasinghe, Assistant Professor, University of Ottawa, Canada. The Materiality of Order and the Aesthetics of an Ethic of Care.
2. Riham Elrasoul, Assistant Lecturer, Alexandria University, Egypt and Ph.D. Student, Bauhaus University, Germany. The Need of an Egyptian Agora.

12:30-13:30 Lunch

13:30-15:00 Session VII (ROOM A-10TH FLOOR): Urban Environment

Chair: Ms. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.

1. Roberto Monte-Mor, Professor, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil. Metropolitan Restructuring: Bringing Nature Back in.
2. *Remah Gharib, Assistant Professor, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar. The Commercialization of Islamic Built Heritage.
3. Zeynep Ayse Goksin, Lecturer, Istanbul Kultur University, Turkey, Yasemin Erkan Yazici, Lecturer, Istanbul Kultur University, Turkey & Evrim Tore, Lecturer, Istanbul Kultur University, Turkey. Urban Regeneration as a Means of Displacement: Case of Istanbul-Gaziosmanpasa.
4. Huan-Huan Qiang, Ph.D. Candidate, Southeast University, China, Xiao Wu, Professor, South East University, China & Wang Hui Wang, South East University, China. Public Service Facilities Analysis in the Inhabited Space of Newly-employed Graduated within Five Years - A Case of Nanjing.

16:30-19:00 Urban Walk (Details during registration)

20:30- 22:00 Dinner (Details during registration)

Wednesday 10 June 2015
Cruise: (Details during registration)

Thursday 11 June 2015
Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

Mustapha Ben-Hamouche

Associate Professor, University of Blida, Algeria

North African Cities: From Colonization to Globalisation. The Case of Blida, Algeria

Blida city is a medieval town that has been deeply affected by the French **colonialism**. After independence, in 1962, it was appropriated by the native population who rehabilitated it to their own lifestyle and needs. The national **oil-based economy** coupled with **globalisation** shifted its vocation from an agricultural town to a regional store for consumable goods that are mostly imported from abroad that is at the image of the country. Rural migration from inland, coupled with the inherently increasing demography and its location as a satellite city to the capital, are together factors continuously pushing its urban perimeter out at the expense of Mitidja, the most fertile plain of central Algeria, and thus are threatening its **sustainability**. It's local authorities initially suffering from the **post-colonial** lasting effects, then from "**Arab Spring syndrome**" and the dynamics of informal sector show undisputed signs of laxness and mismanagement. The paper retraces its urban development history, enumerates major issues that obstruct its **good governance** and **sustainable development**, and then forecasts the different scenarios of its future and the major steps to be taken accordingly.

Hung-Chu Chen

Ph.D., Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands

Bauke de Vries

Professor, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands

Qi Han

Assistant Professor, Eindhoven University of Technology, The
Netherlands

**The New Modelling Method in Urban Development:
Case Study in Rotterdam**

Land-use transition, energy consumption, and temperature fluctuation are the three dominate topics we have investigated in this research. In the last century, 38 heat waves occurred in Europe, of which eleven were after 1900 and six after 2000 (IPCC, 2007). Local-climate changes due to urbanization are epitomized by the urban heat island (UHI), which mainly focuses on the interaction of land use and temperature. However, energy is also an important issue when we investigate the sustainable urban development. This research detects the correlations between land-use transition, energy consumption, and temperature fluctuation in the Rotterdam area from 1996 till now. We use a series of maps to illustrate the relationship of temperature fluctuation and energy consumption. These two variables are linked via land-use maps. From the data set the spatial parameters are estimated that have a significant effect on the correlation between temperature fluctuation and energy consumption. Finally we draw conclusions on the Rotterdam 2050 city scenario, taking the found spatial parameters into consideration.

Rao Chen

Ph.D. Candidate, Southeast University, China

Urban Historical Space: Change, Continuation and Development Taking the Cities Located in Southeast of China as Examples

The Chinese Government has announced the China's future development roadmap is a "new type of urbanization". Unlike other countries, nearly 3000 cities in China are established in the Ming Dynasty (in A.D. 1368 - A.D. 1644) or much earlier, and have proud urban development histories, unique urban spaces and contexts. These cities will play an important role in "new type of urbanization" development path. How to balance the urban construction and development and urban historical space is the key to the Chinese urbanization issue, which actually has gone beyond the simple urban preservation.

