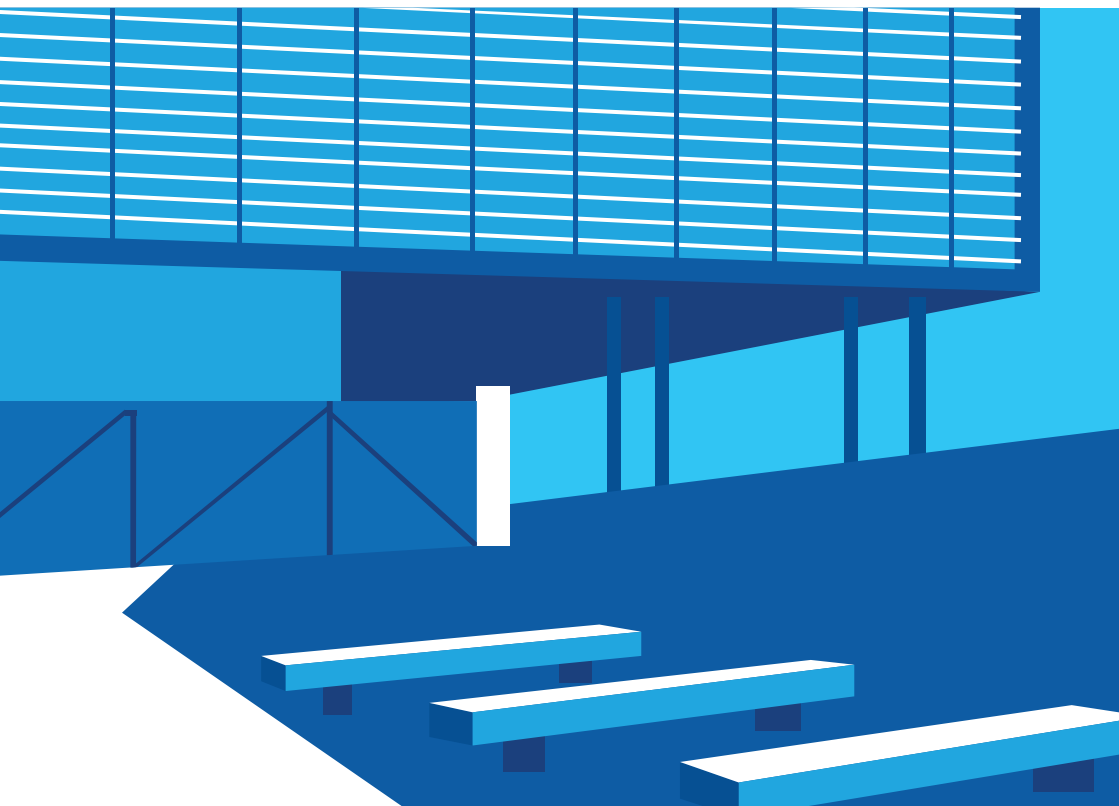Ninth International Conference on

The Constructed Environment

Traces "in-Motion": How People and Matter Transform Place

23–24 May 2019
Centro Cultural Vila Flor
Guimarães, Portugal

Ninth International Conference on
The Constructed Environment

"Traces 'in-Motion': How People and Matter Transform Place"

23–24 May 2019 | Centro Cultural Vila Flor | Guimarães, Portugal

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CENTRO CULTURAL VILA FLOR GUIMARÃES

COMMON GROUND

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Dear the Constructed Environment Conference Delegates,

Welcome to Guimarães and to the Ninth International Conference on the Constructed Environment. My colleagues and I from Common Ground Research Networks are honored to have you join us for this year's conference.

Over the course of three and a half decades, Common Ground has given voice to many thousands of scholars—speakers and authors with things to say about the world and who are saying them in order to change the world.

Common Ground has a strong commitment to providing opportunities for people like you to meet, share, and learn from each other. Across its range of research networks, Common Ground is deeply concerned with the critical issues of our time including, among other things, the nature of social change, the relationships of the human species to nature, the process of knowledge creation, the changing shape of organizations, and the dynamics of learning. These raise big-picture questions which in turn demand an interdisciplinary perspective, something that is often neglected in discipline-based conference, journal, and institutional structures.

Throughout its history, Common Ground has worked to develop new approaches to knowledge community building, including interactive conference formats, criterion-referenced peer review, and online social knowledge media. As a media innovator, we are creating the spaces and technical conditions in which, collectively, we can explore human configurations of the environment and the interactions among the constructed, social, and natural environments.

While conference inspiration may fade with time, Common Ground offers a means for keeping inspiration alive through CGScholar, an online environment for knowledge working and learning. We encourage all conference participants to explore CGScholar—an internet venue for intellectual interaction and imagination.

I am grateful to all of you for sharing your work at this conference. I'd like to thank this year's conference chairs, Jeffrey Poss and Cidália F. Silva, who have poured a phenomenal amount of work into this conference. Additionally, I thank my colleagues Michele Hill, Rae-Anne Montague, and Hannah Warner who have helped organize and produce this meeting with great dedication and expertise.

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,

Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope
Chief Social Scientist
Common Ground Research Networks

COMMON GROUND

Heritage knowledge systems are characterized by vertical separations—of discipline, professional association, institution, and country. Common Ground Research Networks takes some of the pivotal challenges of our time and curates research networks which cut horizontally across legacy knowledge structures. Sustainability, diversity, learning, the future of 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 Research Networks are meeting places for people, ideas, and dialogue. However, the strength of ideas does not come from finding common denominators. Rather, the power and resilience of these ideas is that they are presented and tested in a shared space where differences can meet and safely connect—differences of perspective, experience, knowledge base, methodology, geographical or cultural origins, and institutional affiliation. These are the kinds of vigorous and sympathetic academic milieus in which the most productive deliberations about the future can be held. We strive to create places of intellectual interaction and imagination that our future deserves.

