

# Eighth International Conference on The Constructed Environment

*Urban Regeneration (UR)—Between Regeneration  
and Resentment*

24–25 MAY 2018 | WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY | DETROIT, USA | [CONSTRUCTEDENVIRONMENT.COM](http://CONSTRUCTEDENVIRONMENT.COM)



Eighth International Conference on  
**The Constructed Environment**

“Urban Regeneration (UR)—Between Regeneration and Resentment”

24–25 May 2018 | Wayne State University | Detroit, USA



[www.constructedenvironment.com](http://www.constructedenvironment.com)

[www.facebook.com/ConstructedEnvironment](https://www.facebook.com/ConstructedEnvironment)

@theconstructed | #ICCE18

**Eighth International Conference on the Constructed Environment**

[www.constructedenvironment.com](http://www.constructedenvironment.com)

First published in 2018 in Champaign, Illinois, USA  
by Common Ground Research Networks, NFP  
[www.cgnetworks.org](http://www.cgnetworks.org)

© 2018 Common Ground Research Networks

All rights reserved. Apart from fair dealing for the purpose of study, research, criticism or review as permitted under the applicable copyright legislation, no part of this work may be reproduced by any process without written permission from the publisher. For permissions and other inquiries, please contact [support@cgnetworks.org](mailto:support@cgnetworks.org).

Common Ground Research Networks may at times take pictures of plenary sessions, presentation rooms, and conference activities which may be used on Common Ground's various social media sites or websites. By attending this conference, you consent and hereby grant permission to Common Ground to use pictures which may contain your appearance at this event.

Designed by Ebony Jackson and Brittani Musgrove  
Cover image by Phillip Kalantzis-Cope



# The Constructed Environment | Table of Contents

Welcome Letter.....	1
About Common Ground.....	3
The Constructed Environment Research Network	
About The Constructed Environment Research Network .....	7
Themes .....	8
2018 Special Focus.....	10
Scope and Concerns .....	11
Research Network Membership .....	12
Engage in the Research Network.....	13
The International Advisory Board .....	14
Scholar .....	15
The Constructed Environment Journal	
About the Journal .....	19
Article Submission Process and Timeline .....	20
Common Ground Open.....	22
International Award for Excellence.....	23
Subscriptions and Access.....	24
The Constructed Environment Book Imprint	
Call for Books .....	27
Call for Book Reviewers .....	28
Selection of The Constructed Environment Books .....	29
The Constructed Environment Conference	
About The Constructed Environment Conference .....	35
Ways of Speaking .....	38
Daily Schedule.....	40
Conference Highlights .....	41
Scientific Committee .....	42
Plenary Speakers .....	43
Emerging Scholars .....	44
Schedule of Sessions .....	46
List of Participants .....	60
Notes .....	62
Conference Calendar .....	71





Dear Constructed Environment Delegates,

Welcome to Detroit and the Eighth International Conference on the Constructed Environment. We are so pleased you can join us.

Over more than three decades, Common Ground Research Networks has given voice to many thousands of speakers and authors—people with things to say about the world and saying them in order to change the world.

We have a strong commitment to providing opportunities for people to interact, converse, and learn from each other. This conference brings together researchers, practitioners, and scholars from a wide range of disciplines who have a shared interest in the themes and concerns of The Constructed Environment Research Network. As a result, topics are broached from a variety of perspectives, interdisciplinary methods are applauded, and mutual respect and collaboration are encouraged. We talk, learn, get inspired—but these conversations fade with time.

We are excited to begin a new era. We are introducing CGScholar, a semantically aware environment for knowledge working and learning, to develop a “help economy” where peers are credited for their mutual contributions in The Constructed Environment Research Network. We encourage all conference participants to explore CGScholar—an online place for intellectual interaction and imagination.

In these and other ways, Common Ground aims to extend the legacy of its first decades well into the twenty-first century—as an organization deeply engaged with the critical questions of our time, and as a media innovator, we are creating the spaces and technical conditions in which, collectively, we can discuss the role of human configurations of the environment and interactions among constructed, social, and natural environments.

Thank you to everyone who has put such a phenomenal amount of work into preparing for this conference. I’d particularly like to thank my Constructed Environment Research Network colleagues, including Cidália Ferreira Silva, Patricija Kirvaitis, Jeff Poss, Hannah Werner, and Jessica Wienhold-Brokish, who have put such a significant amount of work into this conference.

We wish you all the best for this conference, and we hope it will provide you every opportunity for dialogue with colleagues from around the corner and around the globe.

Best wishes,

Phillip Kalantzis-Cope  
Chief Social Scientist  
Common Ground Research Networks



## Our Mission

Common Ground Research Networks aims to enable all people to participate in creating collaborative knowledge and to share that knowledge with the greater world. Through our academic conferences, peer-reviewed journals and books, and innovative software, we build transformative research networks and provide platforms for meaningful interactions across diverse media.

## Our Message

Heritage knowledge systems are characterized by vertical separations—of discipline, professional association, institution, and country. Common Ground identifies some of the pivotal ideas and challenges of our time and builds research networks that cut horizontally across legacy knowledge structures. Sustainability, diversity, learning, the future of the humanities, the nature of interdisciplinarity, the place of the arts in society, technology's connections with knowledge, the changing role of the university—these are deeply important questions of our time which require interdisciplinary thinking, global conversations, and cross-institutional intellectual collaborations. Common Ground is a meeting place for these conversations, shared spaces in which differences can meet and safely connect—differences of perspective, experience, knowledge base, methodology, geographical or cultural origins, and institutional affiliation. We strive to create the places of intellectual interaction and imagination that our future deserves.

## Our Media

Common Ground creates and supports research networks through a number of mechanisms and media. Annual conferences are held around the world to connect the global (the international delegates) with the local (academics, practitioners, and community leaders from the host research network). Conference sessions include as many ways of speaking as possible to encourage each and every participant to engage, interact, and contribute. The journals and book imprints offer fully-refereed academic outlets for formalized knowledge, developed through innovative approaches to the processes of submission, peer review, and production. The research network also maintains an online presence—through presentations on our YouTube channel, quarterly email newsletters, as well as Facebook and Twitter feeds. And Common Ground's own software, **Scholar**, offers a path-breaking platform for online discussions and networking, as well as for creating, reviewing, and disseminating text and multi-media works.

# The Constructed Environment Research Network

*Exploring human configurations of the environment and the  
interactions among the constructed, social,  
and natural environments*



# The Constructed Environment | Research Network

The Constructed Environment Research Network is brought together by a shared interest in the role of the constructed environment. The research network interacts through an innovative, annual face-to-face conference, as well as year-round online relationships, a peer reviewed journal, and book imprint.

## Conference

The conference is built upon four key features: Internationalism, Interdisciplinarity, Inclusiveness, and Interaction. Conference delegates include leaders in the field as well as emerging practitioners and scholars, who travel to the conference from all corners of the globe and represent a broad range of disciplines and perspectives. A variety of presentation options and session types offer delegates multiple opportunities to engage, to discuss key issues in the field, and to build relationships with scholars from other cultures and disciplines.

## Publishing

The Constructed Environment Research Network enables members to publish through two media. First, network members can enter a world of journal publication unlike the traditional academic publishing forums—a result of the responsive, non-hierarchical, and constructive nature of the peer review process. *The International Journal of the Constructed Environment* provides a framework for double-blind peer review, enabling authors to publish into an academic journal of the highest standard. The second publication medium is through the book imprint, The Constructed Environment; publishing cutting edge books in print and electronic formats.

## Community

The Constructed Environment Research Network offers several opportunities for ongoing communication among its members. Any member may upload video presentations based on scholarly work to the research network YouTube channel. Quarterly email newsletters contain updates on conference and publishing activities as well as broader news of interest. Join the conversations on Facebook and Twitter, or explore our new social media platform, **Scholar**.







Addresses the ways in which the built environment is conceptualized, competing interests negotiated, and plans represented

## Theme 1: Design and Planning Processes

- Design disciplines and practices in transition: architecture, engineering, industrial design, landscape architecture
- Science in the service of technology
- Information, design, and modeling technologies
- Town and regional planning
- Local government in the planning process
- Transportation modes and structures: reconfiguring flows
- Parks in urban spaces
- Designing interior spaces
- Information flows in the constructed environment
- ‘Virtual’ space and ‘real’ space
- Form and function in space: how aesthetics relates to function
- Project planning
- Inclusive design: design for human needs, sensitive to human differences, affirming rights to access
- Involving stakeholders: participatory design
- Consultation, negotiation, and consensus building in the (re)design of the constructed environment
- Aesthetic paradigms: classicism, modernism, postmodernism, constructivism, and other’isms

Examining the processes of constructing buildings and creating landscapes

## Theme 2: Building Processes

- Building construction
- Landscape construction
- Spaces and sites of construction: urban, greenfield, rural, remote
- From design studio to construction site: design and project planning
- Project management processes and practices
- Construction activities, processes, and flows
- Time cycles, process transparency, quality management, and efficiencies
- Efficiencies: prefabrication and modularization
- The construction of access to wild spaces
- Building and construction regulation



Exploring questions  
of sustainability in the  
constructed environment

## Theme 3: Environmental Impacts

- Materials, construction, and environmental sciences
- Helping structures change, grow or end their useable lives—adaptations, renovations, and recycling
- Green construction, sustainable building practices
- LEED and other environmental certifications
- Energy sources and destinations: reconfiguring grids
- Water needs and sources: refiguring demand and access
- Natural movements: floods, droughts, earthquakes, and other acts of nature
- Waste creation, transportation, and recycling or disposal
- Determining footprints: environmental impact analyses

Investigating the social  
life of constructed  
environments

## Theme 4: Social Impacts

- Functions of construction: housing, commercial, public, community
- Habitats: home, work, civic, business, natural
- Spatial cultures: the ethnography of space
- Cultural diversity and the built environment
- Gender and the built environment
- Disabilities and corporeal differences in the built environment
- Heritage values and practices in design, architecture, and construction
- Addressing inequality and poverty in the built environment
- The global and the local: applying human and material resources
- Values, ethics, and aesthetics in environmental decision making
- Leadership and management in the constructed environment
- Education and training for workers in the constructed environment
- Values and ethics in the constructed and natural environments
- Research and evaluation methods in the constructed environment
- Law and regulation in and for the constructed and natural environments
- Human resources and workforces in the building and environment sectors
- Needs assessment and analysis
- Social impact analyses



## Urban Regeneration (UR)—Between Regeneration and Resentment

“Resentment becomes a lengthening pole between them and us; the have consumer and the have-not consumer. Resentment calls up mass movements, more systems take command... pressure groups thrive in unidentified resentment...gangs form in the void where the community ought to be and is wanting.”

Alison Smithson, “Collective Design: The Violent Consumer, Or Waiting for the Goodies”, *Architectural Design*, (n° 5, 1974, pp. W274-279), p. 277.

The history of Urban Regeneration (UR) in contemporary cities is a cyclical one. We have repeatedly seen deprived areas in our cities demolished in a circularity process of destroying the “bad” old past in order to generate a promising new “good” future. We have seen this process happening mainly in areas that are targets of economic pressure, mostly related to fragile social/working housing and their communities. This is a process which makes, and simultaneously unmakes, the environment. In-between people are displaced and community bonds are dismantled.

This theme aims to make the problem of what is hidden under the persistent “label” of UR visible, and to bring it to discussion. Although this process is always presented as a positive outcome for the evolution of cities, something which enhances the quality of life of urban communities, we intend to begin a conversation that addresses how UR is also catalyzing a continuous process of loss, not only related to public spaces, but also leading to increased resentment among communities. Both are opposed to the so-called process of progression.

To address this important issue, cross-disciplinary proposals, both theoretical and practical, are welcomed. Work from research-based contexts to concrete engaged transformation projects that bring to the forefront the complexity of this problem.

- How can we make case studies from different geographies and cultures where urban regeneration happens visible?
- How can we unveil the sense of resentment between communities and buildings as they relate to cases of urban regeneration?
- How much waste is created in the continuous dismantlement of buildings related to the urban regeneration cyclical processes?
- How can we protect public spaces and social interests from increasing economic privatization, when austerity measures are dismantling them in idea and form?
- How can we create strategies that maintain and improve what exists, rather than repeatedly erase in order to start from scratch?
- How can we create socially engaged practices that stimulate and rethink how to reinforce social relations in existing communities?



## Construction Functions

### **How does the constructed environment relate people to spaces through built forms?**

In one sense, the functions of construction are visceral, arising from one of the most elemental needs of our species, the need for shelter. In another sense, they involve some of the most elaborate forms of artifice—varieties of materials, complex engineering, infrastructures of technical interconnection, relationships to nature, and an infinite variety of functions to meet the endless range of human interests and proclivities.

## Constructing Aesthetics

### **Broadly conceived, the aesthetic is disposition, so what of the sensibility, orientation, stance of the constructed environment —apart from or, in addition to, function?**

‘Form follows function’, proclaimed the modernists of the twentieth century. However, others have said before and since that aesthetics is a distinct domain of representation, not necessarily or entirely determined by function. Even when form follows function, there is an aesthetic. Even when we might claim an aesthetic is a travesty, or that there has been no attention to aesthetic, the aesthetic nevertheless persists.

## Environmental Footprints

### **How is the built environment in dialogue with nature?**

The built environment is inevitably in dialogue with nature. Nature provides its material sources. And the built environment invariably articulates with nature—whether that relationship is carefully premeditated or casually circumstantial. Construction has an impact; it creates a footprint in its environment. In our century, concerns for the relationship of humans to environment increasingly deploy the rubric of sustainability. Is a practice environmentally profligate or prudent? Articulation with the environment has become one of the fundamental concerns of our times.

## Human Impacts

### **How can a constructed environment be designed and made in such a way that it best serves the panoply of human needs?**

As a human construction, our various design and fabrication practices shape our lives. The physical forms they leave a humanistic legacy. However, our human experiences and interests are irreducibly diverse. So how does a constructed environment affect different people differentially? How can it be sensitively appropriate to their varied needs? How can it be inclusive? How can potentially negative impacts be anticipated for some people and in some environmental contexts? How can risks be reduced and negative impacts mitigated?



## About

The Constructed Environment Research Network is dedicated to the concept of independent, peer-led groups of scholars, researchers, and practitioners working together to build bodies of knowledge related to topics of critical importance to society at large. Focusing on the intersection of academia and social impact, The Constructed Environment Research Network brings an interdisciplinary, international perspective to discussions of new developments in the field, including research, practice, policy, and teaching.

## Membership Benefits

As a research network member you have access to a broad range of tools and resources to use in your own work:

- Digital subscription to *The International Journal of the Constructed Environment* for one year.
- Digital subscription to the book imprint for one year.
- One article publication per year (pending peer review).
- Participation as a reviewer in the peer review process, with the opportunity to be listed as a Reviewer.
- Subscription to the community e-newsletter, providing access to news and announcements for and from the Research Network.
- Option to add a video presentation to the network YouTube channel.
- Free access to the **Scholar** social knowledge platform, including:
  - ◊ Personal profile and publication portfolio page.
  - ◊ Ability to interact and form communities with peers away from the clutter and commercialism of other social media.
  - ◊ Optional feeds to Facebook and Twitter.
  - ◊ Complimentary use of **Scholar** in your classes—for class interactions in its Community space, multimodal student writing in its Creator space, and managing student peer review, assessment, and sharing of published work.



## Engage through Social Media



[www.facebook.com/ConstructedEnvironment](http://www.facebook.com/ConstructedEnvironment)



[@theconstructed](https://twitter.com/theconstructed) | [#ICCE18](https://twitter.com/hashtag/ICCE18)

## Present and Participate in the Conference

You have already begun your engagement in the research network by attending the conference, presenting your work, and interacting face-to-face with other members. We hope this experience provides a valuable source of feedback for your current work and the possible seeds for future individual and collaborative projects, as well as the start of a conversation with research network colleagues that will continue well into the future.

## Publish Journal Articles or Books

We encourage you to submit an article for review and possible publication in the journal. In this way, you may share the finished outcome of your presentation with other participants and members of the research network. As a member of the network, you will also be invited to review others' work and contribute to the development of the research network knowledge base as a Reviewer. As part of your active membership in the research network, you also have online access to the complete works (current and previous volumes) of the journal and to the book imprint. We also invite you to consider submitting a proposal for the book imprint.