This research mainly is the historic cities in less developed areas as research objects, and the main methods are historical literature analysis, urban historical maps translation(The method will reappear the ancient urban space on CAD topographic maps, its advantage is more rational interpretation the urban spacial continuity and liquidity.), social investigation, census register, building property survey, etc. Finally, this study attempted to solve the problem of urban spacial continuation and development during the process of city construction from the three aspects of the urban system, street texture, courtyard pattern.

Riham Elrasoul

Assistant Lecturer, Alexandria University, Egypt and Ph.D. Student,
Bauhaus University, Germany

The Need of an Egyptian Agora

Despite of the Power of public space which appeared through the transition period of Egypt; the Tahrir and many other revolution squares are still neglected and not appreciated until now and after four years! Those hold the 25th 2011 National memory, and many historical events. And although one of '25th protesters' demands is to redesign and redevelop those squares, no action has been done.

Even before that, Egypt suffers from the lack of well-designed public spaces which serve the daily life of its citizens. Especially many squares lost its meaning of belonging and interconnection as small self-image of the city; with its several context levels.

One of the most significant gift was passed down by Athenians is the concept of democracy which was associated with Agora as an open space served free society that respected the dignity, rights, and aspirations of the individual after a long struggle history. Therefore both concepts "Agora and Democracy" should be reproduced in the urban design thoughts to contribute the development process of the Country.

The thesis is based on the following hypothesis: If the existence of a well-designed public space for every Egyptian neighbourhood is an important factor as well a driving dimension to reshape the city and citizens, and to solve many of the city problems.

For this reason, the research provided insights of many urban problems which are facing the Egyptian in the last five years, Especially Alexandria city as a sample. Many Same problems in Alexandria take place in Heliopolis, Cairo, and in Port Said. An overview analysis depends on an analytical model (PESTLE) which is borrowed from Management field. Thanks to this approach the research aims at exploring and unveiling to which extend the interconnection and association of diverse aspects within society, such as the political, economic, social cultural, technological, legal, and environmental ones, could be useful for finding a practical solutions such like creating an Egyptian Agora for every neighbourhood. Furthermore, that is via introducing a set of conclusions and recommendation to provide a contribution in the Urban planning, Sociology, even education fields.

Remah Gharib

Assistant Professor, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar

The Commercialization of Islamic Built Heritage

This research aims to introduce a new methodology of commercializing Islamic built heritage based on typological categorization with public governance and engagement of the private sector. In most Islamic countries, governmental authorities manage Built Heritage, utilize powerful centralized governance to preserve tangible heritage and in few cases revitalize the surrounding quarters. Most of these countries had performed serious interventions toward the built heritage; yet, this extensive work expressed more challenges. The challenges can be defined into three categories; physical deterioration, socio-economic decline, ineffective governance and collectively constitute a sense of unsustainability. Despite built heritage occupies diverse functions and activities, yet, it strengthens the social cohesion, and amalgamates the urban fabric for a complete sense of place. Since the poor adaptive-reuse application toward Islamic built heritage, it is crucial to introduce private organizations and cooperative operations. Thus, the study investigates the various aspects of adaptation and commercialization for present needs and current governance. This study seeks to introduce a new methodology of how to commercialize tangible heritage, yet, by introducing more trends that are responsive. In an attempt to address questions, if built heritage activities can benefit from commercialization. Why explore and develop commercialization of built heritage? Moreover, how Islamic Built Heritage can be commercialized? The study will focus on previous attempts of conservation and revitalization at Islamic contexts considering the religious sensitivity of some of these buildings. Qualitatively the study will investigate a categorization that may address the various typologies of Islamic built heritage. The study reveals three different possibilities of commercialization according to the buildings typology and functions allowed for adaptation. In addition, revise the transformation from centralized management to a neo-liberal management to improve the essence of decision-making in focus of finance, performance, and administration. Commercialization is a set of initiatives and practices that will add to the built heritage revitalization and promote interventions to have improved impact on the structure of historic quarters in Islamic societies.