Common Ground Research Networks offer integrated programs of action: international conferences, scholarly journals, book imprints, and online dialogue spaces using our path-breaking social knowledge software, *CGScholar.com*

Aging & Social Change Research Network	The Arts in Society Research Network	Books, Publishing & Libraries Research Network	Climate Change: Impacts & Responses Research Network
Communication and Media Studies Research Network	Constructed Environment Research Network	Design Principles & Practices Research Network	Diversity in Organizations, Communities & Nations Research Network
e-Learning & Innovative Pedagogies Research Network	Food Studies Research Network	Global Studies Research Network	Health, Wellness & Society Research Network
The Image Research Network	The Inclusive Museum Research Network	Interdisciplinary Social Sciences Research Network	The Learner Research Network
New Directions in the Humanities Research Network	On Sustainability Research Network	Organization Studies Research Network	Religion in Society Research Network
Spaces & Flows Research Network	Sports & Society Research Network	Technology, Knowledge & Society Research Network	Tourism and Leisure Research Network

Common Ground Research Networks
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CGResearchNetworks
CGRNetworks
cgscholar

The Constructed Environment Research Network

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

Founded in 2010, The Constructed Environment Research Network is brought together by a common shared interest in human configurations of the environment and the interactions among the constructed, social, and natural environments.

Conference

The annual conference is built upon three key features: Internationalism, Interdisciplinarity, and Inclusiveness. Conference delegates include leaders in the field, as well as emerging artists 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. You have already begun your engagement in the The Constructed Environment 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.

Publishing

The 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 our member based peer review process. *The International Journal of the Constructed Environment* provides a framework for member based double-blind peer review, enabling authors to publish into an academic journal of the highest standard, but also to participate in the validation of knowledge that is produced by the network. The second publication medium is through The Constructed Environment Book Imprint, where we publishing cutting edge books in print and electronic formats.

We encourage you to submit an article for review and possible publication in the collection. In this way, you may share the finished outcome of your presentation with other participants and members of the network. As a member, 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 network, you also have online access to the complete works (current and previous volumes) of journal and to the book imprint. We also invite you to consider submitting a proposal for the book imprint.

Membership

As a Research Network member you have access to a broad range of benefits, tools, and resources:
- 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 e-newsletter, providing access to news and announcements for and from the Research Network.
- Option to add a video presentation to the research 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.

Theme 1: The Design of Space and Place

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

- Design disciplines and practices: architecture, engineering, industrial design, landscape architecture
- Settlement disciplines and practices: planning, human geography
- Science in the service of technology
- Information, design, modeling and geospatial technologies
- Urban and regional planning
- Local government in the planning process
- Transportation modes and structures: reconfiguring flows
- Parks and recreation in urban spaces
- Designing interior spaces
- Information flows in the constructed environment
- 'Virtual' space and 'real' space
- Place and identity
- 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

Theme 2: Constructing the Environment

Examining the processes of constructing buildings and creating landscapes

- Urban impacts
- 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

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

Theme 4: Social Impacts

- Social and material flows
- 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
- Globalization and its environmental impacts
- 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 human geographies and the constructed environment
- Education and training for workers in the constructed environment
- Values and ethics in human and natural environments
- Research and evaluation methods in human geographies and constructed environments
- 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

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Conference Partners:
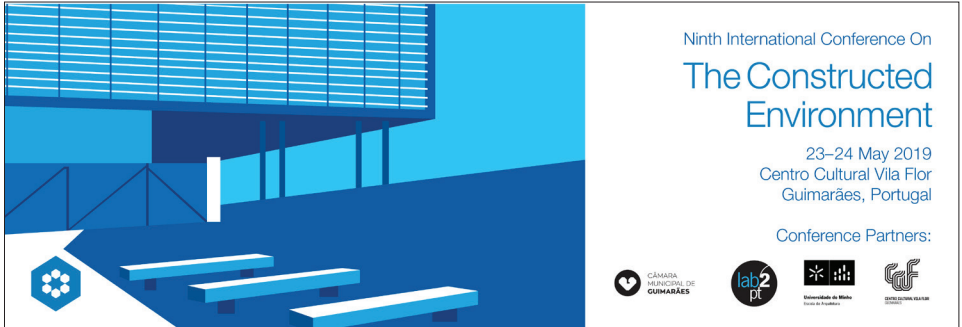
Traces "in-Motion": How People and Matter Transform Place

Although contemporaneity allows us to witness the exponential impact of global motion in specific sites, these transformations are the embodiment of acts that have occurred across time. Since ancient times, the construction of artefacts, buildings, and public spaces have always been influenced by this complex process of exchange between places and people, crossing several geographic and spatial scales.

In the constructed environment, the relationship between the subtracted matter from one place, that becomes added to another, is one example of this paradigm. For instance, in the specific site of the 2019 conference, the granite stone to build the Guimarães historical center was extracted in situ or from local quarries; the textile industry of Vale do Ave, where Guimarães plays an important role, connects this landscape to places of production across the globe; the wood that constructed the Medici's' architectonic masterpieces in Florence travelled from the Monte Falterona for nine days on the river Arno. The marble extracted from Estremoz, Portugal constructed parts of Versailles' palace in France. Furthermore, massive tourists to city centres create forms of real estate speculation, increasing housing rents, and generating displacement of inhabitants who can no longer afford to live in the place of their ancestors.