## The Constructed Environment | **Advisory Board**

The principal role of the Advisory Board is to drive the overall intellectual direction of The Constructed Environment Research Network and to consult on our foundational themes as they evolve along with the currents of the field. Board members are invited to attend the annual conference and provide important insights on conference development, including suggestions for speakers, venues, and special themes. We also encourage board members to submit articles for publication consideration to *The International Journal of the Constructed Environment* as well as proposals or completed manuscripts to The Constructed Environment Book Imprint.

We are grateful for the continued service and support of the following world-class scholars and practitioners.

- **Kathryn H. Anthony**, School of Architecture, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA
- **Mark Blizard**, Department of Architecture, University of Texas, San Antonio, USA
- **Naima Chabbi-Chemrouk**, Architecture and Environment Research Unit, Ecole Polytechnique d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme, Algiers, Algeria
- **Tracy S. Harris**, The American Institute of Architects, Washington, D.C., USA
- **Erik Hemingway**, The Illinois School of Architecture, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA
- **Jeffery S. Poss**, FAIA, School of Architecture, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA
- **Khaled Tarabieh**, The American University, Cairo, Egypt



## A Social Knowledge Platform

### Create Your Academic Profile and Connect to Peers

Developed by our brilliant Common Ground software team, **Scholar** connects academic peers from around the world in a space that is modulated for serious discourse and the presentation of knowledge works.



### Utilize Your Free Scholar Membership Today through

- Building your *academic profile* and list of published works.
- Joining a community with a *thematic or disciplinary focus*.
- Establishing a new knowledge community *relevant to your field*.
- Creating *new academic work* in our innovative publishing space.
- Building a *peer review network* around your work or courses.

### Scholar Quick Start Guide

1. Navigate to <http://cgscholar.com>. Select [**Sign Up**] below 'Create an Account'.
2. Enter a "**blip**" (a very brief one-sentence description of yourself).
3. Click on the "**Find and join communities**" link located under the YOUR COMMUNITIES heading (On the left hand navigation bar).
4. Search for a community to join or create your own.

### Scholar Next Steps – Build Your Academic Profile

- **About:** Include information about yourself, including a linked CV in the top, dark blue bar.
- **Interests:** Create searchable information so others with similar interests can locate you.
- **Peers:** Invite others to connect as a peer and keep up with their work.
- **Shares:** Make your page a comprehensive portfolio of your work by adding publications in the Shares area - be these full text copies of works in cases where you have permission, or a link to a bookstore, library or publisher listing. If you choose Common Ground's hybrid open access option, you may post the final version of your work here, available to anyone on the web if you select the 'make my site public' option.
- **Image:** Add a photograph of yourself to this page; hover over the avatar and click the pencil/edit icon to select.
- **Publisher:** All Common Ground community members have free access to our peer review space for their courses. Here they can arrange for students to write multimodal essays or reports in the Creator space (including image, video, audio, dataset or any other file), manage student peer review, co-ordinate assessments, and share students' works by publishing them to the Community space.





## A Digital Learning Platform

Use **Scholar** to Support Your Teaching

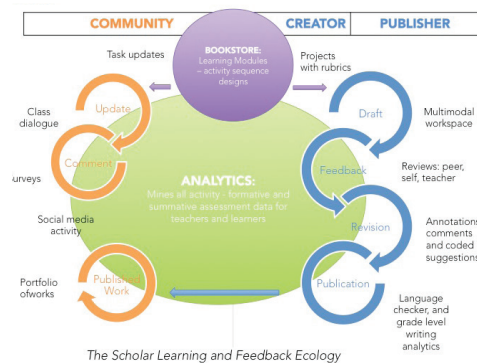
**Scholar** is a social knowledge platform that *transforms the patterns of interaction in learning by putting students first*, positioning them as knowledge producers instead of passive knowledge consumers. **Scholar** provides scaffolding to encourage making and sharing knowledge drawing from multiple sources rather than memorizing knowledge that has been presented to them.

**Scholar** also answers one of the most fundamental questions students and instructors have of their performance, “How am I doing?” Typical modes of assessment often answer this question either too late to matter or in a way that is not clear or comprehensive enough to meaningfully contribute to better performance.

A collaborative research and development project between Common Ground and the College of Education at the University of Illinois, **Scholar** contains a knowledge community space, a multimedia web writing space, a formative assessment environment that facilitates peer review, and a dashboard with aggregated machine and human formative and summative writing assessment data.

The following **Scholar** features are only available to Common Ground Knowledge Community members as part of their membership. Please email us at [support@cgscholar.com](mailto:support@cgscholar.com) if you would like the complimentary educator account that comes with participation in a Common Ground conference.

- Create projects for groups of students, involving draft, peer review, revision and publication.
- Publish student works to each student’s personal portfolio space, accessible through the web for class discussion.
- Create and distribute surveys.
- Evaluate student work using a variety of measures in the assessment dashboard.



**Scholar** is a generation beyond learning management systems. It is what we term a *Digital Learning Platform*—it transforms learning by engaging students in powerfully horizontal “social knowledge” relationships. **For more information, visit:** <http://knowledge.cgscholar.com>.



# The Constructed Environment Journal

*Aiming to be a definitive resource on human configurations  
of the environment and the interactions among the  
constructed, social, and natural environments*



## Indexing

Art Source (EBSCO)  
China National Knowledge  
Infrastructure (CNKI Scholar)  
EBSCO Polytechnic Studies  
Collection: India  
Environment Complete  
(EBSCO)  
Environment Index (EBSCO)  
The Australian Research  
Council (ERA)

**Founded:**  
2010

**Publication Frequency:**  
Quarterly (March, June,  
September, December)

**Acceptance Rate:**  
25% (2017)

**ISSN:**  
2154-8587 (Print)  
2154-8595 (Online)

**Network Website:**  
[constructed  
environment.com](http://constructedenvironment.com)

**DOI:**  
[10.18848/2154-8587/  
CGP](https://doi.org/10.18848/2154-8587/CGP)

## About

*The International Journal of the Constructed Environment* publishes broad-ranging and interdisciplinary articles on human configurations of the environment and the interactions between the constructed, social, and natural environments. The journal brings together researchers, teachers, and practitioners. The resulting articles weave between the empirical and the theoretical, research and its application, the ideal and the pragmatic, and spaces which are in their orientations private, public, communal, or commercial.

As well as papers of a traditional scholarly type, this journal invites presentations of practice—including experimental forms of documentation and exegesis which can with equal validity be interrogated through a process of peer review. This might, for instance, take the form of a series of images and plans, with explanatory notes which articulate with other, significantly similar or different and explicitly referenced places, sites, or material objects.

*The International Journal of the Constructed Environment* is peer-reviewed, supported by rigorous processes of criterion-referenced article ranking and qualitative commentary, ensuring that only intellectual work of the greatest substance and highest significance is published.

## Editor



**Cidália Ferreira Silva**, Lab2PT, School of Architecture, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal

## Reviewers

Articles published in *The International Journal of the Constructed Environment* are peer reviewed by scholars who are active members of The Constructed Environment Research Network. Reviewers may be past or present conference delegates, fellow submitters to the journal, or scholars who have volunteered to review papers (and have been screened by Common Ground's editorial team). This engagement with the Research Network, as well as Common Ground's synergistic and criterion-based evaluation system, distinguishes the peer review process from journals that have a more top-down approach to refereeing. Reviewers are assigned to papers based on their academic interests and scholarly expertise. In recognition of the valuable feedback and publication recommendations that they provide, reviewers are acknowledged as Reviewers in the volume that includes the paper(s) they reviewed. Thus, in addition to *The International Journal of the Constructed Environment* Editors and Advisory Board, the Reviewers contribute significantly to the overall editorial quality and content of the journal.



## The Publication Process

Our long-time authors are no-doubt familiar with using our CGPublisher system to submit and track the progress of articles for publication. After fifteen years of dependable service, we are making preparations to give CGPublisher a well-deserved retirement. As we preparing for this exciting change, some of the familiar processes will be changing. Authors will still receive messages throughout each phase of the publication process and can contact [support@cgnetworks.org](mailto:support@cgnetworks.org) with any questions or concerns.

### Step 1: Review the Requirements

All article submissions must meet the Article Requirements listed on our Author Guidelines page: <http://cgnetworks.org/support/author-guidelines>. Before submitting your article, please thoroughly review these requirements, and revise your article to follow these rules. Initial submissions that do not meet these requirements will be returned to the author(s) for revision.

### Step 2: Upload the Submission

Once you have revised your initial submission to meet the article requirements, please visit our Article Submission page: <http://cgnetworks.org/support/submit>.

### Step 3: Checking Progress

Once your article is received, you will receive updates on the status of its progress. During this time, legacy submissions will continue to be managed in CGPublisher while newer submissions will be managed internally by the editorial staff. Authors of both newer and legacy submissions will continue to receive status updates on the progress of their article.

- CGPublisher users can see the status an article by logging into CGPublisher at [www.cgpublisher.com](http://www.cgpublisher.com) and status updates will be sent via email from [cgpublisher.com](mailto:cgpublisher.com).
- Authors of newer submissions can learn the status an article by contacting [articlestatus@cgnetworks.org](mailto:articlestatus@cgnetworks.org) and status updates will be sent via email from [articlestatus@cgnetworks.org](mailto:articlestatus@cgnetworks.org).

### Step 4: Initial Submission Accepted for Peer Review

Submitted articles are then verified against the Article Requirements (listed in the Author Guidelines). If your article satisfies these requirements, your identity and contact details are then removed, and the article is matched to two appropriate referees and sent for review. Please note, during this time authors are eligible to be selected as a reviewer for other articles in this same stage. Full details regarding the rules, expectations, and policies on peer review can be found on our Publication Ethics page listed under the Peer Review Policies section and our Publication Ethics and Malpractice Statement section: <http://cgnetworks.org/journals/publication-ethics>.

### Step 5: Peer Review Decision

When both referee reports are returned, and after the referees' identities have been removed, you will be notified by email and provided with the reviewer reports. Articles that have been rejected once in the peer review process are allowed a second opportunity to be reviewed by two new reviewers. To be reviewed by two new reviewers, you will need to make revisions based on the comments and feedback of the first round of review, and these changes must be detailed using a change note: <http://cgnetworks.org/support/change-note-journal-article>. If an article is not accepted by peer review after this second opportunity, it will be withdrawn from consideration.

### Step 6: Membership Confirmation

If your article has been accepted or accepted with revisions, it will enter the membership confirmation stage. We require at least one author associated with the article to have a unique Network Membership or Conference registration: <http://cgnetworks.org/support/register-for-a-membership>. Please note, a paid conference registration includes a complimentary Research Network Membership, which will allow you to skip this step.





## Step 7: Publication Agreement

Next you will be asked to accept the Publishing Agreement. If you are interested in Hybrid Open Access, this step is the best time to register for Open Access Publication: <http://cgnetworks.org/journals/hybrid-open-access>.

## Step 8: Prepare the Final Submission

After the publication agreement is final, you will have thirty days to complete any revisions to your final submission and return your article. Please ensure your final submission meets the Final Submission Requirements before returning your article: <http://cgnetworks.org/support/final-submission-downloads-and-guides>. This includes such criteria as the correct use of the Chicago Manual of Style (seventeenth edition) and the other listed requirements: <http://cgnetworks.org/support/chicago-manual-of-style-citations-quick-guide>. Articles that have been accepted with revisions will require a change note to be included with the final submission. Articles that do not meet these requirements will be returned for revision until these requirements are satisfied.

## Step 9: Final Checks (“Ready for Typesetting” in CGPublisher)

Once we have received the final submission of your article, our Publishing Department will give your article a final review. During this step, CGPublisher users will see a workflow status listed as “Ready for Typesetting,” indicating that the final submission is ready for inspection.

## Step 10: Copy Editing and Proof Inspection

If the final submission meets the Final Submission Requirements, the article will enter Copy Editing. During Copy Editing, our editorial staff will note minor problems with citations, references, grammar, spelling, or formatting. The author(s) will be responsible for correcting these noted problems. Careful adherence to the article template and the citation style guide will greatly minimize the need for corrections. After all copy editing notes have been resolved, we will create a typeset proof for the author(s) to inspect.

## Step 11: Article Publication

Individual articles are published “Web First” to our CG Scholar Bookstore: <https://cgscholar.com/bookstore>. After web-first publication, complete journal issues follow annually, biannually, or quarterly depending on the journal. Web-first published articles include a full citation and a registered DOI permalink. Be sure to keep your CG Scholar profile up-to-date (<https://cgscholar.com/identity>) and add your ORCID iD (<https://orcid.org/register>) to maximize your article visibility.

## Submission Timeline

You may submit your article for publication to the journal at any time throughout the year. The rolling submission deadlines are as follows:

- Submission Round One – 15 January
- Submission Round Two – 15 April
- Submission Round Three – 15 July
- Submission Round Four – 15 October

Note: If your article is submitted after the final deadline for the volume, it will be considered for the following year’s volume. The sooner you submit, the sooner your article will begin the peer review process. Also, because we publish “Web First,” early submission means that your article will be published with a full citation as soon as it is ready, even if that is before the full issue is published.



## Hybrid Open Access

All Common Ground Journals are Hybrid Open Access. Hybrid Open Access is an option increasingly offered by both university presses and well-known commercial publishers.

Hybrid Open Access means some articles are available only to subscribers, while others are made available at no charge to anyone searching the web. Authors pay an additional fee for the open access option. Authors may do this because open access is a requirement of their research-funding agency, or they may do this so non-subscribers can access their article for free.

Common Ground's open access charge is \$250 per article—a very reasonable price compared to our hybrid open access competitors and purely open access journals resourced with an author publication fee. Digital articles are normally only available through individual or institutional subscriptions or for purchase at \$5 per article. However, if you choose to make your article Open Access, this means anyone on the web may download it for free.

Paying subscribers still receive considerable benefits with access to all articles in the journal, from both current and past volumes, without any restrictions. However, making your paper available at no charge through Open Access increases its visibility, accessibility, potential readership, and citation counts. Open Access articles also generate higher citation counts.

## Institutional Open Access

Common Ground is proud to announce an exciting new model of scholarly publishing called Institutional Open Access.

Institutional Open Access allows faculty and graduate students to submit articles to Common Ground journals for unrestricted open access publication. These articles will be freely and publicly available to the whole world through our hybrid open access infrastructure. With Institutional Open Access, instead of the author paying a per-article open access fee, institutions pay a set annual fee that entitles their students and faculty to publish a given number of open access articles each year.

The rights to the articles remain with the subscribing institution. Both the author and the institution can also share the final typeset version of the article in any place they wish, including institutional repositories, personal websites, and privately or publicly accessible course materials. We support the highest Sherpa/Romeo access level—Green.

For more information on how to make your article Open Access, or information on Institutional Open Access, please contact us at [support@cgnetworks.org](mailto:support@cgnetworks.org).





## International Award for Excellence

*The International Journal of the Constructed Environment* presents an annual International Award for Excellence for new research or thinking in the area of human configurations of the environment and the interactions between the constructed, social, and natural environments. All articles submitted for publication in *The International Journal of the Constructed Environment* are entered into consideration for this award. The winning article is selected from the ten highest-ranked articles emerging from the review process and according to the selection criteria outlined in the reviewer guidelines.

## Award Winners, Volume 8

**James Thompson**, PhD Candidate, University of Washington, College of Built Environments, Seattle, USA

**Daniel E. Coslett**, Doctoral Candidate, University of Washington, College of Built Environments, Seattle, USA

## For the Article

“A Pre-disciplinary Approach to Built Environments Education: Teaching Seattle on Foot,” *The International Journal of the Constructed Environment*, Volume 8, Issue 2

## Abstract

Educators increasingly pursue inter- and transdisciplinary pedagogies to facilitate more holistic approaches to the design, use, and interpretation of built environments. Through the presentation of one particular example of such efforts—an introductory, mixed qualitative methods, undergraduate course—this article explores three pedagogical principles central to its integrated approach: pre-disciplinarity, experiential and place-based learning, and instructional scaffolding. The course cultivates awareness of overlapping transdisciplinary themes of contemporary relevance beyond its immediate context, incorporating traditional lectures, curated city walks, small group discussion sessions, and a series of written reflections. Following a brief description of the class’s content and its successful implementation, the article demonstrates how such courses can yield meaningful experiences that promote critical engagement with the city and desirable lifelong learning for future design professionals and others.



## Research Network Membership and Personal Subscriptions

As part of each conference registration, all conference participants (both virtual and in-person) have a one-year digital subscription to *The International Journal of the Constructed Environment*. This complimentary personal subscription grants access to the current volume as well as the entire backlist. The period of complimentary access begins at the time of registration and ends one year after the close of the conference. After that time, delegates may purchase a personal subscription.