Zeynep Ayse Goksin

Lecturer, Istanbul Kultur University, Turkey

Yasemin Erkan Yazici

Lecturer, Istanbul Kultur University, Turkey

&

Evrin Tore

Lecturer, Istanbul Kultur University, Turkey

Urban Regeneration as a Means of Displacement: Case of Istanbul-Gaziosmanpasa

In Turkey, urban planning is being replaced by piecemeal and property-led urban regeneration projects. Those urban regeneration projects affect cities in Turkey in two fundamental ways. The first is their impact on the morphology of the city and the second is their impact on the social structure of the city. In this paper, the impact of urban regeneration projects on the social structure of the city is analyzed through a case study of Istanbul's Gaziosmanpaşa District. There are squatter houses (*gecekondus*) from 1950s and apartment blocks redeveloped from squatter houses in the urban regeneration area designated by central and local governments. Today, these buildings have become the subject of regeneration.

The paper is based on the preliminary findings of a TUBITAK-funded (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey) project being developed by the authors. As well as literature review, the research is shaped by face-to-face interviews with related agency representatives, on-site observations, analysis of plans, projects and documents prepared by related agencies and articles in the media on the subject. The main findings of the research established that different social groups in the area living side-by-side for many years were being displaced and forced to leave their homes and lives in the neighbourhood. In the medium and long term, local residents cannot live in the new, replacement housing while they are not suitable for them economically, socially and spatially. They are made to leave the area and move to the surrounding neighbourhoods. Gated communities, emerged as a result of non-participatory regeneration projects, have become the most important means of this process which is disconnected with local social demands and dynamics.

Agnes Lipovits

Lecturer, University of Pannonia, Hungary

Laszlo Czuni

Associate Professor, University of Pannonia, Hungary

&

Gabor Seress

Assistant Research Fellow, University of Pannonia, Hungary

A Tool for Quantifying the Urban Gradient

There are several researches about the impact of the urbanization process with regard to the biota. These require standardized methods for broad measurement of landscape urbanization. The difficulty in finding a suitable method is the lack of uniformity and easily applied measurement of urbanization.

This paper introduces a useful software tool based on a validated semi-automated method of measuring the degree of urbanization, which uses freely the worldwide accessible satellite imagery, image analysis and machine learning algorithms.

Using the tool needs only some manual work: giving the coordinates (longitude and latitude) of the centers of the examined locations, and selecting a few training points per locations.

The proposed system consists of a Windows Desktop Application for the whole process of calculation, a Windows Phone Client (WPC) for an easy way to collect locations, Web Services for WPC and a Website for crowdsourcing.

Since the applied machine learning algorithm is supervised and the appearance of the structured elements and the surface are extremely diverse, enlargement of the training set in an automatic way is essential. Using the desktop application the users can export their results and share these with others. Validating uploaded data is very time consuming, so it is available for crowdsourcing by soliciting contributions from the researchers.

Roman Klementschtz

Senior Scientist, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences
(BOKU), Austria

&

Oliver Roider

Senior Scientist, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences
(BOKU), Austria

**Increasing Public Transport Demand by Active Mobility
Consultancy Campaigns (SMARTMOVE)**

Within the European project SmartMove “Active Mobility Consultancy” (AMC) campaigns for public transport lines and their feeder systems in eight European case study areas are implemented. Active Mobility Consultancy campaigns aim at promoting the use of public transport via personalised travel marketing approach in order to increase the demand and therefore the efficiency for existing public transport supply in a specific region. Hypothesis of the project is based on the fact, modifications and improvements in the public transport supply on smaller scale are frequently carried out, but the information transfer to potential users on these changes is less developed. Therefore the potential demand effect of such measures may be too low. Especially for non-users the gap of information how to use public transport and the barrier to use public transport increases.

Active Mobility Consultancy refers to the active process of informing people on public transport: it is not public transport users, who have to inform themselves about public transport services; rather the public transport operators that have to inform their (current and potential) customers according to their individual needs. For this purpose, current and potential public transport users are contacted to provide them with demand based information via different communication channels such as public events, questions & answer meetings, telephone contacts or mail based communication. (Potential) users will receive individualised information adapted to their individual needs answering the questions, e. g.: (1) Where is and how to get to the next stop? (2) Which tickets of public transport are available and how I get these at the ticket vending machines or elsewhere? (3) Which ticket is appropriate for my mobility needs and how much one need to pay in comparison to the car usage? (4) Where do I receive further information about the time table? (5) Which electronic information channels are available to get e. g. online data on departures of vehicles at stations?

The SmartMove project addresses key action on energy-efficient transport of the Intelligent Energy Europe programme (STEER). In line

with the Transport White Paper it focuses on passenger transport and gives particular emphasis to the reduction of transport energy use. The project started in February 2014; fieldwork will be carried out in spring 2015. A promising pilot project was carried out already in 2012 where up to 12% additional passengers could be recognised at the bus lines along the campaign.