Evidence of this "in-Motion" process is endless. It crosses time, space, social, economic, and cultural issues. It holds historical evidence and is contemporarily crucial. How does the ever-increasing in-Motion process transform contemporary places? How do the movements of people and matter impact the affected sites? How do we make visible changes in distant geographical places and their architectural, social, political, and economical interconnections? How is tourism shifting territories? How is the acknowledgment of current human flows, particularly the displacement of migrants and refugees, influencing the notions of borders and questioning the processes of inclusive city planning? How does the arrival of different cultures and crops alter the landscape? How can we generate a more comprehensive and inclusive way of understanding this planet as a common place?

To address these important issues, cross-disciplinary proposals, both theoretical and practical, are welcomed, as well as work from research-based contexts to concrete engaged transformation projects.

The theme is designed to be interpreted broadly or as individuals understand it within the scope of their work. Several topics, themes, and terms are offered below as suggestions rather than limitations on the scope of the "in-Motion" subject.

Construction in Theory and Practice

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. From the room to the urban, and from the artificial to our designs on nature, how does the construction of space reflect and refract social norms?

Constructing Place

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. What makes place distinctive?

Environmental Footprints: The Urban and Beyond

How are the built environment and our human geographies in dialogue with nature?

In its urban and extra-urban settings, 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. Settlement and construction have their impacts; they creates footprints in their environments. 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 Spaces and Social Flows

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

As human artifice, our various design and construction practices shape our lives. The physical forms they leave are 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?

The principal role of the Advisory Board is to drive the overall intellectual direction of the 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
- **Bill Cope**, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA
- **Phillip Kalantzis-Cope**, Co-Chair, The New School For Social Research, New York City, USA
- **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
- **Kevin Nute**, University of Oregon, USA
- **Jeffery S. Poss**, FAIA, School of Architecture, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA
- **Khaled Tarabieh**, The American University, Cairo, Egypt
- **Nadia Volchansky**, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C., USA

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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.
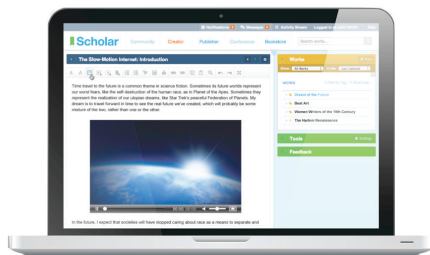
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- Establishing a new Research Network *relevant to your field.*
- Creating *new academic work* in our innovative publishing space.
- Building a *peer review network* around your work or courses.

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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.

Scholar

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 Research Network 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 Research Network members as part of their membership. Please email us at *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.

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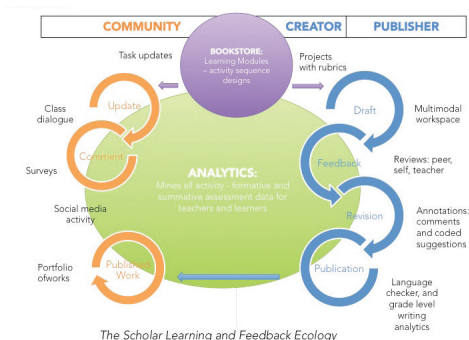
Scholar is a generation beyond learning management systems. It is what we term a *Digital Learning Platform*—it transforms learning by engaging students in powerfully horizontal "social knowledge" relationships. **For more information, visit: http://knowledge.cgscholar.com.**

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

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 visit the CGScholar Knowledge Base (https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en) 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. Authors can learn the status an article by contacting articlestatus@cgnetworks.org and status updates will be sent via email from 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: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/41-change-note. 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: https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/33-how-to-register. 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: https://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 the use of the Chicago Manual of Style (seventeenth edition) and the other listed requirements: https://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 CGScholar DOI: 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 CGScholar 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 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 visit the CGScholar Knowledge Base for further information (https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en).

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 areas of evidence of climate change, its causes, its ecosystemic impacts, and its human impacts as well as technological, policy, strategic, and social responses to climate change. 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 No. 9

Kevin Nute, University of Oregon, Eugene, USA
Zhuo Job Chen, Assistant Professor, Clemson University, Clemson, USA

For the Article

Abstract

This paper reports the results of a preliminary investigation into whether indoor environments that evoke positive associations with the past, present, and future could be psychologically beneficial for building occupants. Subjects were asked to numerically evaluate a series of drawn images of rooms in which a range of visible temporal cues was independently varied. Initial results suggest that rooms that include sloping ceilings, perceptible variation, and views of other spaces are positively associated with feelings of nostalgia, engagement, and optimism respectively. The next stage of the work will be to repeat these experiments with a larger, more representative population in order to test whether there are any differences in responses to temporal cues associated with either culture or gender.

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 both the current volume of the journal 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.

TTo view articles, go to https://cgscholar.com/bookstore and select the "Sign in" option. An account in CGScholar 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 visit the CGScholar Knowledge Base for further information (https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en).

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

Library Recommendations

Use our website to recommend that your institution subscribe to *The International Journal of the Constructed Environment* : https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en/docs/58-institutional-subscriptions.

The Constructed Environment Book Imprint

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

Call for Books

Common Ground Research Networks is setting new standards of rigorous academic knowledge creation and scholarly publication. 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.

Book Proposal Guidelines

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

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

Submit proposals by email to books@cgnetworks.org. Please note the book imprint to which you are submitting in the subject line.

What We Publish?

We welcome proposals or completed manuscripts between 30,000 words and 150,000 words in length that fall into one of the following categories:

New Works
We accept proposals that are individually or jointly authored books.

Collections
Edited collections addressing a clear theme or collections of articles previously published in Common Ground Research Networks journals.

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Re-issued or out-of-copyright classics with new introductions.

Why Publish With Us?