To view articles, go to <https://cgscholar.com/bookstore> and select the “Sign in” option. An account in CG Scholar has already been made on your behalf; the username/email and password are identical to your CG Publisher account. After logging into your account, you should have free access to download electronic articles in the bookstore. If you need assistance, select the “help” button in the top-right corner, or contact [support@cgscholar.com](mailto:support@cgscholar.com).

## Journal Subscriptions

Common Ground offers print and digital subscriptions to all of its journals. Subscriptions are available to *The International Journal of the Constructed Environment* and to custom suites based on a given institution’s unique content needs. Subscription prices are based on a tiered scale that corresponds to the full-time enrollment (FTE) of the subscribing institution.

For more information, please visit:

- <http://constructedenvironment.com/journal/hybrid-open-access>
- Or contact us at [subscriptions@cgnetworks.org](mailto:subscriptions@cgnetworks.org)

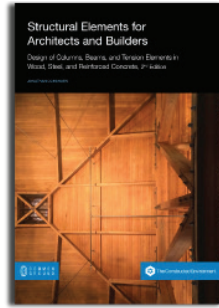
## Library Recommendations

Download the Library Recommendation form from our website to recommend that your institution subscribe to *The International Journal of the Constructed Environment*: <http://cgnetworks.org/support/recommend-a-subscription-to-your-library>.



# The Constructed Environment Book Imprint

*Aiming to set new standards in participatory knowledge  
creation and scholarly publication*



## *The Constructed Environment Book Imprint*

### Call for Books

Common Ground is setting new standards of rigorous academic knowledge creation and scholarly publication. Unlike other publishers, we're not interested in the size of potential markets or competition from other books. We're only interested in the intellectual quality of the work. If your book is a brilliant contribution to a specialist area of knowledge that only serves a small intellectual community, we still want to publish it. If it is expansive and has a broad appeal, we want to publish it too, but only if it is of the highest intellectual quality.

We welcome proposals or completed manuscript submissions of:

- Individually and jointly authored books
- Edited collections addressing a clear, intellectually challenging theme
- Collections of articles published in our journals
- Out-of-copyright books, including important books that have gone out of print and classics with new introductions

### Book Proposal Guidelines

Books should be between 30,000 and 150,000 words in length. They are published simultaneously in print and electronic formats and are available through Amazon and as Kindle editions. To publish a book, please send us a proposal including:

- Title
- Author(s)/editor(s)
- Draft back-cover blurb
- Author bio note(s)
- Table of contents
- Intended audience and significance of contribution
- Sample chapters or complete manuscript
- Manuscript submission date

Proposals can be submitted by email to [books@cgnetworks.org](mailto:books@cgnetworks.org). Please note the book imprint to which you are submitting in the subject line.





## Call for Book Reviewers

Common Ground Research Networks is seeking distinguished peer reviewers to evaluate book manuscripts.

As part of our commitment to intellectual excellence and a rigorous review process, Common Ground sends book manuscripts that have received initial editorial approval to peer reviewers to further evaluate and provide constructive feedback. The comments and guidance that these reviewers supply is invaluable to our authors and an essential part of the publication process.

Common Ground recognizes the important role of reviewers by acknowledging book reviewers as members of the Editorial Review Board for a period of at least one year. The list of members of the Editorial Review Board will be posted on our website.

If you would like to review book manuscripts, please send an email to [books@cgnetworks.org](mailto:books@cgnetworks.org) with:

- A brief description of your professional credentials
- A list of your areas of interest and expertise
- A copy of your CV with current contact details

If we feel that you are qualified and we require refereeing for manuscripts within your purview, we will contact you.



## In Pursuit of a Living Architecture: Continuing Christopher Alexander's Quest for a Humane and Sustainable Building Culture

Kyriakos Pontikis and Yodan Rofè (eds.)



### ISBNs:

978-1-61229-876-4 (hbk)  
978-1-61229-877-1 (pbk)  
978-1-61229-878-8 (pdf)

504 Pages

### Network Website:

[constructed  
environment.com](http://constructedenvironment.com)

### DOI:

10.18848/978-1-61229-  
878-8/CGP

Since his very first published work in 1961, Christopher Alexander pursued an architecture of enduring comfort and beauty, inventing the idea of “pattern” and pattern languages, describing order in nature and the built environment, and insisting on the importance of process for the formation of wholeness. In the chapters of this book, former students and collaborators of Alexander continue to explore the central concepts of his approach, connecting them explicitly to the urgent need for a more sustainable energy- and resource-conscious building culture. The book’s three parts address this challenge at three levels. The first part is devoted to conceptual perspectives, addressing craftsmanship and intelligence in design, placing Alexander’s work in the context of current philosophical thought and examining its potential contribution to the Green Building Movement. The second part addresses the methodological development of the “pattern language” approach over the last twenty years, with particular attention to aspects of sustainability in urban design, building, teaching, and research. The essays in the third part reflect on built projects, ranging from small neighborhoods to buildings and interiors, showing how these illustrate the concepts and themes recurrent throughout the book. This book represents the greater movement of which it is a part, one dedicated to pursuing a practice of architecture that has at its core a concern for human well-being and the continued care of our shared environment. Through their manifold and diverse contributions, its authors show that a truly sustainable architecture must also be humane, and that a truly humane architecture is fundamentally sustainable.

### Editor Bios:

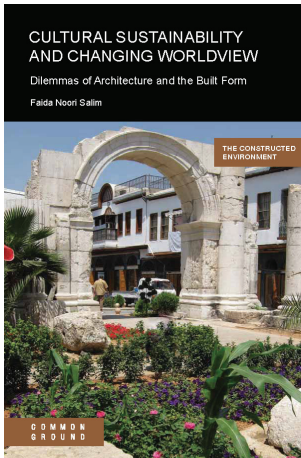
**Kyriakos Pontikis**, architect and Professor of Interior Design at California State University, Northridge. His courses and research focused on humane and sustainable design and architecture. He had over twenty years of professional experience in Europe and the US. Professor Pontikis passed away in 2015.

**Yodan Rofè**, Senior Lecturer of Urban Planning and Design at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, whose interests include building processes and settlement structure, urban form and movement, accessibility and equity, and public space and street design. He was a founder and board member of the Movement for Israel Urbanism.



## Cultural Sustainability and Changing Worldview: Dilemmas of Architecture and the Built Form

Faida Noori Salim



### ISBNs:

978-1-86335-888-0 (pbk)

978-1-86335-889-7 (pdf)

261 Pages

### Network Website:

[constructed  
environment.com](http://constructedenvironment.com)

### DOI:

10.18848/978-1-86335-  
889-7/CGP

“Network societies” will never replace traditional communities. In today’s evolving global culture, the issues of cultural sustainability, identity, and belonging are being challenged. At the heart of this challenge is the difficulty of individuals’ spatial and social assimilation. Looking back, architecture and the constructed urban form have always faced dilemmas that continue to challenge communities. Thus, the challenge facing the traditional mechanisms of belonging is an urgent matter and is presented as a dilemma due to the transitional nature of today’s time period. Individuals as users and as architects need to rediscover the secure home and place, without which no community can be sustained.

This book discusses Baghdad as an example of a city whose cultural stability was challenged over a short period of time, and should serve as a reminder to other cities of the importance of stability and belonging. The flow of information affects the flow of people’s inner space, which can no longer be thought of as internally controlled, and architecture should be aware of such changes and the dilemma it creates for the occupation of space. It concludes that architecture and the built form cannot afford to continue on its current path if society aims at sustaining its cultural and social capital. This is especially evident in the fact that architecture is closely linked to power, which has an important role in the stability of communities and their cultures.

The role of iconic architecture’s transition to sovereign architecture plays an important role in changing the norms of the built form and asserting new rules. Thus, the role of the architect’s responsibility becomes increasingly important, and the question of good faith and freedom becomes central in relation to the ethical role of the architect and architecture in the social system.

### Author Bio:

**Faida Noori Salim** is an assistant professor. She graduated from the University of Baghdad in June 1975 and obtained her master’s degree in architectural studies at MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) in May 1984. She has taught in three Departments of Architecture in Iraq: The University of Baghdad, The University of Mosul, and the University of Technology. She studied for her doctoral degree at the University of Auckland in New Zealand and graduated in March 2011.



## Structural Elements for Architects and Builders: Design of Columns, Beams, and Tension Elements in Wood, Steel, and Reinforced Concrete, 2nd Edition

Jonathan Ochshorn



### ISBNs:

978-1-61229-801-6 (pbk)

978-1-61229-802-3 (pdf)

428 Pages

### Network Website:

[constructed  
environment.com](http://constructedenvironment.com)

### DOI:

10.18848/978-1-61229-  
802-3/CGP

Concise but comprehensive, Jonathan Ochshorn's *Structural Elements for Architects and Builders* explains how to design and analyze columns, beams, tension members, and their connections. The material is organized into a single, self-sufficient volume, including all necessary data for the preliminary design and analysis of these structural elements in wood, steel, and reinforced concrete. Every chapter contains insights developed by the author and generally not found elsewhere. Appendices included at the end of each chapter contain numerous tables and graphs, based on material contained in industry publications, but reorganized and formatted especially for this text to improve clarity and simplicity, without sacrificing comprehensiveness. Procedures for design and analysis are based on the latest editions of the *National Design Specification for Wood Construction* (AF&PA and AWC), the *Steel Construction Manual* (AISC), *Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete* (ACI), and *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures* (ASCE/SEI).

This thoroughly revised and expanded second edition of *Structural Elements* includes an introduction to statics and strength of materials, an examination of loads, and new sections on material properties and construction systems within the chapters on wood, steel, and reinforced concrete design. This permits a more comprehensive overview of the various design and analysis procedures for each of the major structural materials used in modern buildings. Free structural calculators (*search online for: Ochshorn calculators*) have been created for many examples in the book, enabling architects and builders to quickly find preliminary answers to structural design questions commonly encountered in school or in practice.

### Author Bio:

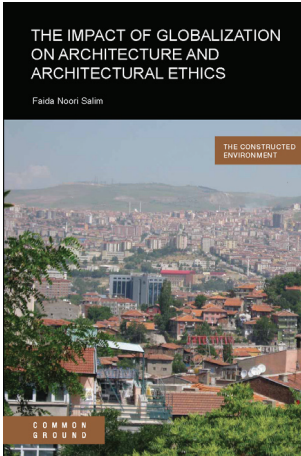
**Jonathan Ochshorn** is a registered architect with an academic background in structural engineering and urban design as well as architecture. Prior to joining the faculty at Cornell University in 1988, he served as associate director of the City College Architectural Center, a research center supplying technical assistance to community groups in New York City. His publications include studies on tapered insulation, column buckling, building failures, the relationship of design theory to technical practice, and strategies for teaching structures to architects. His teaching specialties in the Department of Architecture at Cornell University are in the areas of construction technology and structures.





## The Impact of Globalisation on Architecture and Architectural Ethics

Faida Noori Salim



### ISBNs:

978-1-86335-890-3 (pbk)

978-1-86335-891-0 (pdf)

271 Pages

### Network Website:

[constructed  
environment.com](http://constructedenvironment.com)

### DOI:

10.18848/978-1-86335-  
891-0/CGP

The development of globalisation, both economically and financially, has promoted the flow of both information and people. Globalisation is seen as an outcome of advancing communication technology and the development of the Internet, which subsequently encouraged international interdependence and the compression of time and space. This book is devoted to answering the question: In what way does the impact of globalisation affect the role of architecture, and how should it be interpreted ethically? This book argues that the ethical evaluation of the role of architecture should be linked to architecture's natural ethical responsibility to form a relationship with a culture. Today, iconic architectural forms and celebrity architects lead the innovation/transformation process, while the "ordinary" practice of architecture leads the innovation/stabilization process using the differentiation/integration dynamic. Architectural theory advances the use of the interpretation/reinterpretation dynamic in architecture, which helps to destabilise meaning in architectural language. When this theory is transcribed to real world architecture, it can result in the alienation of the physical horizons of cities and thus in the alienation of its citizens.

### Author Bio:

**Faida Noori Salim** is an assistant professor. She graduated from the University of Baghdad in June 1975 and obtained her master's degree in architectural studies at MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) in May 1984. She has taught in three Departments of Architecture in Iraq: The University of Baghdad, The University of Mosul, and the University of Technology. She studied for her doctoral degree at the University of Auckland in New Zealand and graduated in March 2011.

# The Constructed Environment Conference

*Curating global interdisciplinary spaces, supporting  
professionally rewarding relationships*





## Conference History

Founded in 2010, the International Conference on the Constructed Environment is held annually in different locations, selected for the way each raises specific kinds of questions about the nature of architecture, landscape, and human habitation. The conference is a cross-disciplinary forum which brings together researchers, teachers, and practitioners to discuss the past character and future shape of the built environment. The resulting conversations weave between the theoretical and the empirical, research and application, market pragmatics and social idealism. In professional and disciplinary terms, the conference traverses a broad sweep to construct a trans-disciplinary dialogue which encompasses the perspectives and practices of: architecture, anthropology, business, design, economics, education, engineering, environmental design, industrial design, interior design, landscape architecture, sociology, town and regional planning, and transportation.

## Past Conferences

- 2010 - Fondazione Querini Stampalia, Venice, Italy
- 2011 - University Center, Chicago, USA
- 2012 - UBC Robson Square, Vancouver, Canada
- 2013 - Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal
- 2014 - University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA
- 2016 - University of Arizona, Tucson, USA
- 2017 - Cracow University of Technology, Krakow, Poland

## Plenary Speaker Highlights

The International Conference on the Constructed Environment has a rich history of featuring leading and emerging voices from the field, including:

- Kathryn H. Anthony, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA (2010)
- Winka Dubbeldam, Founder, Archi-Tectonics, New York City, USA (2014)
- Beatrice Galilee, Curator, Writer & Lecturer, London, UK (2013)
- Sally Harrison, Architecture Program Head, Temple University, Philadelphia, USA (2014)
- Aaron Levy, Executive Director & Senior Curator, Slought Foundation, Philadelphia, USA (2011)
- David Mayernik, Associate Professor, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, USA (2010)
- Jeffery S. Poss, Professor, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA (2010)
- Ryan E. Smith, Director, Integrated Technology in Architecture, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, USA (2011)
- Bing Thom, Founder, Bing Thom Architects, Vancouver, Canada (2012)



# The Constructed Environment | About the Conference

## Past Partners

Over the years the International Conference on the Constructed Environment has had the pleasure of working with the following organizations:



Close, Closer  
Associated Project,  
Lisbon, Portugal (2013)



Cracow University of Technology,  
Kraków, Poland (2017)



Faculty of Architecture, Cracow  
University of Technology,  
Kraków, Poland (2017)



Lisbon Architecture Triennale,  
Lisbon, Portugal (2013)



Slought Foundation,  
Philadelphia, USA (2014)



University of Arizona,  
Tucson, USA (2015)

## Become a Partner

Common Ground Research Networks has a long history of meaningful and substantive partnerships with universities, research institutes, government bodies, and non-governmental organizations. Developing these partnerships is a pillar of our Research Network agenda. There are a number of ways you can partner with a Common Ground Research Network. Contact us at [support@constructedenvironment.com](mailto:support@constructedenvironment.com) to become a partner.





## Conference Principles and Features

The structure of the conference is based on four core principles that pervade all aspects of the research network:

### **International**

This conference travels around the world to provide opportunities for delegates to see and experience different countries and locations. But more importantly, The Constructed Environment Conference offers a tangible and meaningful opportunity to engage with scholars from a diversity of cultures and perspectives. This year, delegates from over 10 countries are in attendance, offering a unique and unparalleled opportunity to engage directly with colleagues from all corners of the globe.

### **Interdisciplinary**

Unlike association conferences attended by delegates with similar backgrounds and specialties, this conference brings together researchers, practitioners, and scholars from a wide range of disciplines who have a shared interest in the themes and concerns of this community. As a result, topics are broached from a variety of perspectives, interdisciplinary methods are applauded, and mutual respect and collaboration are encouraged.

### **Inclusive**

Anyone whose scholarly work is sound and relevant is welcome to participate in this research network and conference, regardless of discipline, culture, institution, or career path. Whether an emeritus professor, graduate student, researcher, teacher, policymaker, practitioner, or administrator, your work and your voice can contribute to the collective body of knowledge that is created and shared by this community.