Mahbubur Meenar

Assistant Director, Center for Sustainable Communities, Temple
University, USA

Placemaking via Community Design: Planning for Green Stormwater Infrastructure

This paper explains a framework for developing a Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) plan through a participatory Geodesign process, and then applying the framework in two urban Philadelphia watersheds. Specifically, the paper discusses the process of using community design methods to develop site plans combining GSI and recreational and community-building assets. Both the Delaware Direct (DD) and Tookany/Tacony-Frankford (TTF) watersheds are considered “ultra-urban” and are subject to a number of environmental issues, including impaired water quality, ecological degradation, flooding, and poor stormwater management. These stormwater problems are created due to increased impervious cover, destruction of limited riparian buffers, widespread floodplain development, more frequent extreme precipitation events, extensive channelization and piping, higher peak flows, and increased runoff volumes. According to projects initiated by the Philadelphia Water Department and several other organizations, controlling stormwater through low-impact development (LID) and GSI practices can act as the primary method to reduce combined sewer overflows and pollutant levels, and improve the overall water quality of these “built-out” watersheds. In addition to environmental concerns, portions of these watersheds face important socioeconomic issues, including vacancy, poverty and unemployment.

Most GSI projects are designed by professionals, without direct input from residents or stakeholders, and offer only stormwater management benefits. These do not serve as the “Third Places” that could provide recreational and community-building opportunities for residents. This paper specifically focuses on the process of using community design methods (i.e., community design charrettes) to address these dual functionalities through developing three site plans in three diverse Philadelphia neighborhoods. This project demonstrates how public input and community engagement can be used to develop placemaking projects. In total, approximately 80 people participated in the design charrettes, organized by the project team with the assistance of professional experts and three community-based organizations. This “bottom-up planning” approach was supported by an objective understanding of the communities, the quality of life of residents, and the long-term sustainability of the proposed projects. This paper details

the processes and outcomes of blending Geodesign with community design and collaborative partnerships to initiate and develop plans for placemaking projects. Such a process is expected to improve community involvement, ownership and empowerment, and environmental stewardship, and will be replicable in other urban areas. The paper concludes with a reflection on the lessons learned throughout the project period.

Deborah Middleton

Assistant Professor, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi
Arabia

**The Pedestrian Esplanade: An Inquiry into the Generative
Urban Design Process of C. A. Doxiadis**

In 1956, Constantinos A. Doxiadis launched the international publication *Tropical Housing and Settlements Monthly Bulletin* aiming to establish his authority and expertise in national, urban and architectural development programs for South East Asia, Africa and the Middle East. The tropical region with its new post-colonial nations presented Doxiadis with the ideal tableau upon which he would formulate a new modern synthesis of urban and architecture forms. The 1957 project to design a post-colonial campus for the University of the Punjab in Lahore Pakistan ideally matched Doxiadis desire to formulate a new spatial synthesis embracing architectural, social community and urban scales. In this paper I trace how Doxiadis Associates devised a structural and spatial design scheme for the University of the Punjab campus based on modern tropical university precedents and the historic Mughal Lahore palace and fort architectural complex. Through morphological analysis of the University of Punjab campus and subsequent university projects undertaken between 1957- 1959 in Greece and the Middle East, I demonstrate how Doxiadis formulates the concept of the 'pedestrian street' as a new urban architectural spatial type. The analysis demonstrates how Doxiadis tropicalizes the architectural form of the European university, integrating local social cultural dimensions to formulate a new open public space that embodies principles of social integration, spatial knowledge, and movement. Iterative design development of the pedestrian street in subsequent university projects undertaken by Doxiadis is transformed into the 'pedestrian esplanade', a unique design structure first introduced in the 1959 sophisticated urban plan for the Eastwick Redevelopment project in Philadelphia. The emergence of this new urban spatial type applied in the Eastwick redevelopment project highlights a transformation in Doxiadis architecture and urban design ideas that may be comparatively contrasted to the pedestrian street formulations by the firms van den Broek Bakema, the Smithson and Canidlis- Josic -Woods.