We're not focused solely on the size of potential markets or competition from other books. We're only interested in the quality of the work.

Inclusive
Submissions from across national origins, experiences, and disciplinary perspectives.

Broad or Niche
We are not driven solely by potential sales, but by the quality of the work. Books on niche topics or specialized subjects are welcome.

Better Feedback
Our process pairs authors with reviewers specialized in the area topic.

Author Support

Meet The Author	Registration	Book Launch
	Notify us two months prior to the conference if you plan on attending.	At the conference you are able to hold a meet and greet with delegates to promote your book.

Five Minute Q&A Video

Newly published authors are encouraged to send in a five minute video about themselves that will allow them to interact with their readers. Once approved, the video will be uploaded to scholar, and shared through Common Ground Research Networks social media.

- What made you write about this subject?
- What is your favorite chapter of the book?
- What is your writing process like?
- What is the message that you would take away from your book?

Advertise with a flyer

Contact a local bookstore

Promoting Yourself

Common Ground works with our authors to promote their publishings, but we also urge them to market themselves.

Send out a mailing

Contact a local radio station

Your book as part of a curriculum

Social Media

Scholar Account

Every author is given a Common Ground Scholar Account. This account will allow learners to represent their knowledge multi-modally in the 'cloud' - with text, image, audio, video and dataset, all in the one space. A space to interact with people who have read or who are interested in your book. Scholar acts as your own scholarly social network for you to promote your book and interact with peers in a similar field of study.

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 reviewing 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 essential part of the publication process.

We recognnize the importnat 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 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
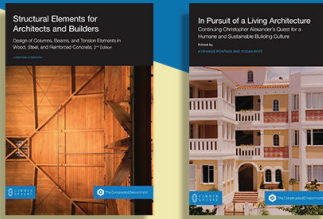
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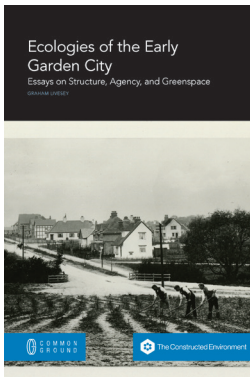
Ecologies of the Early Garden City: Essays on Structure, Agency, and Greenspace

Graham Livesey

DOI:
10.18848/978-1-86335-129-4/CGP

This book is a study of the inaugural decade (1903–1913) of the first Garden City at Letchworth, in Hertfordshire, employing theories derived from landscape ecology and assemblage theory.
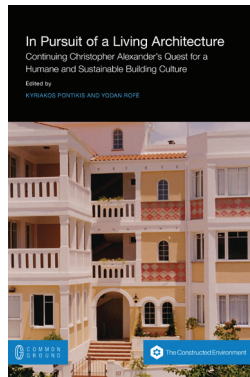
In Pursuit of a Living Architecture

Kyriakos Pontikis and Yodan Y. Rofe (eds.)

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

This anthology continues the search for a built environment of enduring comfort, beauty, and sustainability. Its essays discussing theory, methods, and practice show the necessary unity of humane and sustainable architecture.
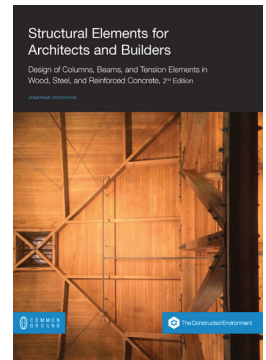
Structural Elements for Architects and Builders: Design of Columns, Beams, and Tension Elements in Wood, Steel, and Reinforced Concretee

Jonathan Ochshorn

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

The best structures book for architects and builders has just gotten better! Jonathan Ochshorn's *Structural Elements for Architects and Builders* has been revised, updated, and thoroughly reorganized.

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
- 2018 - Wayne State University, Detroit, USA

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)

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)

Geography and Geology, School
of Environmental Sciences,
University of Hull
Hull, UK (2017 Spaces & Flows
Conference Partner)

Heidelberg University
Heidelberg, Germany (2018
Spaces & Flows Conference
Partner)

Lisbon Architecture
Triennale, Lisbon, Portugal
(2013)

Slought Foundation,
Philadelphia, USA (2014)

The 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. Please visit the CGScholar Knowledge Base (https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en) 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 15 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 network. 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 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 network.

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 Conversations.

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, 23 May

8:00–9:00	Conference Registration Desk Open
9:00–9:30	Conference Opening—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, USA; Cidália F. Silva, Architect, Assistant Professor, University of Minho, Portugal
9:30–10:00	Plenary Session—Tiago Mota Saraiva, Managing Partner, ateliermob, Portugal *"Architecture as a Political Instrument"*
10:00–10:30	Plenary Session—Sarah Wigglesworth, Architect, Sarah Wigglesworth Architects, United Kingdom *"Constructing Narratives"*
10:30–11:00	Garden Conversation
11:00–11:45	Talking Circles
11:45–11:50	Transition Break
11:50–13:05	Parallel Sessions
13:05–14:00	Lunch
14:00–15:40	Parallel Sessions
15:40–16:00	Coffee Break
16:00–17:15	Parallel Sessions
17:15–17:20	Transition Break
17:20–18:35	Parallel Sessions

Wednesday, 24 May

8:30–9:00	Conference Registration Desk Open
9:00–9:15	Daily Update—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, USA; Cidália F. Silva, Architect, Assistant Professor, University of Minho, Portugal
9:15–10:30	Parallel Sessions
10:30–10:35	Transition Break
10:35–11:20	Parallel Sessions
11:20–11:25	Transition Break
12:40–14:00	Lunch
14:00–18:00	Conference Tour—Understanding Place and Space in-situ – Braga