### **Interactive**

To take full advantage of the rich diversity of cultures, backgrounds, and perspectives represented at the conference, there must be ample opportunities to speak, listen, engage, and interact. A variety of session formats, from more to less structured, are offered throughout the conference to provide these opportunities.





## Plenary

Plenary speakers, chosen from among the world's leading thinkers, offer formal presentations on topics of broad interest to the community and conference delegation. One or more speakers are scheduled into a plenary session, most often the first session of the day. As a general rule, there are no questions or discussion during these sessions. Instead, plenary speakers answer questions and participate in informal, extended discussions during their Garden Conversation.



## Garden Conversation

Garden Conversations are informal, unstructured sessions that allow delegates a chance to meet plenary speakers and talk with them at length about the issues arising from their presentation. When the venue and weather allow, we try to arrange for a circle of chairs to be placed outdoors.



## Talking Circles

Held on the first day of the conference, Talking Circles offer an early opportunity to meet other delegates with similar interests and concerns. Delegates self-select into groups based on broad thematic areas and then engage in extended discussion about the issues and concerns they feel are of utmost importance to that segment of the community. Questions like "Who are we?", "What is our common ground?", "What are the current challenges facing society in this area?", "What challenges do we face in constructing knowledge and effecting meaningful change in this area?" may guide the conversation. When possible, a second Talking Circle is held on the final day of the conference, for the original group to reconvene and discuss changes in their perspectives and understandings as a result of the conference experience. Reports from the Talking Circles provide a framework for the delegates' final discussions during the Closing Session.



## Themed Paper Presentations

Paper presentations are grouped by general themes or topics into sessions comprised of three or four presentations followed by group discussion. Each presenter in the session makes a formal twenty-minute presentation of their work; Q&A and group discussion follow after all have presented. Session Chairs introduce the speakers, keep time on the presentations, and facilitate the discussion. Each presenter's formal, written paper will be available to participants if accepted to the journal.



## Colloquium

Colloquium sessions are organized by a group of colleagues who wish to present various dimensions of a project or perspectives on an issue. Four or five short formal presentations are followed by a moderator. A single article or multiple articles may be submitted to the journal based on the content of a colloquium session.



## Focused Discussion

For work that is best discussed or debated, rather than reported on through a formal presentation, these sessions provide a forum for an extended “roundtable” conversation between an author and a small group of interested colleagues. Several such discussions occur simultaneously in a specified area, with each author’s table designated by a number corresponding to the title and topic listed in the program schedule. Summaries of the author’s key ideas, or points of discussion, are used to stimulate and guide the discourse. A single article, based on the scholarly work and informed by the focused discussion as appropriate, may be submitted to the journal.



## Workshop/Interactive Session

Workshop sessions involve extensive interaction between presenters and participants around an idea or hands-on experience of a practice. These sessions may also take the form of a crafted panel, staged conversation, dialogue or debate—all involving substantial interaction with the audience. A single article (jointly authored, if appropriate) may be submitted to the journal based on a workshop session.



## Poster Sessions

Poster sessions present preliminary results of works in progress or projects that lend themselves to visual displays and representations. These sessions allow for engagement in informal discussions about the work with interested delegates throughout the session.



## Virtual Lightning Talk

Lightning talks are 5-minute “flash” video presentations. Authors present summaries or overviews of their work, describing the essential features (related to purpose, procedures, outcomes, or product). Like Paper Presentations, Lightning Talks are grouped according to topic or perspective into themed sessions. Authors are welcome to submit traditional “lecture style” videos or videos that use visual supports like PowerPoint. Final videos must be submitted at least one month prior to the conference start date. After the conference, videos are then presented on the network YouTube channel. Full papers can based in the virtual poster can also be submitted for consideration in the journal.



## Virtual Poster

This format is ideal for presenting preliminary results of work in progress or for projects that lend themselves to visual displays and representations. Each poster should include a brief abstract of the purpose and procedures of the work. After acceptance, presenters are provided with a template and Virtual Posters are submitted as a PDF. Final posters must be submitted at least one month prior to the conference start date. Full papers based on the virtual poster can also be submitted for consideration in the journal.



## Thursday, 24 May

8:00–9:00	Conference Registration Desk Open
9:00–9:35	Conference Opening—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, USA
9:35–10:10	Plenary Session—Anika Goss-Foster, Executive Director, Detroit Future City, Detroit, USA <i>“Who Gets to Decide? Alternative Land Use Strategies as a Galvanizing Force in Detroit”</i>
10:10–10:55	Garden Conversation & Coffee Break
10:55–11:40	Talking Circles
11:40–12:40	Lunch
12:40–13:55	Parallel Sessions
13:55–14:05	Coffee Break
14:05–15:20	Parallel Sessions
15:20–15:30	Coffee Break
15:30–16:45	Parallel Sessions
16:45–19:00	Welcome Reception and screening of <i>One October</i>

## Friday, 25 May

8:00–8:45	Conference Registration Desk Open
8:45–9:00	Daily Update—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, USA
9:00–9:35	Plenary Session—Jeffrey Horner, Director, Urban Studies Program, Wayne State University, Detroit, USA <i>“Placemaking and Gentrification in Detroit”</i>
9:35–10:05	Garden Conversation & Coffee Break
10:05–11:20	Parallel Sessions
11:20–12:20	Lunch
12:20–13:35	Parallel Sessions
13:35–13:45	Coffee Break
13:45–15:00	Parallel Sessions
15:00–15:30	Closing & Award Ceremony



## Special Events

Welcome Reception and Screening of *One October*

**Thursday, 24 May | 16:45–19:00**

“One October” is a lyrical, loving portrait of New York City and its people in October 2008. On the eve of Obama's historic election and an unprecedented economic crisis, we follow Clay Pigeon, an intrepid radio host, as he takes to the streets and delves into the preoccupations of everyday New Yorkers facing the promise and uncertainty of change. The film celebrates the resiliency of the human spirit and the beauty that lies in the rich cultural tapestry of a dynamic metropolis.

Please join us after the sessions are over for drinks, light hor d'oeuvres and the screening, with a panel discussion afterward, with director Rachel Shuman.





**Kantarek Anna Agata**, DSc PhD Eng. Arch. Assoc. Prof., Institute of Urban Design, Faculty of Architecture Cracow University of Technology

**Farooq Ameen**, PhD, Prof. Arch., Design, UD, Planning College of Architecture + Construction Management; Kennesaw State University, USA

**Franta Anna**, DSc PhD Eng. Arch. Assoc. Prof., Institute of Urban Design, Faculty of Architecture Cracow University of Technology, Poland

**Hanson Henry**, Prof., Faculty of Architecture, Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic

**Geng Hong**, Prof., Member of Executive council, Urban Planning Society of China, Director of Urban Planning Department and Prof. School of Architecture & Urban Planning, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China

**Roca Cladera Josep**, Prof. PhD Arch., Director of the Department of Architectural Technology (CAI), Director of the Centre for Land Policy and Valuations (CPSV), Barcelona Tech, Spain

**Grażyna Schneider-Skalska**, Prof. DSc PhD Eng. Arch., Director of the Institute of Urban Design, Faculty of Architecture, Cracow University of Technology, CA&U PAS, Krakow, Poland

**Mirosław Skibniewski**, Prof. PhD Eng., Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering, A. James Clark School of Engineering, University of Maryland, College Park, USA

**Marta Smagacz-Poziemska**, Prof. Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Poland

**Andrzej Szarata**, DSc., PhD, Eng., Assoc. Prof., Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Cracow University of Technology, Krakow, Poland

**Bock Thomas**, Prof. PhD Eng., Chair of Building Realization and Robotics, Technische University Munchen, Germany

**Bać Zbigniew**, Prof. PhD Eng. Arch., Faculty of Architecture Wrocław University of Technology, CA&U PAS, Wrocław, Poland

**Xueqing Zhang**, Assoc. Prof. PhD, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong

**Zbigniew K. Zuziak**, Prof. DSc PhD Eng. Arch., Head of the Centre of Metropolitan Project and Studies (COMPAS), Faculty of Architecture, Cracow University of Technology, CA&U PAS, Krakow, Poland

## Honorary Patronage

**Sławomir Gzell**, Prof. DSc, PhD, Eng. Arch, President of the Committee of Architecture and Urbanism Polish Academy of Sciences

**Jacek Karol Gyurkovich**, Prof. DSc, PhD, Eng. Arch, Head of the Division of Urbanism, Committee of Architecture and Urbanism Polish Academy of Sciences Dean of The Faculty of Architecture, Cracow University of Technology

**Jan Kazior**, Prof. DSc, PhD, Rector of the Cracow University of Technology

**Jacek Krupa**, Marshal of the Małopolska Region





## Anika Goss-Foster, Executive Director, Detroit Future City, Detroit, USA

*"Who Gets to Decide? Alternative Land Use Strategies as a Galvanizing Force in Detroit"*



Anika Goss-Foster is the Executive Director of the Detroit Future City (DFC) Implementation Office. In this role, Anika leads a dynamic team of experts to implement the DFC Strategic Framework, the guide to decision-making and investment in Detroit. She also directs all partnerships, project initiatives, investments and funding opportunities for the DFC Implementation Office. Anika joined the DFC Implementation Office after nearly 20 years of leadership in national and local roles in community development and non-profit management. Anika worked at the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) for 15 years. In her most recent post as Vice President of the Midwest Region, Anika provided strategic and technical support for seven LISC offices in cities across the Midwest that are engaged in resident-led, comprehensive community development. Her role included forging new partnerships, fund development support, program design and administrative leadership for LISC nationally. Prior to this, Anika served as LISC's Vice President of Sustainable Communities, where she supported 16 local offices' efforts to implement comprehensive community development strategies as part of its Building Sustainable Communities program. Anika's experience in Detroit began with LISC as well, where she served as the organization's Detroit program director. She was noted for several major achievements while in this position, including managing a \$40 million community development campaign, and designing and leading the campaign for the city's first Land Bank Authority. Anika also worked with the City of Detroit as its Director of Philanthropic Affairs and Executive Director of Next Detroit Neighborhood Initiative, leading an effort to transform six Detroit neighborhoods by improving city services and incorporating redevelopment strategies through public-private partnerships. Anika has been an active participant and contributor to the Brookings Institution - Older Industrial Cities Working Group and European Weak Market Cities Working Group as well as the Regional Equity Working Groups led by PolicyLink and the Enterprise Foundation. She also serves on the board of Hatch Detroit, which supports independent retail businesses in Detroit through funding, exposure and mentoring.

## Jeffrey Horner, Director, Urban Studies Program, Wayne State University, Detroit, USA

*"Placemaking and Gentrification in Detroit"*



Jeffrey T. Horner is Senior Lecturer and Director of the Urban Studies Program in the Department of Urban Studies and Planning at Wayne State University. His course offerings include introduction to urban studies, cities and regions, and urban studies research. He has also developed and instructed specialized graduate courses on Detroit. His writing has appeared in the Journal of the American Planning Association and the Journal of Housing Research, Newsweek, MacLean's, and CityLab. He is editor of the recently released textbook *The Straight Detroit – America's Premier Legacy City* (Cognella Academic Publishers). He has also authored study guides, expert reports, and memoranda for local and national organizations including the City of Detroit Planning Department, and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. He has contributed to national and international media stories on Detroit, including NPR, Al Jazeera, and the BBC.



## Leo Blanken



Leo Blanken is an associate professor in the Defense Analysis Department at the Naval Postgraduate School. He has published numerous articles on military strategy, intelligence, and forceplanning. He is the author of *Rational Empires: Institutional Incentives and Imperial Expansion* (University of Chicago Press, 2012) and co-editor of *Assessing War: The Challenge of Measuring Success and Failure* (Georgetown University Press, 2015). He is currently working on a new book that explains the fundamental drivers of efficiency (and inefficiency) in producing national security.

## Jonathan Cha



Jonathan Cha is an Urbanologist and a Landscape Architect, vice-president of the Association des architectes paysagistes du Québec (AAPQ) and member of the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects (CSLA). Doctor in Urban Planning he teaches theoretical courses, seminars, urban design studios and study abroad trips (United States, Europe, South America, Asia) at the School of Urban Planning and Landscape Architecture of the University of Montreal, the School of Design of UQAM and the School of Urban Planning of McGill University. He is specialized in studying the evolution of forms and meanings of gardens, squares and urban public spaces. His PhD thesis was entitled: “The Victorian Garden Squares of Montreal: an urban and landscape figure witness of the aspirations of an emerging metropolis (1801-1914)”. He received a national honor for his thesis for the 2016 CSLA Jury’s Award of Excellence. As a consultant, he conducts historical and landscape studies in addition to design projects on public spaces in Montreal. He has written many articles on public space and participated in many juries. He is a member of several boards of directors and sits on three expert planning advisory committee. He is co-founder of MTL ville en mouvement and co-director of Le Virage-Campus MIL, an urban laboratory on a wasteland in transformation in the heart of Montreal.

## John Kleinpeter



John R. Kleinpeter began his professional career as a graphic designer in 1982 and has been teaching since 2001. He is an Associate Professor in the Department of Design at California State University, Long Beach. His professional experience includes design for identity, promotional materials, packaging, environmental graphic design, exhibit, web, television, and print. John’s research interests include graphic design in history, culture, and the built environment; and, technology in design education.

## Shelley McNulty



Shelley McNulty is a British academic and practitioner specialising in the fields of Interior Design and Architecture. Having spent many years in the commercial realm working for a number of leading brand, design and architecture studios in the UK, Shelley’s research is now concerned with home making, and in particular, how we make ‘home’ with the stuff we accumulate. She is interested in the social sciences, design anthropology and co-design. Her research aims to re-position Interior Design process as something more complex than an aesthetic or commercial venture, by drawing upon social anthropological data and theories, to create better spaces for people and their stuff. Shelley currently leads the undergraduate and postgraduate Interior programmes at Manchester School of Art, Manchester Metropolitan University, UK. She is passionate about the education of young designers and is an active Chair of Engagement for Interior Educators, the subject association for Interior Design/Interior Architecture courses in the UK. She is Co-Editor in Chief of IE:Studio, the on-line pedagogic journal for Interior Educators which enables academic practitioners to share ideas, experience and best practice concerning the teaching of the interiors discipline, focused on the design studio, and is a (not so silent) partner in the award-winning architecture and interior practice, McNulty Architects. Shelley is a Postgraduate Research student at The Manchester School of Art Research Centre.



## Juntae Jake Son



Juntae Jake Son is a doctoral student in Environmental Design at Michigan State University. His current research focuses on biomimicry, a new science that studies nature's models and then imitates, or takes inspiration from, these designs and processes to solve human problems, such as solar cells inspired by a leaf. Using these design principles and energy efficient building design, he is finding new solutions for using natural phenomenon, such as thermoregulation, and applying them to buildings in order to find ways to significantly reduce building energy consumption. He works with Dr. Suk-kyung Kim, whose research topics for funded research and publications include New Urbanism and building design implications, and accessibility and sustainability assessment of Michigan park buildings. He received his Master of Science degree in Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering from Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology in Daejeon, South Korea and his Bachelor of Arts in Interior Design from Michigan State University.

## Douglas A. Williams



Douglas was raised in Chicago, Illinois where the city's motto, "city in a garden," was championed in the neighborhood of his youth. He would go on to find a career path among the professions that steward the outdoor built environment. Locally and internationally, his work experience has included public and private sector design practice and education. This includes work ranging from the intricacies of floral design to city and regional planning. He has taught landscape architecture at the undergraduate and graduate levels. One of his most enjoyed experiences was designing a memorial garden for the George Washington Carver National Monument while working within the National Park Service as a landscape architect. His research engages social-cultural factors of human well-being and the environment. One specific question addresses to what extent do community gardens impact social capital dynamics in a low-income African American, inner-city neighborhood? Through qualitative ethnographic research methods, he has found place-based recommendations for block clubs, faith-based organizations, non-profits, companies, landscape architects, city planners, parks and recreation departments that focus on improving local economic, equity, and environmental assets.