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Metropolitan Restructuring: Bringing Nature Back in

Urbanization has become a conspicuous issue, it is now everywhere. The now rather famous implosion-explosion dual process of contemporary globalized metropolises has taken planetary dimensions. Extended urbanization is stretching its tentacles onto the countryside in general, into the Amazonian Forest, over the deserts, integrating all social space. The urban-industrial tissue virtually reaches all corners of the planet, for the good and the evil. It destroys soils, forests, peoples, animals, waters and even the air. But it also brings with it the *polis* (politics) and the *civitas* (citizenship), producing disalienation, resilience and resistance.

Along with extended urbanization, understood mostly as collective reproduction and general conditions of production, comes a growing concern with the social and environmental conditions of everyday life. It seems necessary, nowadays, to move steady and faster towards more environmentally sustainable ways of living. That means not only urban-industrial collective reproduction, but beyond, new urban-environmental conditions of (re)production. In this sense, all actions and planning should add to extended urbanization an attempt at an extended naturalization - bring nature back into peoples everyday lives; and into business and production itself.

I draw from a metropolitan planning experience in process, in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, an attempt to promote a metropolitan (urban-regional) restructuring based on the concept of Blue & Green Weft, an urban-environmental tissue that will connect built and natural space and promote and enhance the naturalization of metropolitan social space.

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Insights and Beliefs about Green Spaces: An International Comparative Study

Understanding how urban residents rate the benefits associated with urban green spaces is crucial in developing appropriate urban green infrastructure strategies. This study explores residents' beliefs concerning the benefits of urban green spaces and investigates whether similarities and differences can be highlighted in four different French and Portuguese urban areas (Paris, Angers, Lisbon and Porto) through a questionnaire survey (n = 1000) based on the best-worst scaling (BWS) method. The results demonstrated that urban green space benefits are not equally valued among cities, suggesting that there is simultaneously a consensus among the most and least valued benefits across cities, as well as local variations in city residents' beliefs about some other benefits of urban green spaces. For example, the importance of urban green spaces for personal health and well-being and to facilitate contact with nature were noted by residents of all four urban areas; consensus also exists on the little support given to two microclimatic functions of green spaces, namely, air temperature reduction and noise reduction. On the other hand, some green space benefits, such as the promotion of biodiversity or the contribution to the city image, are differentially valued among the four cities. Overall, the study stresses the importance of developing local assessments of the beliefs surrounding the benefits of urban green spaces. Recognizing these multiple beliefs and communicating clearly about the benefits offered by green spaces may help to mitigate future conflicts between residents and urban planners and managers, and thus contribute to optimizing green infrastructure planning benefits.

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Eleonas: Urban Voids as Opportunity for a Water Sensitive Approach to the Design of Cities

Cities embody both networks and physical entities, and live on production, consumption and waste rejection. A vital part of their metabolism is how water is managed, to the point that the water cycle develops characteristics that are exclusive to the urban context – what we know as the “urban water cycle”. Yet, current planning strategies, rarely acknowledge water management as essential, and are instead dominated by land-use considerations.

This paper will attempt to cast light on some of the particularities of Athens’ urban water cycle by focusing on Eleonas’ ‘urban void’. Specifically, this paper will scrutinise the relations of causality between urban form and the recurrence of flooding events and the deterioration of surface water quality. By deconstructing Eleonas – a paragon of a previously industrious region – into the smaller in scale entities that constitute this zone, this paper will attempt to both discern to which extent they do affect the urban water cycle locally, and expose the potential that small scale interventions can have in transforming the city as a whole.

A strong correlation was so far found between the worsening conditions of the urban void and the quality of its water management. After a series of survey visits, we found that water-related issues not only affect the urban setting but are also induced and exacerbated by its form and quality of infrastructure. Therefore, if urban voids are developed appropriately they can play a meaningful role in the urban setting and enhance its global condition. This realisation implies that if planning is fostered by a water-sensitive mindset, the environmental quality of the metropolis should increase in the long-term. Consequently, a change of paradigm towards a more integrated and flexible water management is suggested in order to attain more adaptable cities.

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**Public Service Facilities Analysis in the Inhabited Space of
Newly-employed Graduated within Five Years -
A Case of Nanjing**

As an emerging class of low-income groups, the newly-employed graduated within five years has young and high wisdom but lower income characteristics. So when faced with the inherent contradiction of high prices and meager income, they can only be forced through the collective "dwelling" life, and the spontaneous formation of all kinds inhabited space, and resulting such as housing quality, service facilities, employment trip and other issues. Therefore, from the community perspective, this article taken the typical inhabited space of the newly-employed graduated within five years in Nanjing as an example, analyzed its public service facilities and found the existing problems, and eventually propose appropriate reform strategies and measures, to provided a reference for the improvement of the groups inhabited space.