Featured Sessions

Journal Editor and 2019 Conference Chair—Cidália F. Silva

"The Extraordinary of the Ordinary in Pevident, Portugal: How to Get Started?"
Thursday, 23 May | Time: 17:20 | Room 3

Overview: This paper explores the first queries embodied in the socio-spatial project in Pevidém. Being one of the most important industrial textile centers of Vale do Ave Territory, this area without limits is located in the municipality of Guimarães, Portugal, and has a population of 15,000 people. The project inhabits the space between Architecture-Art-Design-Urbanism to create a methodology of approach to the territory of Pevidém as a learning field. Directed to the transformation of the child, in its alterity and its connectivity with the 'other,' it aims to stimulate the existent space and time dynamics. This project is integrated into the ProChild CoLAB - a Portuguese nationwide consortium with a transdisciplinary approach dedicated to combating poverty and social exclusion in children from 0 to 10 years old.

Advisory Board Member and 2019 Conference Chair—Jeffrey S. Poss

"[RE]Constructed Environment: Saving Jack Baker's Robinson House"
Thursday, 23 May | Time: 17:20 | Room 1

Overview: This paper discusses the resurrection of a late mid-century house: the origins of the design; the causes of its deterioration; the reconstruction necessary for its survival; the opportunities to further concept development through the renovation; and some thoughts on the relationship between design and environment, with special emphasis on water and buildings.

Special Events

Pre-Conference Tour – Walking Tour of Guimarães and Welcome Reception

Wednesday, 22 May | Time: 15:00–18:00 (3:00–6:00 PM) | Duration: 3 hours

As the opening event of the conference, this tour provides an in-situ experience of Guimarães' history, culture, and architecture (EAUM), opened in 2004 and designed by the architects Fernando Távora and José Bernardo Távora, we will walk through Guimarães' historic center, a World Heritage site with its enclave of exceptionally well-preserved urban structure and medieval monuments. Then, wandering from the Castle hill through the narrow streets and main squares of the city center, we will arrive to the Largo do Toural and Alameda São Dâmaso, located outside the medieval city walls. The tour will then take us to the Couros area, old industrial neighborhood related to the tanning industry, that goes back to the Middle Ages.

At the end of this experience we welcome participants to the conference welcome reception at the Institute of Design (IDEGUI), whose facilities take advantage of an old factory building rehabilitated by the Guimarães 2012 - European Capital of Culture, and framed by the Campurbis project promoted by the Municipality of Guimarães and the University of Minho.

Conference Tour – Understanding Place and Space in-situ - Braga
Friday, 24 May | Time: 14:00–18:00 (2:00–6:00 PM) during the second day of the conference

The visit to Braga will focus on three extraordinary architectural works: Braga's football stadium (2003) by Eduardo Souto de Moura architect (Pritzker Prize 2011); The Tree of Life Chapel (2010) at the Conciliar Seminary; and the Cheia de Graça Chapel (2016) in the Imaculada Chapel by Cerejeira Fontes architects. The aim of this visit is to present a unique experience of the Portuguese contemporaneous architecture with three examples that appeal to different scales and problematics of site-specific interventions.

We will start by visiting the Braga's stadium. Innovative in its formal and constructive aspects, this large-scale project carves itself into the abandoned granite quarry of Monte Castro. By recovering a place that was discarded, the project brings together architecture and landscape as one operation open to new possibilities. Then, we will move into two introspective spaces, to visit the Chapels with an in-situ lecture by André Fontes. Fontes will explain to us the principles and processes that have guided these projects, illuminating a detailed craft full of deepness in all their elements.

Conference Gala Dinner
Friday, 24 May 2019 | Time: 19:30 (7:30 PM)
Location: Dona Mafalda Restaurant. A shuttle will take delegates from the conference hotel to the dinner at 19:00 (7 PM)

Join your fellow delegates at the conference dinner at Dona Mafalda Restaurant. Enjoy local dishes in this monastery turned hotel restaurant.

Tiago Mota Saraiva

"Architecture as a Political Instrument"

Tiago Mota Saraiva holds a degree in architecture with a specialization in architecture, territory and memory. Since 1995, he has worked in several offices in Lisbon, Rome, and Vicenza, and he has held the position of invited assistant professor at Universidade Moderna (2007) and at FAUTL (2007–2008). He has been the effective member of the Architects National Association since 2001 where he has been part of the national executive board (2003–07) and national treasurer (2005–2007). He has been a member of the organizing committee of the Portuguese National Architecture since 2003 and curator, in between others, of the International Celebration of Cities Competition, organized within the scope of UIA. He was the Portuguese delegate to the International Union of Architects Congress of 2005 in Istanbul, Turkey.

Currently, he is managing partner at ateliermob, president of working with the 99% cooperative, board member of SOU Largo Residências Cooperative and board member of the European Association Re:Kreators. He writes a weekly opinion column in i (daily newspaper) and a monthly opinion column in Dia15 (monthly newspaper). He is a member of the editorial board of Le Monde Diplomatique – Portuguese Version and he is the external adviser of Lisbon City Council for the implementation of the Agenda 21 for Culture held by the UCLG.

Sarah Wigglesworth

"Constructing Narratives"

Sarah is director of her London-based architectural practice which she founded in 1994. Her work is acknowledged as a pioneering influence in British architecture. Specializing in exploring ecological solutions, her practice has designed buildings for the educational, community, master planning, cultural, and housing sectors, in particular specialist housing, and has won many awards for its work. Drawing on careful research, exploring the context behind each project and working closely with clients and users, Sarah aims to create inspiring sustainable environments suited to the budget, maintenance regimes, and capability of their occupants.