Thursday, 24 May	
08:00-09:00	Conference Registration Desk Open
09:00-09:35	Conference Opening - Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, USA
09:35-10:10	Plenary Session - Anika Goss-Foster, Detroit Future City, Detroit, USA
	"Who Gets to Decide? Alternative Land Use Strategies as a Galvanizing Force in Detroit"
10:10-10:55	Garden Conversation & Coffee Break
10:55-11:40	Talking Circles
	<b>Room 1: Design and Planning Processes</b> <b>Room 2: Building Processes</b> <b>Room 3: Environmental Impacts</b> <b>Room 4: Social Impacts</b> <b>Plenary Room: 2018 Special Focus: "Urban Regeneration (UR)—Between Regeneration and Resentment"</b>
11:40-12:40	Lunch
12:40-13:55	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 1	<b>Manufacturing Place</b>  <b>Planning with Social Capital in Mind: Voices from Chicago's Vacant Lot Owners</b> Douglas A. Williams, University of Chicago, Chicago, United States Neighborhoods at the urban core of US cities have contended with destabilizing conditions: from the economic blight of "community burn" (Fulilove, 2004, 128) to gentrification in concentrated areas of poverty among the "truly disadvantaged" (Wilson, 1990, 2010). Recent \$1 purchases of hundreds of vacant spaces in Chicago, Illinois's Large Lot Program is showing promise for local residential property owners to reestablish stable dwelling grounds. What voice does social capital have when downtown policy meets local organized citizens? This ethnographic case study shares local place-keeping stories from three inner-city neighborhoods, where thousands of vacant lots are continuing to be purchased. Our findings support social capital theory: when socioeconomic crisis persist, communities come together (Putnam, 2000), using open space for fostering a more sustainable and healthy community (Hou, Johnson, and Lawson, 2009, 3) and social-cultural relationships of claiming open space (Allen, 2001; Finney, 2014; Glave, 2010) are values expressed by new owners. <i>Social Impacts</i>  <b>Zones of Experimentation: King Cotton and Motor City</b> Dominic Sagar, Lecturer, Manchester School of Architecture, Manchester, United Kingdom Manchester ("King Cotton") was the first truly industrial city of the nineteenth century subsequently passing the baton to Detroit ("Motor City") as the first truly modern metropolis of the twentieth century. Manchester and Detroit are two hugely important industrial cities which both experienced massive decline in fortune having suffered extensive de-industrialisation. Both cities have suffered with socio-economic problems, unemployment, homelessness, racial issues, riots, protests, poverty, ethnic integration, multiculturalism, and migration/immigration. Yet, in both cities, this decline has been combatted by a fighting spirit, a work ethic bred into the psyche, along with a real sense of radicalism, resourcefulness, innovation, playfulness, and creativity all combined with a deep sense of the people's pride and love of their cities. Significantly, both cities also share a history of altruism and philanthropy. Research in this area will explore the tales of these two cities, their rise and post-industrial decline, their subsequent transitions and transformations, as well as their contemporary potential to develop commercial, cultural, industrial, artistic, and musical transactions. The connections between the two cities, at various levels, are myriad and deserve more detailed documentation and unravelling. These are cities "in transition" with a collective industrial past, but also with an eye to the future; both are "smart cities," now home to manifold digital initiatives and creative industries. We would like to explore these synergies by speculating on the two cities' future in relation to globalisation, digitalisation, and how cities can function to develop solutions to communal living in the cities of the future. We invite contributions interested in promoting zones of experimentation and creativity – areas for people to play, think and create – in order to develop and instigate new initiatives and ideas, and to combat the corporate commodification, re-branding and "re-blanding" of our cities. The ultimate objective is to establish a meaningful creative and cultural exchange between Manchester and Detroit, underpinned by academic enquiry in a host of subject areas across the arts, humanities, leisure, environment, and business sectors. <i>Social Impacts, 2018 Special Focus: Urban Regeneration (UR): between Regeneration and Resentment, Special Journal Issue: Urban Regeneration in Contemporary Cities</i>  <b>Automotive Production and Its Relationship with the Built Environment: The Toledo Automobile Assembly Complex</b> Andreas Luescher, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, United States Sujata Shetty, University of Toledo, Toledo, United States The paper discusses the role of automotive production in shaping the built environment at multiple scales. While globalization has changed automotive business decision-making (for example, to a model driven by supply chain management, just-in-time inventories, and external, non-production related factors forces like tax laws, etc.), the effects of these decisions are profoundly local. Specifically, this paper investigates the Toledo Assembly Complex in Toledo, Ohio. In existence for over 100 years, the auto plant was established in 1910 to produce Willys-Overland vehicles and has been well-known for the production of Jeeps since the 1940s. The paper highlights the complex relationship that exists between the restructuring of the automotive industry and the physical re-structuring that occurs at the scale of the neighborhood and city, and that has a profound influence on the morphology of a place. The paper also looks at the role of local government that is becoming increasingly weak. Toledo has a special relationship with automotive manufacturing since its once-thriving manufacturing-base is now in steep decline. Our research adds to the literature on cities like this that are often referred to as a "rustbelt cities" or "shrinking cities." <i>Design and Planning Processes</i>

### **The National Historic Preservation Act: A Misguided Law that Bulldozed the Future?**

Shahab Albahar, Inmaginative LTD, Charlottesville, United States

2016 marked the fiftieth jubilee anniversary commemorating the Congressional signing of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Having fulfilled its own criterion of passing the fifty-year threshold age-value, the NHPA itself is "significantly" historic. It is undoubted that this federal act has shaped the evolution of cities across the American landscape since its enactment; yet, what is questionable is its legitimacy and future trajectory. How would scholars and practitioners of the early preservation movement such as Alois Reigl, react to the NHPA, should it have been passed in the nineteenth century? How might metropolises like New York City look today had the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) created under Mayor Wagner, Jr. in 1965 never existed? The constructed environment of our modern society is a product of the law. Courts have played a key role in dictating history. We often overlook how the laws and their interpretation in Court opinions continue to preserve a long-standing tradition in shaping the built environment. Reciprocally the constructed environment has dictated human behavior and challenged the legal systems as British politician Winston Churchill once said: "We shape our buildings; thereafter they shape us." This paper discusses the politicized underpinnings of the NHPA, identifies the interpretations of regulatory statutes relative to preservation in judiciary opinions, positions the NHPA against the broader context of social movements, and proposes a framework for the future trajectory of the discourse on preservation by a re-interpretation of key legal terms.

*2018 Special Focus: Urban Regeneration (UR): between Regeneration and Resentment*

### **Traditional Terms of Spaces, Forms, and Artifacts as Cultural Semiotics in Southwest Nigeria**

Ajibade Adeyemo, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ife, Nigeria

Housing has more cultural meaning than mere shelter as shown in building terms such as "roof over my head." The study is significant in the study area because its people were traditionally orally centered until "culture contact" led to graphical presentation and appreciation in the form of drawings which is a modern language of architecture. This semiotic study will facilitate the understanding of the wholesomeness of traditional building practices and thoughts. This is in the culture of the traditional multi-sensory appreciation of architecture, urban design, and the arts. The research will analyze traditional aphoristic words and terms which are like proverbs which are significant in language because of their metaphorical essence. Many of such terms in the dominant Yoruba language of the study area are oftentimes phenomenal reducing universal terms such as the earth and heaven to the simple module of housing. These words could be worth investigating because they serve as symbolic codes which are cultural tools of regional ethnic significance. Saussure's and Pierce's concepts of Semiotics in line with Eco's concept of semiotics of metaphor shall be deployed.

*2018 Special Focus: Urban Regeneration (UR): between Regeneration and Resentment*

### **Referential Style at the United States Capitol Visitor Center, Washington, D.C.: A Case Study of Environmental Graphic Design in a Historical Context**

John R. Kleinpeter, California State University Long Beach, Long Beach, United States

When a structure or space of historical significance is renovated, the addition of a new Environmental Graphic Design (EGD) program has the potential to impact preservation concerns. To address these preservation concerns, design practitioners may consider processes and solutions that honor the historical significance in some way. This case study describes how consideration for historical significance affected the design process of an EGD program for the expansion of the U.S. Capitol Visitor Center in Washington, D.C. The Visitor Center is a prime example of referential style where the characteristics of the EGD program were inspired by the site and appear to belong, but are not period-specific replicas. This paper highlights details of the project, its challenges and solutions.

*Design and Planning Processes*

Thursday, 24 May	
12:40-13:55	<b>PARALLEL SESSIONS</b>
Room 3	<p><b>Transforming Spaces</b></p> <p><b>Transforming the Asphalt Universe: The Forêt Urbaine/Urban Forest at Montreal's McCord Museum's as Case Study</b>  Paula Meijerink, Ohio State University, Columbus, United States  While critiquing contemporary urban practices where the car is the dominant figure in the city's organization, this paper outlines the success of the Forêt Urbaine as a road transformation. Asphalt is everywhere. In fact, asphalt spaces are our most public landscapes, and their use is higher than any park or plaza. As the spatial and material deposit of a global community that favors the car as the dominant figure in the city, asphalt spaces are compromised ecologically, socially, and culturally. While a body of literature continues to question car spaces, little output in the world testifies to a positive response. How can asphalt spaces be transformed? Over the last six years, the McCord Museum, in conjunction with the City of Montreal is transforming Victoria Street from a ubiquitous automobile dominated road into an otherworldly environment. For the duration of the summer, the street is used for relaxation, play, music, food, health-related events, and political manifestations. Forêt Urbaine, or Urban Forest, demonstrates the desire for a different kind of space, one in which the car is an incidental visitor rather than the dominant user.  <i>Environmental Impacts</i></p> <p><b>Investigating Phenomenon of Residential Buildings Injected with Commercial Usage</b>  Fang Xu, Art &amp; Design UNSW, Paddington, Australia  Marcus Ho, Art &amp; Design UNSW, Paddington, Australia  This paper examines a special scenario of "ZhuGaiShang," Residential Building Injected with Commercial Usage (RBICU) in many residential districts in Chinese cities. As a grass-root activity, the RBICU has become a common phenomenon emerged in many residential districts that are planned and constructed in the past thirty years. It is surely opposite to the original intention of the government planning policy and practice of urban housing development. The past studies of the RBICU were mostly from the perspectives of legal, management, building design alone, and focused mainly on those negative aspects. The research outputs mostly led to a similar result that recommends to enhance the administration role to eliminate or limit the RBICU activities. However, in reality, these simple and crude administrative approaches could not properly change the RBICU phenomenon, and even causes some other problems. Hence, the studies of RBICU needs to explore an alternative perspective. The first task is to fully understand the physical attributes of RBICU. What has RBICU done to change the residential buildings, how does it change? Is there any common symptom of RBICU? Why residents want to change their living environments? Clarifying those questions become a priority to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpreting the phenomenon of the RBICU.  <i>Design and Planning Processes, Social Impacts</i></p> <p><b>Detroit Urban Redevelopment and Rehabilitation</b>  Dariya Protcheva, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, United States  Dr. Kasim Korkmaz, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan, United States  Detroit had been the leader city in manufacturing in the twentieth century in the US. The automobile industry created and continued the thriving economy in Detroit, MI in the early- to mid-1900s. When outsourcing impacted the industry, people began to leave the city, that turned into a demographic catastrophe in the city. After the housing market crash in 2008, a big economic crisis effected Detroit. Economy had continuously felt and many of the properties were foreclosed. City has become one of the "ghost city" and filed Chapter 9 bankruptcy in 2013. This paper predicts possible outcomes of current revitalization by analyzing the impacts of current incentives and construction investments on various districts of Detroit during the last decade (2008-2018). In addition, urban regeneration ideas based on our analysis and successful experience of cities that recovered from economic decline will be provided. While defining the nature of the problem, sustainable solutions for Detroit area will be discussed within the applicable approaches. The paper also details the redevelopment and rehabilitation problems in Detroit area, reasons behind the complications, components/parameters, constraints/limitations, solutions, people involved, and expected results.  <i>Social Impacts</i></p>
13:55-14:05	<b>Coffee Break</b>
14:05-15:20	<b>PARALLEL SESSIONS</b>



Room 1

**Aspirational Landscapes**

**Inside/Out: Landscape Archive**

Peter Goché, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, United States

Situated on a defunct seed farm against a wall of derelict lumber, the archive defines a condensed space for seminar discussions and holdings specific to Iowa's agricultural crisis. The experimental assembly seeks to explore the material and immaterial makeup of the leftover hardwood ground matt and steel ties recently salvaged from the Dakota Access Bakken crude oil pipeline project which passes within one mile of the site. The accumulated fortress, and thereby, attenuated voids within will serve as archive for collected artifacts selected on the grounds of their enduring cultural, historical, and evidentiary value. The series of spaces (gallery, sky room, and earth room) will serve as venue for seminars and workshops. Disparate agents and collaborators will author the workshops – using the archive for unfettered, experimental practices and performances. Collaboratively, we will assist each other, and the public at large, in expanding our domain of knowledge and thereby collective realm of experience through sincere engagement in our local material culture. By leveraging our individual works as provocations within the traditional stead of the family farm unit, we hope to cultivate a discourse that deals head-on with the complex intersection of politics, atmospheres, and humanity as understood from the inside out. The construction methodology of this archive is latently informed by the tectonic nature of its host farm building construction and associated spatial configurations. The platform assembly is constructed using a grade beam methodology whereby the 3/4" Douglas Fir plywood flooring is set level on a series of 4x6 white oak grade beams which have been cut into the earth and leveled with gravel and sand beneath. The wall assembly stands 8' tall throughout using 1/2" and 3/4" thick Douglas Fir plywood on a series of 2x open framing. The top/bottom framing plates and flooring were shaped using a CNC router.

*Building Processes*

**Outremont Site, a Transitory Loose Space Revealer of Landscape Potential**

Jonathan Cha, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Montréal, Canada

The master plan proposed for the Outremont site in Montreal builds the city in a traditional approach without regard to landscape issues or citizen aspirations that are expressed by actions of ephemeral reappropriation. Could the regeneration of this vast site give way to free nature and free appropriation? The demolition of the old railyard to make room for a new campus led to a transformation of the landscape, from industry to wasteland, from third-landscape to built space. In parallel, a transitory occupation has engaged a variety of audiences in the experimentation of the place and thus opened the perspectives to new potentials. This exploration of landscape mutations and the use of the site by local organizations as an urban catalyst offers the opportunity to influence the urban future, to operate a paradigm shift, from the problem to the potential. Can the changing state of the transitory site and its cultural occupations engage a landscape reflection on how to develop and inhabit the space? Is it possible to imagine a moving garden and a space of freedom in addition to an official urban space? The richness and the complex nature of this territory revealed by our researches, observations and actions pave the way for a real regeneration that could change the way we think and do the city.

*Design and Planning Processes, Social Impacts, 2018 Special Focus: Urban Regeneration (UR): between Regeneration and Resentment, Special Journal Issue: Urban Regeneration in Contemporary Cities*

**The Interstices of Veiga de Creixomil: Overcoming the Pressures of Urban Expansion**

Gonçalo Fernandes, University of Minho, Guimarães, Portugal

Cidália Ferreira Silva, University of Minho, Guimarães, Portugal

This study is motivated by the constant changes taking place in the Veiga de Creixomil, a low fertile agriculture land, which has been suffering from the pressure of the urban expansion of the city of Guimara-es, Portugal. This process has fragmented the territory modifying the land division, ways of life, and the pre-existent characteristics of the water and soil systems. The resulting interstices, are indeterminate spaces, between the agricultural land and the urban fabric. The aim of this study is to consider and move beyond the apparent weaknesses of their abandonment and disuse to acknowledge their potential uses, not only for agriculture, for the diversity of flora and fauna, but also for collective uses. In them, we may recognize the traces of past, as well as present appropriations, and future possibilities. They are not only a palimpsest of time but also an example of how disruption may generate other unpredictable opportunities. Therefore, they are more than just spatial interstices. They are time interstices between that which is no more and that which may become.

*Design and Planning Processes*

## Regulating Spaces

### Dr. Pink's House: Decor Determinism in South Manchester, United Kingdom

Shelley McNulty, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK

Home ownership is a particularly British obsession, which has fuelled a nationwide home improvement addiction, encouraged and validated by over inflated house prices. However, the idolisation, and subsequent commodification of the home through architectural remodelling and interior decoration, is well identified in western cultural norms and have lead to aesthetic hierarchy and the décor determinism of gentrification. (Miller, 2017) As home ownership becomes out of reach for the many and the pace of gentrification excludes original communities, this paper explores a more humanistic and ethnographic approach to buying or occupying property, and the subsequent decision making process of interior decoration. This paper centres on the fellowship that developed between the seller and buyer of a Victorian Semi in the South Manchester suburb of Whalley Range, Dr. Pink and the Mitchell Family. The amity between Dr. Pink and the Mitchell's led the family to consciously live with elements of Dr. Pink's distinctive décor - the 70's wallpaper and light fittings, lazy Jane and avocado bath suite – so even though Dr. Pink had long since moved out, the Mitchell's were happily co-habiting with him through his décor. This paper will explore what this fellowship means and what it can teach us, proposing a much needed antidote to social exclusion and the décor determinism of gentrification.