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Contemporary Urbanisation Processes in the Czech Republic

The urban systems of countries in the post-socialist Europe have been characteristic by the simultaneous processes of urbanisation, suburbanisation, counterurbanisation and depopulation of selected urban/rural areas during the last 25 years. The paper deals with the quantitative analysis of migration data for urban, suburban and rural areas of the Czech Republic and illustrates different phases of post-socialist development of the Czech urban system. We argue, that suburbanisation process, which has been identified as main migration stream throughout the post-Soviet bloc, is nowadays accompanied by several other urbanisation processes, which size depends highly on demographic structure and lifestyle preferences of the Czech population. Demographic structures of migration to and from metropolitan regions and depopulating areas are evaluated for types of municipalities according to population size and the position within the settlement system. Then we focus on explanation of urbanisation trends and discuss policies, which can serve as a tool for regional planning.

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The Materiality of Order and the Aesthetics of an Ethic of Care

Taking its cue from the sociology of material objects, this paper explores and explicates the way order is both explicitly and unwittingly underwritten into the material objects of an emergency shelter (essentially a homeless shelter). To that end, both immobile objects (e.g., doors, locks, walls) and mobile objects (e.g., chairs, tables, beds) are examined in light of what these objects signify and portray about an ethic of care – the fundamental tenet of such an institution – and the spatial tactics that are deployed through and because of these objects. The paper suggests that what care looks and feels like can be found, among other places, in these visual objects and the imaginations that emerge from and because of them.

The paper is based on an ethnography of an emergency shelter undertaken in a large Canadian city over the course of fifteen months, between September 2010 and December 2011, comprising a little over 300 hours of observation and 16 interviews with the personnel employed in the shelter (e.g., frontline employees; caseworkers; managers and supervisors).

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&

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U.S. Cities, Trees, Carbon, and Climate Change Mitigation

Cities are a natural place to start a policy discussion concerning climate change and urban forest policies as people tend to choose and cluster in urban areas. Because of the concentrated nature of pollution and increased consumption of resources, urban areas tend to heavily contribute to environmental problems. Cities can respond to climate change concerns through emissions mitigation or by adjusting to possible impacts. Many activities rely on land-based approaches. Urban forests can potentially capture and store substantial amounts of atmospheric carbon. Forest carbon sequestration relies on known technologies and represents a safe, environmentally friendly and cost effective approach to reducing concentrations of atmospheric carbon. Since urban areas in the U.S. are forecasted to expand rapidly over the next several decades, urban forest carbon sequestration projects offer an opportunity to meet the need to increase carbon sequestration, while generating a range of co-benefits that will improve the overall quality of urban life. This presentation will summarize the results of several recently completed studies assessing the potential for the development of urban forest carbon projects based on the surveys of city arborists and foresters, households, and businesses interested in purchasing carbon credits as well as assessments of potentially plantable areas. The presentation will culminate with the results of just completed study of U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement (MCPA) members, representing 1,054 cities and 93.6 million people. The results indicate that multiple local actions to address climate change are being pursued by many U.S. cities. A majority of the cities responded as having designated staff assigned to climate change issues and land available for urban forest expansion. This is important as the international climate change regime rarely acknowledges the role of cities tackling climate change, even though they are vulnerable settlements and important emitters at the same time.

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Updated Guidelines for Left-Turn Phase Selection

A fundamental objective of traffic signal operations is the development of phasing plans that reduce delays while maintaining a high level of safety. One issue of concern is the treatment of left-turn phasing, which can operate as a protected movement, a permitted movement yielding to conflicting traffic, a combination protected-permitted movement or as a split-phase intersection. While protected-only movements can improve safety for the turning movement, they can also increase delays and congestion at the intersection. Most states maintain independent guidance for determining left-turn phasing; however, the most common identified guidance for protected left-turn phases is the use a threshold based on the cross product of the left-turn volume and opposing through movements. The use of the cross product has been questioned recently as an indicator for determining phase selection. Based on simulation analysis within this research, the cross product is shown to be a poor indicator of left-turn capacity and congestion at the intersection.