Sarah also writes and speaks about her and the practice's work, authoring two books and many articles. She was granted the title Royal Designer for Industry in 2012 and was awarded an MBE in 2003. Between 1997 and 2016 Sarah was professor of architecture at the University of Sheffield where she headed the DWELL research project designing exemplary neighborhoods and housing for older people.

André Fontes

"The Tree of Life Chapel and the Cheia de Graça Chapel —in-situ"

André de Moura Leitão Cerejeira Fontes holds a PhD in architecture from Minho University (2018), a master's in urban planning from Minho University (2003), a licentiate degree in architecture by ESAP (1999), and a licentiate degree in civil engineering from Minho University (1992). He has won several national and international awards, prizes and honors such as the International Prize for Young Architects at the XIV International Biennial of Architecture of Buenos Aires, International Committee of Architecture Critics, Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 2013; was shortlisted for World Architecture News (WAN) in 2010 for commercial buildings, and again in 2011 for culture and civil buildings; won 1st prize in Archdaily Awards "Building of the year" in "Religious Architecture" category; was nominated for Portuguese Secil Prize (architecture) in 2010; was shortlisted for World Architectural Festival in Barcelona in 2009; and won Honorable Mention of Portuguese Secil Prize (civil engineering) in 2005.

He has lectured in several national and international conferences such as Mesturas III – Architecture International Meetings, Portugal and Galicia, 2017; ArchSummit, National Architects Association, Oporto, 2016; Open Assembly, Bergen Achitectural School, 2015; International Architecture Seminar, OASRN, Braga, 2014; Basic Housing, Oporto, 2014; XIV Buenos Aires International Biennial of Architecture, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2013; PLURIS International Congress, Brazil, 2010; World Architecture Festival, Barcelona, 2009
He has exposed his work in several exhibitions such as "Informal City, Strategy of Inclusion", National Architects Association, Oporto, 2016; "Habitar Portugal 2006-2008", National Architects Association, Centro Cultural de Belém, Lisbon, Portugal, 2009; "Habitar Portugal 2003–2005", National Architects Association, Cascais, Portugal, 2006; VI International Biennial of Architecture in S. Paulo, Brazil, General Exhibition Architects, 2005; V International Biennial of Architecture in S. Paulo, Brazil, General Exhibition Architects, 2003.

Has also been on the organizing committee of many seminars and workshops such as Workshop "The City and the Urban", Plano B Galleria, Oporto, 2016; 3rd Workshop of Rio Bom "City and the right to Housing", ESAH Auditorium, Oporto, 2016; Seminar "Antopology of Spaces / Theories and practices", Palácio da Bolsa, Oporto, 2014; International Seminar "Basic Housing", Minho University, Braga, 2014; Seminar "Urban Exclusion / City Right", Oporto, Lisbon, Coimbra, 2014.

He has been published as an editor and author of many articles in national and international magazines.

Barry Ballinger

Barry Ballinger is a doctoral candidate of architecture at the University of Kansas. He recently finished fieldwork in Ankara, Turkey as Fulbright Student Researcher. He has a decade of wide ranging design experience in diverse projects including hospitals, hotels, and educational facilities, and has worked in several states in the US including California, Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Kansas. His research focuses on culture and behaviour in the built environment, more specifically on informal settlements, urbanism, and the physical dimensions of contentious politics.

Inês Graça

Inês Lourenço Graça holds a master in architecture (University of Minho, 2016) and has been developing her PhD in architectural culture at the same institution, since 2018. She has previously worked at the Zürcher Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften, in Switzerland, and at the University of Minho, School of Architecture Study Centre as an intern architect and a researcher. Her current interests are related to the history of architecture and heritage intervention.

Ana Lopes

Ana Lopes is a PhD student, developing a thesis titled "Military Architecture of Portuguese Origin in the Arabian Peninsula: the Fortifications in Muscat (16th and 17th centuries)" at the School of Architecture/University of Minho (EAUM). She holds a bachelor's degree (2006) and a master's degree (2009) from the EAUM where she has been a guest lecturer. She integrates the SpaceR research group at the Landscapes, Heritage and Territory Lab (Lab2PT). Her main research interest is the architecture produced by the Portuguese Maritime Expansion between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries.

Daniel Duarte Pereira

Daniel Duarte Pereira is an architect, currently developing his PhD at the School of Architecture of University of Minho, Guimarães, Portugal, where he has worked as an invited assistant and research assistant. Besides his academic work, he has collaborated in the production of architectural books as an editor, final artist, and map designer. He is also co-founder of the NGO Space Transcribers, designing socially-engaged projects related to architecture, city, and territory.

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08:00-09:00	**Conference Registration Desk Open and Welcome Coffee**
09:00-09:30	**Conference Opening—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, USA and Cidália F. Silva, Architect, Assistant Professor, University of Minho, Portugal**
09:30-10:00	**Plenary Session—Tiago Mota Saraiva, Managing Partner, ateliermob, Portugal**
	"Architecture as a Political Instrument" **Tiago Mota Saraiva holds a degree in architecture with a specialization in architecture, territory and memory. Since 1995, he has worked in several offices in Lisbon, Rome and Vicenza, and he has held the position of invited assistant professor at Universidade Moderna (2007) and at FAUTL (2007-2008). He has been the effective member of the Architects National Association since 2001 where he has been part of the national executive board (2003-07) and national treasurer (2005-2007). He has been a member of the organizing committee of the Portuguese National Architecture since 2003 and curator, in between others, of the International Celebration of Cities Competition, organized within the scope of UIA. He was the Portuguese delegate to the International Union of Architects Congress of 2005 in Istanbul, Turkey.** **Currently, he is managing partner at ateliermob, president of working with the 99% cooperative, board member of SOU Largo Residências Cooperative and board member of the European Association Re:Kreators. He writes a weekly opinion column in i (daily newspaper) and a monthly opinion column in Dia15 (monthly newspaper). He is a member of the editorial board of Le Monde Diplomatique – Portuguese Version and he is the external adviser of Lisbon City Council for the implementation of the Agenda 21 for Culture held by the UCLG.**