*Design and Planning Processes, Social Impacts, 2018 Special Focus: Urban Regeneration (UR): between Regeneration and Resentment, Special Journal Issue: Urban Regeneration in Contemporary Cities*

### Renewal and Ruination along the Margins of the City: Mapping Street Dog Carcerality and Mobility in Istanbul

Mine Yildirim, The New School, New York, United States

Every year, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (IMM) forcibly displaces more than 20,000 street dogs from inner-urban districts, confining more than half of them to two Animal Detention and Rehabilitation Centers located on the margins of the city. While Animal Detention and Rehabilitation Centers form the fixed centers of mass dog incarceration in Istanbul, spatial logics, design and practices of carcerality prevail also beyond them to permeate and turn the surrounding communities into “transcerceral spaces” by means of regulation of bodies, intense surveillance, policing, and use of violence. This paper makes street dogs in Istanbul central informants in ethnography of carcerality, space and animality. It tracks forcibly displaced street dogs' movements between those transcerceral spaces of urban marginality in Istanbul as living, symbolic, and material agents that move through different states of urban change and decay, care and violence, order and disorder, as they are caught up in quasi-legal, municipality sanctioned, fixed as well as mobile and illicit forms of confinement. Drawing on the findings of four years of ethnographic field research in Kisirkaya and Kurtkoy dog reservoirs, this paper explores intertwined logics of confinement, marginality, and use of law and violence across human and nonhuman animal carceral geographies in Istanbul.

*2018 Special Focus: Urban Regeneration (UR): between Regeneration and Resentment*

### Applicability of Sustainable Community Assessment Tools in Urban Regeneration Projects

Luke Boyle, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

Kathy A. Michell, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

Sustainable community assessment tools (SCATs) are fast becoming the principal framework for urban planners and developers for promoting sustainability in the built environment. The majority of SCATs focus on planned neighbourhoods; thus, it is argued that these tools effectively exclude regeneration projects from the urban sustainability conversation and do not devise meaningful strategies for addressing urban regeneration and sustainability in the local context. Moreover, our cities are mostly built, and existing, under-serviced, communities are in particular need of meaningful intervention and sustainable redevelopment frameworks. This paper undertakes an evaluation of various SCATs and builds the case that the technocratic “one size fits all” approach adopted by many tools inadequately accounts for underlying institutional, social, and economic arrangements that influence urban development, making them inappropriate for application in both planned and existing communities. The paper proposes that urban redevelopment strategies need to be derived from the urban realities of a particular place or context. Such strategies must be grounded in principles of urban governance, participatory action and an understanding of market dynamics. Without these collaborative procedural frameworks, urban regeneration projects will continue to inadequately transition towards more comprehensive sustainability trajectories.

*Design and Planning Processes, Environmental Impacts, 2018 Special Focus: Urban Regeneration (UR): between Regeneration and Resentment, Special Journal Issue: Urban Regeneration in Contemporary Cities*



Thursday, 24 May	
14:05-15:20	<b>PARALLEL SESSIONS</b>
<b>Room 3</b>	<p><b>Built Environments</b></p> <p><b>Future Ecology of Twentieth Century Retail Landscapes in the Midwest: With Columbus, Ohio as a Case Study</b>  Paula Meijerink, Ohio State University, Columbus, United States  Tameka Sims, Ohio State University, Columbus, United States  The landscape of retail industry is changing as we know it. Consumer behavior has shifted to online and experiential shopping leaving retail's big box asphalt landscapes as obsolete spaces in the urban fabric of many cities, most notably those in the Midwest. While the ecological and social impact of these spaces have been known for ten-plus years, very little advancement, change, and adaptation can be seen in the way cities plan for growth and regeneration; the car remains a driving force behind design of all urban form. Using the Paris agreement on Climate Change as a guide for urban transformation, this research develops a series of site interventions for regional and community retail centers which will enrich environmental values, create social identity, and in turn increase the economic value of surrounding communities.  <i>Environmental Impacts, 2018 Special Focus: Urban Regeneration (UR): between Regeneration and Resentment, Special Journal Issue: Urban Regeneration in Contemporary Cities</i></p> <p><b>Artificial Environments: Architecture and Its Future Applications</b>  Salih Ceylan, Bahçeşehir Cyprus University, Nicosia, Cyprus  Although humans have already set foot outside their home planet, permanent habitation on another celestial body or any other place is not yet an option. However, the development of aerospace technologies and scientific research studies in astrophysics, combined with the enthusiasm of humans for expanding their knowledge and experience on space, make it possible to come up with alternative options for livable environments. At the moment, it appears to be only a matter of time to find an inhabitable planet in outer space, or to create solutions for making inhabitable artificial environments on currently uninhabitable places. Additionally, the changing conditions of life on earth make it also necessary to consider artificial environments as an option for living spaces. Difficulties like rapidly growing populations, increasing CO2 emissions, deforestation, or improper urbanization are making life on earth harder to sustain. Therefore it is vital to explore alternative methods and places for habitation. This study creates an overview on the term "artificial environments" with its historical background, taking existing conditions and future assumptions into consideration. It also contains projections for the upcoming studies and applications on artificial environments in the future, depending on emerging scientific and technological developments. Architectural and structural characteristics are the focal point of the study, as they are crucial in terms of forming concepts for artificial environments, as well as the actualization of those conceptual works.  <i>Environmental Impacts</i></p> <p><b>New Framework and Methodology for Energy Efficiency and Indoor Environment Quality Improvement: A Case Study of an Elementary School</b>  Ming Hu, HOK, Chicago, Illinois, United States  The performance renovation of existing school building stock is a crucial strategy to achieve energy and environmental targets at the national level since education building is the third largest energy consumer in the building sector. K-12 schools in the US represent approximately 8% of energy use and 10% of the floor area in service buildings nation-wide, spending more than \$8 billion each year on energy. K-12 buildings are the suitable type of building for the application of energy efficiency and good indoor air quality measurement. The paper discusses the findings of an existing K-12 building from energy performance and indoor environmental quality perspective. An overview of research on existing K-12 building energy performance are provided and unique characters of K-12 buildings' energy behaviors are identified. Then a set of most urgent problems are identified using a case study and a new framework and methodology for energy efficiency improvement are tested on the case study. The new energy efficiency improvement framework included three steps: firstly, the existing condition the building is measured and assessed; secondly, a set of optimizing and prioritizing scenarios are evaluated against baseline and benchmark using broad online database; thirdly, a set of performance renovation package is proposed based on energy simulation and life cycle assessment result.  <i>Environmental Impacts</i></p>
15:20-15:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>
15:30-16:45	<b>PARALLEL SESSIONS</b>

Room 1

**Perspectives of Knowing**

**Learning Fields**

Cidália Ferreira Silva, University of Minho, Guimarães, Portugal

This paper introduces a research-based practice developed with the architecture students of Urban Research Lab in the School of Architecture at the University of Minho. They were asked to do a reflection, represented with visual and textual media, on a loved space of their childhood: one where they belonged, where they may have laughed or cried, where they learned how to become a sentient being. Through these forty case studies, we have learned the extra-ordinariness of the ordinary, the incredible imagination of children to play with the "as found," and to make it magical, to see the potential of simple things and their changing role both in space-time and in themselves. In a time when the fear of the unidentified other, increases the control and fragmentation of space into insurmountable frontiers, this paper reclaims the right to learn and play in every place: to freedom, to interaction, to know that now-here and then-there are co-existent. Taking as motto Aldo van Eyck's statement: the role of "architecture is to build homecoming" (1963, p. 442), we think of space as a learning field with fields of hope and freedom to create oneself in the realm of generosity while learning to inhabit the in-between: this space and this space, this interior and this exterior, this school and this community, this community and this land-scape, below this tree.

*Design and Planning Processes*

**Creative Class, Entrepreneurial Space, and Housing**

Tai-Ming Ben, National Chengchi University, Taipei, Taiwan

Hsin-Ju Bien, National Chengchi University, Taipei, Taiwan

Hsiao-Jui Su, National Chengchi University, Taipei, Taiwan

The issue of creative class has become the topic of recent research, with increasing research on the residential location of creative class. However, a theoretical model in the migration research of creative class has not been established in recent studies. In view of this, the paper provides the theoretical model by applying the general labor migration to the creative class. The theoretical model includes four factors, which are creative class, entrepreneurial space, entrepreneur, and housing. The model uses the spatial economy theoretical model to simulate the migration of creative class. The second part of the paper carries out the empirical analysis of the creative class that resides in six different municipalities in Taiwan. The empirical analysis consists multiple logistic regression analysis. The results validate the conclusion of the theoretical model by showing that the migration of the creative class is affected by the relative utility within cities, which in turn, is affected by housing and entrepreneurial space.

*Social Impacts*

**Regeneration Project in Newark, New Jersey: The Reasons for a Successful Intervention**

Giovanna Potesta, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, United States

Prof Dt Ogilvie, Distinguished Professor, Saunders College of Business, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New Jersey, United States

The paper explains the dynamics that made possible the transformation of a rundown area of Newark, NJ into a new vibrant area of the city and designs a framework for its reproducibility in other urban cities. The newly regenerated area is now a catalyst for economic, social, and urban growth. The intervention was led by Dr. dt ogilvie and her team at Rutgers University-Newark. Dr. ogilvie based this work on her model of university and community collaborative economic development (ogilvie, 1997) that guided the initiatives of The Center of Urban Entrepreneurship and Economic Development (CUEED) at Rutgers. Our research analyzes the success of urban entrepreneurship in Newark to develop a model of the mechanisms for its reproducibility. We analyze the conditions that made the initiative successful from a formal (urbanism models and their applicability) and social perspective (how people considered the transformation and what was important to them). The transformation of the area reflects principles of theories of urban entrepreneurship and Smart Growth (Downs, 2005). The combination of theories from diverse disciplines informs our study. Two women with different educational, experiential, ethnic backgrounds, and different levels of seniority, conduct this research project, which highlights the importance of multidisciplinary and intercultural collaborations as well as mentorship relationships in fields where female representation is scarce. The analysis of the outcomes will serve as a platform for further similar initiatives in other urban cities, including Rochester.

*2018 Special Focus: Urban Regeneration (UR): between Regeneration and Resentment*

**Resident's Intra-urban Mobility and Immobility Due to Mobile Phone Usage: A Study of Somolu, Lagos, Nigeria**

Peter Fosudo, Lago State Polytechnic, Ikorodu, Nigeria

Oluwafisayo Fosudo, Lago State Polytechnic, Ikorodu, Nigeria

Olayinka Agunloye, Lago State Polytechnic, Ikorodu, Nigeria

This study examined the socio-economic characteristics of residents in the study area, examining residents' mobile phone usage pattern, residents mobility pattern, and the relationship between non-mobility resulting from mobile phones usage. Questionnaires were administered on 178 residents of the study area. A systematic sampling technique was adopted for the study. Data were analyzed using frequency tables, chart, cross tabulation, and Pearson product moment correlation coefficient. The result shows that 52.8% of respondents spent fewer amounts (between N101-N500) on calls per day while the travel distance of respondents was  $\leq 10$  km and the daily travel cost were between N101-N500. The major travel purposes of respondents were official assignment and visitations (38.2%). The study also established that 42.7% of respondents travel mode was through public transit while 52.4% of respondents spent less than 1 hour on trips per day. Authors found that there was a significant positive correlation between the respondents' received calls and appointment cancelled ( $n=178$ ,  $p > 0.01$ ,  $r=0.480$ ). There was also a positive relationship between respondents' calls frequency and number of trips completed per day ( $n=178$ ,  $p \leq 0.05$ ,  $r=0.194$ ). Also, calls frequency by respondents and travel induced ( $n=178$ ,  $p > 0.01$ ,  $r=0.204$ ). Authors posit that there should be a perfect synergy between making calls and mobility and immobility. The authors recommend that intra-urban mobility and immobility studies should increase in order to ensure better livability in cities.

*Social Impacts*

**Wearable Sensor-based Detection of City Dwellers' Discomfort in Urban Infrastructure**

Gaang Lee, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, United States

Byungjoo Choi, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, United States

Houtan Jebelli, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, United States

Changbum Ahn, University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, United States

SangHyun Lee, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, United States

As city dwellers' discomfort has diversified and intensified in over-urbanized cities, detection of the discomfort has become increasingly essential to maintain and improve their quality of life. While wearable sensors and advanced signal processing techniques possess an immense potential to detect discomfort in real time (e.g., recording changes in body movement and/or heart rate at the moment of discomfort), existing research efforts have focused on physical discomfort though other types of discomfort, including cognitive and emotional discomfort, which remain equally important for city dwellers' use of urban infrastructure. To address this issue, this study detects and distinguishes physical, cognitive, and emotional discomfort using physiological and motion sensors embedded in a wristband. Specifically, these different types of discomfort are identified by the combinations of motion abnormalities and physiological stress. A field test was conducted with ten participants' data in their everyday lives. The result shows that the proposed approach can detect and distinguish the three types of discomfort. Also, the spatial distribution of discomfort in a city was demonstrated by visualizing the results on a map. This study contributes to an in-depth understanding of city dwellers' physical, cognitive and emotional discomfort in urban infrastructure, which opens a door toward their management.

*Social Impacts, 2018 Special Focus: Urban Regeneration (UR): between Regeneration and Resentment*

Thursday, 24 May	
15:30-16:45	<b>PARALLEL SESSIONS</b>
Room 3	<p><b>Urban Management</b></p> <p><b>Planning Criteria for Urban Water Management in a Planned Housing Layout: Case Studies from Kolkata Metropolitan Area, West Bengal, India</b></p> <p>Somnath Sen, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, West Bengal, India</p> <p>Urbanisation is the process of creating and enlarging cities and towns with creation of a new type of planned housing layout to accommodate additional population. Conventional housing layout heavily relies on imported water either from municipal supply or through withdrawal of ground water. This phenomena creates undesirable hydrological impacts such as increased storm water runoff leading to urban flooding, drop in ground water level without much recharging through infiltration, and above all huge discharge of waste water thereby adding to surface water pollution. This study investigates and compares the various uses of water, which includes imported water, rain water, waste water, and ground water to facilitate water conservation measures in newly planned housing clusters in different parts of the metropolitan area in Kolkata. The main attributes utilized for the study consists of assessing the extent of urban water utilization and feasibility of waste water re-use in typical housing clusters, identifying the planning and design criteria in typical housing cluster layout, which helps in optimizing the use of freshwater (including control of runoff), assessing various alternatives for rain water harvesting in meeting the partial demand for water among the residents, and developing options for reform of building rules and related regulations to facilitate Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD), within the framework of relevant legislative and economic constraints. The results and outcome will talk about comparative surveys of various housing layouts and their hydrological impact on surface runoff, drainage, catchment drying, and water pollution in the local area. Additionally, construction of a set of benchmark urban design policies and standards for application across jurisdictions, adapted to different planning contexts and scales (greenfield, small lot, subdivision of up to fifty lots, and single dwelling scale) will be stated along with better linkages with methodologies for such water sensitive infrastructure for designing future housing layout, including the use of development levies, as an alternative to relying on funding of large-scale capital items through expenditure of public funds. <i>Environmental Impacts</i></p> <p><b>Spatial Strategies for Urban Regeneration in Historic Iranian Fabrics: A Case Study of the Jam leh Quarter, Isfahn</b></p> <p>Shahead Maghreby, Art University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran</p> <p>Stephen Caffey, Texas A&amp;M University, College Station, Texas, United States</p> <p>Samira S. Hosseini Yazdi, Instructor, Isfahan University of Art, Isfahan, Iran</p> <p>For centuries Iran's urban environments comprised integrated and homogeneous fabrics. By the beginning of twenty century, urban conditions shifted, with numerous changes imposed by modernization generating unprecedented spatial problems. In response to these problems, various Urban Regeneration (UR) initiatives were implemented. Over the ensuing decades, three main strategies for UR emerged: development-oriented, conservation-oriented, and context-oriented. The first and second strategies formed according to ideas imported from outside of the context. Attitudes toward the resulting interventions suggest that strategies were unsuccessful. Therefore, some scholars offer the context-oriented strategy, which acknowledges the complexities of the site beyond historical prospects and antecedents. This paper uses the Jam leh quarter, in the historic district of Isfahan, as a case study. The quarter suffered from numerous spatial problems associated with modernization as well as damage to the urban fabric caused by the 1989 bombings associated with the Iran-Iraq War. To rectify the situation, the context-oriented strategy was implemented. This paper cross-references analyses of the resulting spatial interventions with in-depth interviews of the quarter's inhabitants. The results indicate that, despite the many spatial benefits associated with the context-oriented strategy, some spatial problems in the quarter persist due to the exclusion of some important social aspects. This paper 1) interrogates whether and to what extent the context-oriented strategy promotes the improvement of the spatial structure of the quarter at the expense of inhabitants' full satisfaction, and 2) proposes modification of the strategy to include socio-spatial aspects to improve prospects for its success in future UR initiatives.</p> <p><i>2018 Special Focus: Urban Regeneration (UR): between Regeneration and Resentment</i></p>
16:45-19:00	<b>Screening of "One October" &amp; Welcome Reception</b>