This research proposes a simplified single variable exponential model to determine left-turn capacity based on opposing volume and percent green time to determine left-turn capacity thresholds for protected left-turn phasing. The model is developed based on observed capacity from 450 VISSIM microsimulation scenarios which evaluated varying opposing volume, opposing number of lanes, cycle lengths and green time splits. Validation of the model based on complex Highway Capacity Manual procedures, indicates that the proposed model provides similar correlation to observed capacities. Finally, a nomograph is developed which presents the model in a simple form for interpretation and application by practicing traffic engineers, when required to determine left-turn phasing options. This procedure allows simple determination based on minimum input data needs similar to the cross product determination, without the need for complex hand calculations or computing requirements of the Highway Capacity Manual.

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**Monitoring Cultural and Creative Activities and their
Impact in European Cities' Development:
Challenges and the Way Forward**

Cultural and creative sectors (CCS) in Europe has shown strong resilience to the recent economic crisis and they are expected to expand further due to their function as forerunners in ICT innovation. The diverse creative population is one of Europe's key strength and the CCS, which are the 3rd biggest employer in the EU, have a strategic role to play in economic recovery, especially in providing jobs and career opportunities to young Europeans who have been hard-hit by the recent slow-down. The cities with the highest concentration of the creative employment have proven to be the most resilient during the post-2008 turmoil, thus making them a focus of the national and regional policies.

Over the last years the composite indicators have gained recognition as comprehensive monitoring tools that support evidence-based urban policies. Consequently, a plethora of city indices that capture aspects related to cultural or creative activities have been developed to suit the needs of specific audience. Nevertheless, there exists no single index describing the CCS that is accepted by the majority. To fill the gaps in the existing measures the Composite Indicators Research Group at Joint Research Center has embarked on a project to create an index summarizing the CCS in a way that is of added value to EU policy makers and to urban planners interested in fostering the development of creativity and diversity. In this paper we present the main challenges faced during the construction process, such as: lack of precise definitions of creative activities; existence of many different socio-cultural structures and lifestyles within the EU; difficulties in measuring spill-over effects spreading across various social groups and beyond municipal boundaries; lack of systematic procedure for producing harmonized data on the CCS in Europe; and many more. We

discuss each of the aforementioned obstacles in detail and explain how they could be handled with.

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**A New Strategy of Urbanization in China's Rural Areas:
Construction of the New-Type Rural Community**

As a new direction of China's state-led urbanization process, rural villages with small populations, poor infrastructure, and weak economies are being merged into a new-type rural community to urbanize rural areas by resettled rural inhabitants, circulated land and agglomerated village enterprises. The supposed benefits of the merger and resettlement are multifold, including more efficient use of rural land, more effective promotion of rural economies, better provision of social services, and higher living standards. This paper examines how the new-type rural communities promote the urbanization in rural areas through lens of residential land circulation and resettlement, farmland circulation and agricultural modernization, village enterprises and rural economy. Using a case study approach with data collected via surveys and interviews from two typical new-type rural communities in China, this paper also evaluates the effects of new-type rural community programs on the resettlers in terms of livelihood outcome, living conditions, and overall satisfaction and outlook. This paper highlights that the new-type rural community is an effective strategy to accelerate the urbanization in China's rural areas, but the social security benefits need be improved, especially for old farmers.

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&

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What Can we Learn from Mayoral Inaugural Speeches?

This article outlines the results of an effort to validate and to identify ways of using mayors' inaugural speeches as source of information to analyse not only specific urban contexts but also long periods of urban processes. To do so, it starts with a review of the literature on the Discourse Analysis, Political Discourse Analysis and the potential role of governmental inaugural speeches. This exercise of validation and methodological identification selected five cities - New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro (the three and two largest cities of each country) and, at least, the inaugural speech of their last two mayors. Despite being tempting reading speeches as documents of proposals and analyses, final considerations limit themselves to confirm such speeches as a viable analytical tool to understand cities, their contexts and even urban history. It was also tempting to make comparative analysis between the two groups of national cities - the United States and Brazil -, but respecting the main target of the research, conclusions focus on the confirmation of such investigative possibility. This is an investigation left for further studies. The article presents the conclusion that inaugural speeches are valuable sources of information not only to understand specific cities. It also suggests that, if number of cities is increased, as well as the number of speeches and temporal scope enlarged, it is viable to detect historical periods in long urbanization processes or, for example, comparative studies at national or international level.