Thursday, 23 May	
10:00-10:30	**Plenary Session—Sarah Wigglesworth, Architect, Sarah Wigglesworth Architects, United Kingdom**
	"Constructing Narratives" **Sarah is director of her London-based architectural practice which she founded in 1994. Her work is acknowledged as a pioneering influence in British Architecture. Specializing in exploring ecological solutions, her practice has designed buildings for the educational, community, master planning, cultural and housing sectors, in particular specialist housing, and has won many awards for its work. Drawing on careful research, exploring the context behind each project and working closely with clients and users, Sarah aims to create inspiring sustainable environments suited to the budget, maintenance regimes and capability of their occupants.** **Sarah also writes and speaks about her and the practice's work, authoring two books and many articles. She was granted the title Royal Designer for Industry in 2012 and was awarded an MBE in 2003. Between 1997 and 2016 Sarah was Professor of Architecture at the University of Sheffield where she headed the DWELL research project designing exemplary neighborhoods and housing for older people.**
10:30-11:00	**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.
11:00-11:45	**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 introduce themselves and their research interests to one another. **Room 1: Design and Planning Processes** **Room 2: Building Processes** **Room 3: Environment Impacts** **Plenary Room: Social Impacts**
11:45-11:50	**Transition Break**
11:50-13:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Thursday, 23 May

11:50-13:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 1	**Critical Connections**

Sharing A Global Culture: Social Impact Adjustments using Secular Philosophy

William Thompson, Architect Philospher, University of Westminster, United States

I start by defining the processing and production the body does in the world as the basis of a hermeneutic dialectic between body and world. I relate this to the six symbiotic behavioural outcomes; predatory, parasitic, commensalist, herbivorous, mutual, and competitive. I proceed to show how triangulation between two bodies and world can create language. I then show how triangulations proceed to create social groups including cultures; a "geodetic socialisation"; the way comforts produced by triangulations in common by many individuals developmentally "educates" a mob of individuals into a tradition in which "things" have become "objects" some of which have achieved a "sacred" status in what is by then adjusted to a "public perspective" dependent on individual opinions. Once achieved it is difficult to adjust individuals in that perspective back to the individual condition they had at birth, partly because of early years developmental learning. For this reason we need to grasp an understanding of the underlying basis for understandings, and in this paper I explain the way in which secular philosophy achieves an understanding of the underlying basis for human understandings, allowing a common understanding amongst a global public; a philosophical geodetic understanding as a mass persepective for the anthropocene. The global public understanding of all six symbiotic outcomes, rather than just one, is a necessary public challenge to the predatory monoculture of neo capitalism which is establishing an impoverishment of the human condition globally.

Social Impacts

Demobilizing a Social Nonmovement: Cooptation and Repression in Zafertepe

Barry Ballinger, University of Kansas, United States

Since the failed promises of modernism, architects have sought an ethical framework to guide theory and practice. This goal has manifested itself in many ways; however, architects have not integrated knowledge of the relationship between space and social movements. The production of informal settlements in Turkey, called gecekondu, provided urban migrants with access to urban amenities and jobs. This process is described by Asef Bayat as a social nonmovement, or the quiet encroachment/claim-making through everyday activity. Through multiple regimes with varying economic models, the gecekondus have persevered. Currently the ruling Justice and Development Party has instating a zero gecekondu policy. The effect has been large scale demolition of gecekondu neighborhoods to be replaced with upscale apartment buildings and social housing. This has been met with some resistance, but that resistance seems to have been pacified throughout Ankara. To document the process of pacifying a social nonmovement, I spent nine months in Ankara, conducted semi-structured and informal interviews, observed daily interactions, and analyzed this data concurrently with spatial analysis. I found that the Turkish state uses counter mobilization mechanisms of cooptation and repression. Cooptation is done appealing to the ideology of residents, focusing on the exchange value of land, and appealing to local politicians. Repression is accomplished through demolition and suspending services. Architects who are concerned about promoting social justice in the built environment would benefit from understanding the impact of cooptation and repression in the lives gecekondu residents.

Social Impacts

Thursday, 23 May	
11:50-13:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 1 Continued	**Lines Across the Desert: Communications Infrastructure and the Bighorn Sheep** Sophie Fitz Maurice, PhD Candidate, History, University of California, Berkeley, United States The shorthand we use to describe the apparatus of modern telecommunications invokes a clean, precise, and rationally ordered infrastructure. When we speak to somebody on the telephone, they are on the other end of "the line"; we also go "on-line" to browse "the net," using computers powered by electricity that reaches our homes and businesses through "the grid." Information is stored in "the cloud" – a less rectilinear but still inappropriate euphemism, given that the vast majority of Internet traffic is through underwater cables. My research looks beyond the flattening metaphors we use to describe telecommunications to instead consider electronic communication from a material and ecological perspective. Focusing primarily on the construction of telegraph and telephone networks in the southwestern US and northwestern Mexico, from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries, I concentrate on the materiality of telecommunications construction, from the human and animal labor enrolled to bring thousands of wooden poles across mountains and deserts, to the mining of copper in Sonora, and the distillation of tar to coat wooden poles in order to stave off predation by woodpeckers and insects. In particular, I ask how an electrically-powered infrastructure of communication affected non-human forms of communication and movement; specifically, how migratory animals adapted to changes in the landscape introduced by modern communication apparatuses. In this paper, I focus on the desert bighorn sheep, a species whose ancestral knowledge of the geography of the US Southwest has been threatened by the construction of an infrastructure of human knowledge exchange. *Environmental Impacts*