Friday, 25 May	
08:00-08:45	Conference Registration Desk Open
08:45-09:00	Daily Update - Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, USA
09:00-09:35	Plenary Session - Jeffrey Horner, Director, Urban Studies Program, Wayne State University, Detroit, USA
	"Placemaking and Gentrification in Detroit"
09:35-10:05	Garden Conversation & Coffee Break
10:05-11:20	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 1	<p><b>Conceptualizing Space</b></p> <p><b>Decentralization as an Alternative: The Case of Rockford, Illinois</b>  Rolando Gonzalez, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, United States  The State of Illinois is sadly immersed in a deep political and economic standstill that retains it insolvent and immobilized with few possibilities of growth due to an excessive dedication to Chicago and almost none over the rest. Although historically there were intents to rely on some other cities with a variety of industrial products' manufactured, by now all of them have lost population and almost all their commercial bases while returning to the Chicago area. East St. Louis, considered an All-America City by the National Civic League in 1959, suffers today one of the nation's deepest social desertions. A decentralization policy for a more scattered development is urgent. From a comprehensive analysis of cities by size and population within the State and supported on a broad and assorted pool of variables, this work shows the practice done with my graduate students on finding and establishing the ideal igniting point to begin a State decentralization process. The result is the design of a new urban center appointed to open different strategies to satisfy the existing needs on its zone and the ones coming in the future, and also to start moving a network of growing development everywhere in the whole State.  <i>Design and Planning Processes</i></p> <p><b>Thematic Design and the End of Architecture</b>  Dave Gottwald, University of Idaho, Moscow, United States  Gregory Turner-Rahman,, University of Idaho, Moscow, United States  Discussions about our contemporary built environment tend to look at themed and virtual spaces as something irrelevant at best or, worse, as something disdainful. Our polemic: Entertainment, as a visual and experiential thrust, has consumed the built environment to the point that nothing escapes theming. Granted, physical and imagined spaces have always conveyed narrative; there have always been themes. Yet, what we term thematic design is something quite different. It is a form of visual storytelling executed primarily in consumer spaces that is at once popular, profitable, prolific, and above all, problematic. We reject the more conventional terminology "Architecture of Entertainment" and posit that thematic design, owing to its roots in the motion picture industry of the early twentieth century, now challenges the very primacy of the architect, elevating instead the role of the creative director. Thematic design is not the architecture of anything. Art direction (in the cinematic tradition) itself, in the thematic mode, becomes "The Mother Art." We outline and mine the genealogy of themed environments, both physical and virtual, to pinpoint the influences supporting a story-based vision of space and function; this is the mode of thematic design. To that end we speculate on thematic design's contribution to the "spatial turn" in which the world of visual communication further evolves into predominantly a language of environments.  <i>Design and Planning Processes</i></p> <p><b>Damage Control: Alternative Strategies for Leveraging Civilian Populations in Urban Military Operations</b>  Leo Blanken, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, United States  Iver Johansen, Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI), Kjeller, Norway  Military planners are struggling to plan for future operations in large, dense, urban centers. First, the scale of "mega cities" far exceeds the capacity of modern military force structures. Second, highly kinetic operations using stand off munitions (bombing and shelling) is precluded by normative and political constraints. What else can be done? We explore the types of operations and urban environments in which policy aims might be achieved by leveraging informal communities and social structures nested within urban centers. This will allow for the achievement of goals while minimizing the destruction imposed on urban landscapes and populations. We utilize formal typological analysis and qualitative methods to frame the alternative space. This is part of a larger research project looking at strategies of engaging communities and networks.  <i>Social Impacts</i></p>

Friday, 25 May	
10:05-11:20	<b>PARALLEL SESSIONS</b>
<b>Room 2</b>	<p><b>Social Transformations</b></p> <p><b>Sustainable Livelihoods in Human Settlements: Urban Regeneration in South Africa</b>  Brian Wasserman, Minesotta State University, Mankato, United States  From Apartheid to Nelson Mandela to current President Zuma, South Africa has a history rich in separation. The visionaries in South Africa have been grappling with this separation since the dawn of democracy in their country. Public policy has been in existence since the writing of their constitution in 1984. However, thirty years later, coordinated spatial planning and land use management is just beginning at both the national and provincial levels. With over 20% of the population dwelling in dirt floor shacks and an unemployment rate above 40%, it is difficult to envision the urban regeneration required to maintain the largest economy in Africa. However, there are substantial natural resources available to drive industry, and with skilled planning, South Africa could prove to be a shining example of economic transformation. Sustainable livelihoods in human settlements is the story of life in South Africa presented by an American who has traveled extensively throughout the country and spent six months living in the Eastern Cape and teaching at the University of Fort Hare.  <i>Social Impacts</i></p> <p><b>Street Culture towards Mixed-use Architecture: Publicity Architectural Design and Street Culture in Chiang Mai City, Thailand</b>  Chiranthanin Kitika, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand  This project designs "mixed-use" architecture by learning raw street culture. Since modernity, thoughts have been strongly and strategically used in urban planning and development in ASEAN countries. Many of these cities were managed without people/community-centered design. People have had to adapt their local lifestyle to modern architectural design coming from government or real estate, profit-based companies. This project studies "publicity" design which learns from raw area usages on the street. The project firstly started from streets in Chiang Mai city, Thailand. The methodology uses street photographs to analyze spatial practice on the site. The second session will make a street film for learning "mixed-use" practices on the site. Then, the third session is a design session to study "publicity" by developing mass design. The final session is to finalize design for public architecture which compromises local area usages and existing "modernity based design" cities in the ASEAN city.  <i>Social Impacts, Special Journal Issue: Urban Regeneration in Contemporary Cities</i></p> <p><b>Impact of Building Characteristics on the Patterns of Building Energy Consumption in Different Climate Conditions</b>  Juntae Son, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, United States  Suk-Kyung Kim, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, United States  Seongju Chang, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, United States  Most engineers predict energy consumption using simulation programs in pre-design and design development phases. During the simulation process, various tests are necessary to identify optimum energy consumption. However, choosing variables is challenging to analyze and requires unnecessary resources. This study addresses how to reduce resources by predicting variables that have a large effect on energy consumption. To achieve the research goal, a reliable public data provided by the U.S. Energy Information Administration was used. The data contain numerous variables, such as gas, electricity, materials, and climate condition of 6,700 commercial buildings located in the U.S. The analysis determined the most explanatory variables that could reduce energy consumption. This study utilized two different methods: First, the Principle Component Analysis was conducted to determine which variables among over 400 variables have the greatest impact on gas and electricity consumption. Second, Association Rule Mining was used to extract combinations of variables. Since a building consists of a combination of variables, energy predictions should be estimated for multiple variables rather than a single variable. For the energy simulations, this study uses food service and food sales buildings which most consumed gas and electricity respectively. The results show when food service buildings are built with single-layer glass and a metal roof in hot-dry/mixed-dry regions, gas consumption is low. Also, when food sales buildings are built with metal-panel walls, a metal roof, and multi-layer glass in cold regions, electricity consumption is low. Using these rules would greatly reduce resources on the simulation process.  <i>Design and Planning Processes</i></p>

Friday, 25 May	
10:05-11:20	<b>PARALLEL SESSIONS</b>
<b>Room 3</b>	<b>Model Trends</b> <b>Better Information Management for Costing: Scan to Building Information Model</b> Joseph Lam, This paper discusses a newly proposed effective cost-estimation approach with the aid of the latest laser scanning technology and object-orientated costing attempts. A presentation method using Building Information Modeling (BIM) also supports different stakeholders in the architectural, construction and engineering (AEC) community. An example of this process is included in this paper. <i>Design and Planning Processes</i>
11:20-12:20	<b>Lunch</b>
12:20-13:35	<b>PARALLEL SESSIONS</b>
<b>Room 1</b>	<b>Urban Visions</b> <b>Space of Passage: On the Aesthetics of the Architectural Promenade in Giancarlo De Carlo's Urbino Projects, 1962–1999</b> Mark Blizard, University of Texas, San Antonio, United States The phenomena of space, and movement through space, play an important role in shaping our perception of the atmosphere of the historic city as well as Giancarlo De Carlo's work. He is known for his close reading of the historic city of Urbino and its region. This provided the basis for his subsequent architectural works. The paper first briefly outlines De Carlo's process of reading the territory, focusing on the role of the passage as a visual armature for organizing space. De Carlo's own writings, rather vague on this subject, are nonetheless considered. Following which, the paper looks into questions that surround formulating an aesthetics of passage through the city, drawing from the writings of the late philosopher, Heinz Paetzold, Lefebvre's "Writings on Cities," Burckhardt's science of strolology, and De Certeau's rhetoric of walking. These serve as a lens through which De Carlo's architecture is re-examined. The paper concludes by considering the formation of a urban aesthetic, one that is inextricable from our experience of the atmosphere of the city and grasped through our rhythmic movement through its spaces, offers a new perspective on the urban fabric, urban design practices, and architecture in general. In addition, the paper contributes to expanding our knowledge of De Carlo's design process through a spatial examination of his built work of Giancarlo de Carlo. <i>Design and Planning Processes</i> <b>Urban Core Theory: The Hidden Battle between Urban Communities and Their Urban Controlling Environments</b> Aida Ejroushi, Lubbock, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, United States The urban core theory argues that, wherever an urban community exists, either in the past, present, or future, it forms the core of its urban setting. However, it is a unique core because it does not control its surroundings. Instead, it obtains its power from continuous interactions with these surroundings (controlling environments). The reactive attitudes that urban cores (urban communities) take to resist these environments usually strengthens their abilities to shape various urban settings. This theory can evaluate whether the reactive attitudes of urban communities are active or passive, and to infer their abilities to resist their controlling environments. It can examine the sequential development or degradation of any size of urban setting. As a measuring tool, it can study old urban settings and predict changes for the existing ones. The map of this theory provides a static, visual representation for all components of the theory. Applying the map to a sample of three cities, Tripoli, New York, and Venice, resulted in three dynamic maps, characterizing the reactive attitudes of urban communities in each city. The effects of urban cores in shaping urban settings can be easily found and they transfer cumulative experiences over time, which can be globally shared. <i>Social Impacts</i> <b>Repositioning Shadow Cities: The Role of Civic Entrepreneurs in Community Transformation</b> Christopher Shrum, Pratt Institute, New York, United States Second and third tier cities often stand in the shadow of larger, more influential cities, competing for talent, business attraction, and capital investment. Cities such as Philadelphia, which stands in the shadow of New York and Washington, DC or San Jose, which stands in the shadow of San Francisco must be innovative in its effort to compete. This paper considers the role civic entrepreneurs played in three shadow cities, Lowell, MA; Philadelphia, PA; and San Jose, CA; the generative process civic entrepreneurs engage; and the importance of constructing a sense of place and identity based on multiple forms of capital - cultural, natural, built, human, social, political, and economic. Main conclusions suggest that in order for successful repositioning of shadow cities to occur it requires a team of civic entrepreneurs, each playing a complementary role; constructing a new narrative based on community assets and values; and the leverage of political capital. Civic entrepreneurs emerged across the private, non-profit, and public sectors and they led a generative process of development. The cases considered in this research used cultural capital as a catalyst for change, including establishing destination events and cultural districts. The emergence of a new narrative and sense of place provided a voice to many marginalized in a community change process. <i>2018 Special Focus: Urban Regeneration (UR): between Regeneration and Resentment</i>



Friday, 25 May	
12:20-13:35	<b>PARALLEL SESSIONS</b>
<b>Room 2</b>	<p><b>Materialities</b></p> <p><b>Effect of Recycled Calcined Alumino Silicate Content on Mechanical Properties of Controlled Low Strength Materials</b>  Nazik Citir, University of Georgia, Athens, United States  Catherine Johnson, Architect, Middletown, Connecticut, United States  S. A. Durham, University of Colorado, Denver, United States  Mi Geum Chorzepa, University of Georgia, Athens, United States  This paper introduces the engineering properties of Controlled Low Strength Materials (CLSMs) incorporating recycled Calcined Alumino Silicate (CAS) in varying amounts. CLSM, also known as structural fill, is a material used as void fill and backfill in construction practices. Primarily used as a replacement for compacted soils, CLSMs provide an advantage for difficult to fill voids by filling them more quickly than by traditional methods. Because the compressive strength requirement is much lower than structural concrete, CLSMs provide a unique opportunity to incorporate recycled materials where the later may not allow. Specifically, this study evaluates CLSM mixtures containing recycled CAS, cement, fly ash, water, and virgin fine aggregate. The mixture proportions were designed for increasing amounts of recycled CAS content with increments of 25% by fine aggregate weight. The CLSM's flowability, air content, bleeding, unit weight, and compressive strength were measured and analyzed for suitability for field use. The study found that increasing the amount of recycled CAS in the CLSM mixtures decreases the removability modulus by lowering the unit weight with decreasing the compressive strength over the long term. Therefore, the structural fill evaluated in this study was determined acceptable based on the flowability and removability modulus when recycled CAS was included in the mixtures.  <i>Building Processes</i></p> <p><b>The Effect of Terrasil and Banana Fibers on Soil Subgrade Characteristics</b>  Lokesh Gupta, Sir Padampat Singhania University, Udaipur, India  Weak subgrade soils are generally stabilized to increase their strength and durability or to prevent erosion and dust formation in soils. For the designed life of an engineering project, soil improvement is of major concern in construction activities due to rapid growth of urbanization and industrialisation. This study envisages the effect of terrasil (1%, 2%, and 3% by weight of water) and banana fibres (up to 1% by weight of dry soil) mixed in different proportion on CBR values, unconfined compressive strength and durability of the soil. The study deals with the influence of fibers, varying in length (20 mm, 30mm, 40mm, and 50mm) and percentage (0.25 %, 0.50 %, 0.75 %, and 1.0 %) added to the soil samples. The study determines the reinforcing effect of randomly distributed fibres and terrasil chemical on the compaction characteristics, penetration resistance, unconfined compressive strength, and durability of soils. The addition of fibre and terrasil results in the improvement of soil subgrade characteristics in terms of CBR, UCS, and durability measures. The combination of 3% terrasil and 0.5% banana fibre (once keeping aspect ratio as 160) produces the best results and significant improvement in the soil subgrade characteristics than any other combination. It can be concluded that a combination of banana fiber and terrasil has a mutual effect on both the chemical stabilized soil and fiber reinforced soil. Therefore, it can be adopted successfully for the improvement of soil subgrade characteristics and will also reduce pavement crust thickness.  <i>Design and Planning Processes</i></p>
13:35-13:45	<b>Transition Break</b>
13:45-15:00	<b>PARALLEL SESSIONS</b>