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**Sustainable Housing Rehab and Neighborhood
Regeneration in Consolidated Self Built Settlements of the
1970s and 1980s: Towards a New Policy Agenda for Un-
Habitat 2016**

Since the first Habitat Conference in 1976 the primary focus for housing policy has been upgrading and regularization (tenure and services) directed towards spontaneous (irregular) settlements. Such policies are largely a conventional wisdom today. However, settlements that formed twenty to forty years ago and which have been the earlier targets for upgrading programs and government intervention are today located in the intermediate ring of cities (the old periphery), or what we call the “first suburbs” or “innerburbs”. Now fully serviced and integrated into the urban fabric, they are no longer considered a policy priority, yet they, too, need to be brought back into the policy focus for UN-Habitat 2016 to be held in Quito. Self-built, intensively used, high density, multi- and mixed-tenure and now containing second and third generations of residents who were raised in these settlements, there is an urgent need to shape creative policies for these second generation households, many of whom are inheriting the homes from their parents.

The paper reports on recent initiatives and policy approaches towards regeneration of the housing stock of the first suburbs in the USA, as well as reporting on path breaking comparative research in nine Latin American countries (eleven cities www.lahn.utexas.org) where a common methodology has been applied to gather household, settlement and municipal data about consolidated settlements and the housing rehab needs and policies that can be applied to attend to the needs of these now often dilapidated housing as well as for renewal of the often now heavily deteriorated infrastructure of these neighborhoods. It draws upon the author’s recently-published volume *Housing Policy for Latin American Cities: A New generation of Strategies and Approaches for 2016 UN-Habitat III* that has generic application to middle-income developing countries where irregular settlements and self-building in cities have been commonplace since the 1960s.

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Rail Village and Mega-Structure - A Case Study of Hong Kong

Half of the world population of seven billion lives in Asia. Hong Kong typifies the overcrowding problem of Asian cities. The total area of Hong Kong—including the main islands, peninsula and outlying islets—is 1,120 square kilometers, of which 76 square kilometers was acquired through reclamation. In Hong Kong's 1,120 square kilometers of land, the built area covers only a quarter, less than 300 square kilometers, and accommodate seven million residents and 50 million visitors annually. The only way to cope with the large population and crowded environment is to make built environment denser. Transit-oriented-development (TOD) was introduced in Hong Kong in the 1970s.

Most of the TODs used high-rise and high-density architectural designs. For TOD projects, the current study uses 5D principles to measure Density, Diversity, Design, Distance to transit and Destination accessibility. The 5Ds demonstrate the effectiveness of a TOD.

Since 1979, the metro rail in Hong Kong has served the old community and new reclamation land. The planning of rail lines and property developments generally follows the principles of the 5Ds. Because of the number of people, narrow roads and accessible public transportation, 90% of Hong Kong residents use public transportation. The rail villages profoundly influence the city planning of the territory.

This paper selects one station on the East Rail (Shatin) Line, an early MTR (mass transit railway) station (Kowloon Bay) and five stations on the Tung Chung Line. The author will examine how station and rail village work interactively and how the megastructure facilitate such rail village. The design of station megastructure is particularly analyzed in its formation, characteristics and impact to the city. The construction and operation of rail village will inspire the other cities which face the similar problem of large population and crowded environment.

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Chinese State and China's Green Building Program

This paper applies the ecological modernization (EM) framework to analyze China's green building program. EM focuses on the effective institutionalization of environmental objectives into respective political and economic systems, and thus provides valuable insights into the roles of the state and other stake holders in environmental regulation. Since the mid-2000s, the Chinese government has advanced an aggressive green building campaign, which is distinguished by its speed, scale, and evolution from voluntary participation to top-down implementation through administrative hierarchies. While this has resulted in a remarkable growth of green building projects, questions remain about the effectiveness and sustainability of such a state-centered approach. Through interviews with officials, planners, architects, real estate developers, and property managers in several Chinese cities, data analysis of the green building stock, and surveys of architects, this paper analyzes Chinese green building patterns and situates such patterns among the contradictory motivations of different levels of government and their relationship to different stake holders. This research finds that the top-down state apparatus is not sufficient to overcome these contradictions and the profit motives of the property developers. However, many under-developed opportunities exist to leverage property developers, building professionals, and the public to engage in green building practices. In the end, I argue that the state must embrace reform to build flexible and collaborative movements with other parties with strong public participation. China's ecological modernization process may feature a stronger state and faster changes, but it is not exceptional in that it requires political modernization.