Friday, 25 May	
13:45-15:00	<b>PARALLEL SESSIONS</b>
<b>Room 2</b>	<p><b>Living Cities</b></p> <p><b>Neighborhood Walkability and Quality of Life: The Mediating Role of Self-efficacy</b>  Michał Jaskiewicz, University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk, Poland  Numerous studies have suggested that environmental factors may influence quality of life through indirect pathways. The list of possible psychological mediators includes agency-related variables (e.g. controllability and self-efficacy) and identity-related variables (e.g. Leyden, 2003; Rogers et al., 2011; Jaskiewicz and Besta, 2014). From the perspective of Bandura's theory, human functioning is seen as the product of a dynamic interplay between personal, behavioural, and environmental influences. Self-efficacy is a person's belief in his or her ability to succeed in a particular situation. In attempting to investigate how personal and neighbourhood factors work together, researchers have found significant effects for both variables: neighbourhood walkability and self-efficacy in physical activity (Kaczynski et al., 2012). Self-efficacy has also been shown to moderate the relationship between access to recreational facilities and physical activity (Cerin et al., 2008). The results of Study 1 showed that all the subscales of the Polish version of Neighborhood Environment Walkability Scale (Jaskiewicz and Besta, 2016), except for residential density, were significantly related to walkability self-efficacy in a predicted direction. As anticipated, people living in a more walkable neighbourhood declared better walkability self-efficacy, and this self-belief was in turn related to quality of life in the city. In studies 2a and 2b, we tested the relationship experimentally whereby participants were exposed to (2a) photos of walkable/non-walkable neighbourhoods or (2b) to descriptions of high/low walkable neighbourhoods. They were then asked to assess the walkability of the neighbourhood and to evaluate their potential self-efficacy and quality of life in such a place. In both studies, walkability self-efficacy turned out to be a significant mediator between walkability and quality of life. In Study 3, we used commuting time (an aspect of walkability related to the time that people spend travelling to work) as the independent variable and overall quality of life as the dependent variable. The results showed that a shorter average daily commuting time was linked to stronger walkability self-efficacy beliefs. Individuals who assessed their self-efficacy as higher also declared better overall quality of life. To sum up, our research replicated and extended previous findings on the association between walkability and various well-being measures. We introduced a potential mediator of this relationship, that is, self-efficacy beliefs.  <i>Design and Planning Processes</i></p> <p><b>City Planning Methods and Principles for Organization of Waste Management in Residential Areas of the City: Automated Planning of Waste Collection Points</b>  Liudmyla Zolotar, Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture, Kiev, Ukraine  Oleksii Prymachenko, Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture, Kiev, Ukraine  Olena Mishchenko, Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture, Kiev, Ukraine  The positive dynamics of the increase in the volume of household waste generation and the accumulation of it in the environment is caused by the level of consumption of primary raw materials, the existing structure of production, commercial activity, low culture of population, outdated technologies, and funds in the field of waste management. Anthropogenic impact on the environment and the quality of waste management of the city are studied in economic, environmental, sanitary-epidemiological, and economic directions. The scientifically grounded approach to the solution of the problem from a city planning and urban development point of view makes it possible to optimize the network of locations for primary collecting points of household waste for organizing the waste collection system of the city's territories as a whole. Research of the primary collection points of household waste as an element of a residential environment, the technological levels of organization of waste collection system of residential areas are allocated. The research focuses on the main factors and city planning criteria that affect the organization of a waste collection system, proposed solutions for choosing an optimal method for the collection of household waste based on city planning requirements, analysis of the territory, and adoption in accordance with a number of conditions and constraints that characterize the territory. A model for optimizing the location of primary collection points in residential areas for the possible introduction of automated planning has been developed.  <i>Design and Planning Processes</i></p> <p><b>The Prospects of Plastic Waste as a Partial Replacement of Coarse Aggregate in Paving Stones</b>  Deborah Olanrewaju, De Montfort University, Dartford, United Kingdom  Interlocking paving blocks/stones have become the flooring choice of external work/compounds of modern construction developments in Nigeria. The reason may be a result of the comparative advantage of the stones over concrete flooring. Concrete has a tendency to crack and is difficult to get a level surface. In this research the prospect of plastic waste as a partial replacement of coarse aggregate in the production of paving stones was investigated. This was achieved by determining the compressive and flexural strength of the specimen produced. Recycling this waste material to produce new products tends to solve many environmental problem, like pollution, overloaded landfills because of non-biodegradable nature of plastic wastes, and depletion of natural resources, which pose a threat to sustainable development. This study was conducted by partial replacement of coarse aggregate 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 30%, 50% with plastic waste. Compressive strength tests were carried out on the paving stones size (216 x 150 x 60mm) while the flexural strength of the beams size (150 x 150 x 450mm) were tested. Different mix ratios and curing days were also adopted to bring about wider results. The results generally showed positive result in compressive strength up to 50% replacement, but the percentage increase dropped at 50% for all curing age except for fourteen days. This makes it suitable for lightweight traffic. Flexural strength increases with increase in curing age and decreases with increase in percentage replacement. This implies poor mechanical performance in flexure or bending.  <i>Environmental Impacts</i></p>
15:00-15:30	<b>Closing &amp; Award Ceremony</b>



# The Constructed Environment | List of Participants

<b>Funmilayo Mokunfayo Adedire</b>	University of Lagos	Lagos, Nigeria
<b>Ajibade Adeyemo</b>	Obafemi Awolowo University	Ife, Nigeria
<b>Akinwumi Akinpelu</b>	Lagos State Polytechnic	Ikorodu, Nigeria
<b>Shahab Albahar</b>	Inmaginative LTD	Charlottesville, United States
<b>Taha Aldibani</b>	Najib Gedal Architects	Manchester , United Kingdom
<b>Charles Kwarteng Asafo Adjei</b>	RMIT University	Melbourne, Australia
<b>Sanghamitra Basu</b>	Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur	Kharagpur, West Bengal, India
<b>Tai-Ming Ben</b>	National Chengchi University	Taipei, Taiwan
<b>Leo Blanken</b>	Naval Postgraduate School	Monterey, United States
<b>Mark Blizard</b>	University of Texas at San Antonio	San Antonio, United States
<b>Luke Boyle</b>	University of Cape Town	Cape Town, South Africa
<b>Salih Ceylan</b>	Bahçeşehir Cyprus University	Nicosia, Cyprus
<b>Jonathan Cha</b>	Université du Québec à Montréal	Montréal, Canada
<b>Nazik Citir</b>	University of Georgia	Athens, United States
<b>Aida Ejroushi</b>	Texas Tech University	Lubbock, United States
<b>Gonçalo Fernandes</b>	University of Minho	Guimarães, Portugal
<b>Cidália Ferreira Silva</b>	University of Minho	Guimarães, Portugal
<b>Peter Fosudo</b>	Lago State Polytechnic	Ikorodu, Nigeria
<b>Peter Goché</b>	Iowa State University	Ames, United States
<b>Rolando Gonzalez</b>	Southern Illinois University	Carbondale, United States
<b>Dave Gottwald</b>	University of Idaho	Moscow, United States
<b>Lokesh Gupta</b>	Sir Padampat Singhanian University	Udaipur, India
<b>Ming Hu</b>	HOK	Chicago, United States
<b>Michał Jaśkiewicz</b>	University of Gdańsk	Gdańsk, Poland
<b>Iver Johansen</b>	Norwegian Defence Research Establishment	Kjeller, Norway
<b>Chiranthanin Kitika</b>	Chiang Mai University	CHIANG MAI, Thailand
<b>John R. Kleinpeter</b>	California State University, Long Beach	Long Beach, United States
<b>Kasim Korkmaz</b>	Eastern Michigan University	Ypsilanti, United States
<b>Joseph Lam</b>	Hong Kong Polytechnic University	Hong Kong
<b>Gaang Lee</b>	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, United States
<b>Andreas Luescher</b>	Bowling Green State University	Bowling Green, United States
<b>Shahead Maghreby</b>	Art University of Isfahan	Isfahan, Iran
<b>Shelley McNulty</b>	North Carolina Central University	Durham, United States
<b>Paula Meijerink</b>	Ohio State University	Columbus, United States
<b>Kevin Nute</b>	University of Oregon	Eugene, United States
<b>DT Ogilvie</b>	Rochester Institute of Technology	Rochester , United States
<b>Deborah Olanrewaju</b>	De Montfort University	Dartford, United Kingdom
<b>Jeffrey Poss</b>	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	Urbana-Champaign, United States
<b>Dominic Sagar</b>	Manchester School of Architecture	Manchester, United Kingdom
<b>Somnath Sen</b>	Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur	Kharagpur, India
<b>Sujata Shetty</b>	University of Toledo	Toledo, United States
<b>Christopher Shrum</b>	Pratt Institute	New York, United States





# The Constructed Environment | List of Participants

<b>Rachel Shuman</b>	Independent Filmmaker	Beacon, United States
<b>Tameka Sims</b>	Ohio State University	Columbus, United States
<b>Juntae Son</b>	Michigan State University	East Lansing, United States
<b>Gregory Turner-Rahman</b>	University of Idaho	Moscow, United States
<b>Brian Wasserman</b>	Minesotta State University, Mankato	Mankato, United States
<b>Douglas A. Williams</b>	University of Chicago	Chicago, United States
<b>Fang Xu</b>	Art & Design UNSW	Paddington, Australia
<b>Mine Yıldırım</b>	The New School	New York, United States
<b>Liudmyla Zolotar</b>	Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture	Kiev, Ukraine















## **Eighteenth International Conference on Diversity in Organizations, Communities & Nations**

University of Texas at Austin  
Austin, USA | **6–8 June 2018**  
[ondiversity.com/2018-conference](http://ondiversity.com/2018-conference)



## **Twenty-fifth International Conference on Learning**

University of Athens  
Athens, Greece | **21–23 June 2018**  
[thelearner.com/2018-conference](http://thelearner.com/2018-conference)



## **Thirteenth International Conference on The Arts in Society**

Emily Carr University of Art + Design  
Vancouver, Canada | **27–29 June 2018**  
[artsinsociety.com/2018-conference](http://artsinsociety.com/2018-conference)



## **Sixteenth International Conference on New Directions in the Humanities**

University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, USA | **5–7 July 2018**  
[thehumanities.com/2018-conference](http://thehumanities.com/2018-conference)



## **Sixteenth International Conference on Books, Publishing & Libraries**

University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, USA | **7 July 2018**  
[booksandpublishing.com/2018-conference](http://booksandpublishing.com/2018-conference)



## **Ninth International Conference on Sport & Society**

Florida International University  
Miami, USA | **19–20 July 2018**  
[sportandsociety.com/2018-conference](http://sportandsociety.com/2018-conference)



## **Thirteenth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences**

University of Granada  
Granada, Spain | **25–27 July 2018**  
[thesocialsciences.com/2018-conference](http://thesocialsciences.com/2018-conference)



## **Eleventh Global Studies Conference**

University of Granada  
Granada, Spain | **30–31 July 2018**  
[onglobalization.com/2018-conference](http://onglobalization.com/2018-conference)



## **Eleventh International Conference on The Inclusive Museum**

University of Granada  
Granada, Spain | **6–8 September 2018**  
[onmuseums.com/2018-conference](http://onmuseums.com/2018-conference)



## **Aging & Society: Eighth Interdisciplinary Conference**

Toyo University  
Tokyo, Japan | **18–19 September 2018**  
[agingandsociety.com/2018-conference](http://agingandsociety.com/2018-conference)



## **Eighth International Conference on Health, Wellness & Society**

Imperial College London  
London, UK | **20–21 September 2018**  
[healthandsociety.com/2018-conference](http://healthandsociety.com/2018-conference)



## **Third International Conference on Communication & Media Studies**

University of California at Berkeley  
Berkeley, USA | **18–19 October 2018**  
[oncommunicationmedia.com/2018-conference](http://oncommunicationmedia.com/2018-conference)



## **Eighth International Conference on Food Studies**

University of British Columbia - Robson Square  
Vancouver, Canada | **25–26 October 2018**  
[food-studies.com/2018-conference](http://food-studies.com/2018-conference)



## **Spaces & Flows: Ninth International Conference on Urban and ExtraUrban Studies**

Marsilius Kolleg, Heidelberg University  
Heidelberg, Germany | **25–26 October 2018**  
[spacesandflows.com/2018-conference](http://spacesandflows.com/2018-conference)



## **Ninth International Conference on The Image**

Hong Kong Baptist University  
Hong Kong SAR | **3–4 November 2018**  
[ontheimage.com/2018-conference](http://ontheimage.com/2018-conference)



## **Fifteenth International Conference on Environmental, Cultural, Economic & Social Sustainability**

UBC Robson Square  
Vancouver, Canada | **17–19 January 2019**  
[onsustainability.com/2019-conference](http://onsustainability.com/2019-conference)



## **Nineteenth International Conference on Knowledge, Culture, and Change in Organizations**

UBC Robson Square  
Vancouver, Canada | **21–22 February 2019**  
[organization-studies.com/2019-conference](http://organization-studies.com/2019-conference)



## **Thirteenth International Conference on Design Principles & Practices**

Saint Petersburg State University  
Saint Petersburg, Russia | **1–3 March 2019**  
[designprinciplesandpractices.com/2019-conference](http://designprinciplesandpractices.com/2019-conference)



## **Fifteenth International Conference on Technology, Knowledge, and Society**

ELISAVA Barcelona School of Design and Engineering  
Barcelona, Spain | **11–12 March 2019**  
[techandsoc.com/2019-conference](http://techandsoc.com/2019-conference)



## **Eleventh International Conference on Climate Change: Impacts & Responses**

Pryzbyla Center, The Catholic University of America  
Washington, D.C., USA | **16–17 April 2019**  
[on-climate.com/2019-conference](http://on-climate.com/2019-conference)



## **Ninth International Conference on Religion & Spirituality in Society**

University of Granada  
Granada, Spain | **25–26 April 2019**  
[religioninsociety.com/2019-conference](http://religioninsociety.com/2019-conference)



## **Twelfth International Conference on e-Learning & Innovative Pedagogies**

Hotel Grand Chancellor Hobart  
Hobart, Australia | **2–3 May 2019**  
[ubi-learn.com/2019-conference](http://ubi-learn.com/2019-conference)



## **Fourth International Conference on Tourism & Leisure Studies**

Florida International University  
Miami, USA | **16–17 May 2019**  
[tourismandleisurestudies.com/2019-conference](http://tourismandleisurestudies.com/2019-conference)



## **Ninth International Conference on The Constructed Environment**

Centro Cultural Vila Flor  
Guimarães, Portugal | **23–24 May 2019**  
[constructedenvironment.com/2019-conference](http://constructedenvironment.com/2019-conference)



## **Nineteenth International Conference on Diversity in Organizations, Communities & Nations**

University of Patras  
Patras, Greece | **5–7 June 2019**  
[ondiversity.com/2019-conference](http://ondiversity.com/2019-conference)



## **Tenth International Conference on Sport & Society**

Ryerson University  
Toronto, Canada | **20–21 June 2019**  
[sportandsociety.com/2019-conference](http://sportandsociety.com/2019-conference)



## **Twelfth Global Studies Conference**

Jagiellonian University  
Kraków, Poland | **27–28 June 2019**  
[onglobalization.com/2019-conference](http://onglobalization.com/2019-conference)



## **Seventeenth International Conference on New Directions in the Humanities**

University of Granada  
Granada, Spain | **3–5 July 2019**  
[thehumanities.com/2019-conference](http://thehumanities.com/2019-conference)



## **Seventeenth International Conference on Books, Publishing & Libraries**

University of Granada  
Granada, Spain | **5 July 2019**  
[booksandpublishing.com/2019-conference](http://booksandpublishing.com/2019-conference)



## **Fourteenth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences**

Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana  
Mexico City, Mexico | **10–12 July 2019**  
[thesocialsciences.com/2019-conference](http://thesocialsciences.com/2019-conference)



## **Twenty-sixth International Conference on Learning**

Queen's University Belfast  
Belfast, UK | **24–26 July 2019**  
[thelearner.com/2019-conference](http://thelearner.com/2019-conference)



## **Ninth International Conference on Health, Wellness & Society**

University of California at Berkeley  
Berkeley, USA | **19–20 September 2019**  
[healthandsociety.com/2019-conference](http://healthandsociety.com/2019-conference)



## **Fourth International Conference on Communication & Media Studies**

University of Bonn  
Bonn, Germany | **26–28 September 2019**  
[oncommunicationmedia.com/2019-conference](http://oncommunicationmedia.com/2019-conference)

Founded in 2010, the International Conference on the Constructed Environment is held annually in different locations, selected for the way each raises specific kinds of questions about the nature of architecture, landscape, and human habitation. The conference is a cross-disciplinary forum which brings together researchers, teachers, and practitioners to discuss the past character and future shape of the built environment.

We invite proposals for paper presentations, workshops/interactive sessions, posters/exhibits, colloquia, innovation showcases, virtual posters, or virtual lightning talks.

#### Returning Member Registration

We are pleased to offer a Returning Member Registration Discount to delegates who have attended The Constructed Environment Conference in the past. Returning research network members receive a discount off the full conference registration rate.

# Ninth International Conference on The Constructed Environment

Centro Cultural Vila Flor  
Guimarães, Portugal

## 23–24 May 2019

[constructedenvironment.com/2019-conference](http://constructedenvironment.com/2019-conference)



CÂMARA  
MUNICIPAL DE  
GUIMARÃES



COMMON  
GROUND



The Constructed Environment