Thursday, 23 May

11:50-13:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 2	**Water Ways**

Water: Design Innovation and Inspiration

Filiz Klassen, Co-Director and Founder, Design Fabrication Zone, Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

This paper articulates the evolving and innovative 'water responsive' design approach that aims to ameliorate the conditions resulting from the growing local and global water crises. I have coined the term 'water responsive' to differentiate this design practice from projects built for simple consumption based on its aesthetic qualities. Emphasizing water scarcity, overflow or contamination, in addition to its visual, experiential and therapeutic qualities, many experimental projects of this nature are integrating materials and technologies that, hopefully and radically, will change how we may use or build with this natural resource that is becoming increasingly in short supply. The selected case studies, from object to building scale, demonstrate how we can harvest, filter and design water responsive objects and systems as well as 'water positive' buildings with enhanced performance. The research and innovation aimed at maximizing water efficiency with minimal material or energy use play an important role in the development of 'water responsive' applications. By examining several books and articles from influential authors, my aim is to shift the discussion of water from being an aesthetic or leisurely design feature in constructed environments to a powerful and fluid force driving current design practices to be more proactive for climate adaptation.

Environmental Impacts

Participatory Research of Public Space in the Fluvial Landscape of the City of Valdivia, Chile

Karen Andersen Cirera, Academico and Director Magíster Diseño in Entornos Sostenibles, Facultad Arquitectura and Artes, Universidad Austral de Chile, Chile

The city of Valdivia, located at the Región de los Rios in Southern Chile, and its identity have been shaped by fluvial landscapes and the use of river channels. However, the city's changing socioeconomic realities have transformed the relationship between the inhabitants and their rivers. This has resulted in the current poor association between the people and the fluvial landscapes, in contrast to the many river-related activities that took place in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Other factors that characterize Valdivia's identity are natural events which have occurred since the foundation of the city, constantly changing the local landscapes. The destructions and changes of the riverbanks have led to new urban structures, but also to abandoned, privatized, unsafe and contaminated waterfronts. In this presentation, we discuss our ongoing investigation supported by the Ministry of Culture, Art and Heritage of the Government of Chile. This research deepens into the sensitive, perceptual and significant relationships between the inhabitants of Valdivia and the river and riverbanks through the application of a participatory study represents a case of "research in movement" and demonstrates the relevance of applying experiential methodologies to gather information. Qualitative methodologies were used to understand the phenomenological dimension of existing landscape structures. Our study findings show us different practices and ways of perceiving the urban riverbanks. This findings are relevant information to face urban design of waterfronts.

Social Impacts

Thursday, 23 May
11:50-13:05 — **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 2 Continued	**Environmental Plains and Prairie Bluffs along the Mississippi River in Southwestern Illinois**
	Rolando Gonzalez, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL, United States
	By the beginning of twentieth century the State of Illinois held important manufacturing land. However, while Chicago grew, townships all around started to decay, with East St Louis as the most critical case. This is something needing urgent attention now more than ever due the State's political and economic situation. Today, riversides are no longer crucial for cities' industrial wellbeing but some of them still have much to offer. This paper considers a fifty-five mile strip south of East St Louis, which is known as Mississippi Cliffs due to the dramatic topographical difference between the plain and the upper lands. This area offers wonderful views from the top to the basin. Much could be done there since recent urban development trends on first-class cities all around the nation and in Europe are searching for open lands and pocket meadows for town parks, urban farming, recreational purposes, etc. on a pursuit for a blended fabric as a matter of mixed natural/human-made weaving to enrich their city life. Such surface of over 100K acres offers a great opportunity to develop centers for sporting, recreational, touristic, amusing, urban farming, and any kind of ecofriendly activities that could match efficiently with St Louis city's crowded and busy life in a mutual benefit through attractive landscape development investments. There's no doubt that Illinois urgently needs decentralized trends that bring steady economic opportunities everywhere else out of Chicago area, and this could be a good one.
	Design and Planning Processes

Thursday, 23 May

11:50-13:05	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 3	**Shifting Perspectives**

A Post-Industrial Conundrum: Evaluating the Historical Value Versus the Redevelopment Potential of Monterrey's Industrial Neighborhoods

Juan Jose Reyna Monrreal, Architecture, UDEM, San Pedro Garza García, Nuevo León, Mexico

In order to understand the phenomenon of the city it is imperative to analyze the diachronic transformation of its space and society. For instance, Monterrey, Mexico, developed exponentially over the twentieth century thanks to the emergence of industries such as the steelworks Fundidora de Fierro y Acero and the brewery Cuauhtémoc. These companies, among others, drove the sprawl of Monterrey through the development of formerly-suburban industrial neighborhoods during the mid-1900s. As the city expanded and merged with the surrounding municipalities, these highly-equipped communities became absorbed by the ever growing metro region. Though the original industries have closed or changed, their housing developments, schools, and parks, have consolidated within the city's central vicinity. Over fifty years later these neighborhoods face the duality of representing significant pieces in the urban history of Monterrey as some of the first fully planned communities in the country, and on the other hand, having the potential of being redeveloped as mid to high-density districts thanks to the extensive infrastructure that was provided by their funding companies. The ideas of the garden city that entered Mexico during the 1950s, mainly through imitation of post-war American suburbia, make these neighborhoods prime in terms of landscape and infrastructure, while the land prices remain affordable in terms of real estate due to the stigma they carry as former working-class communities. The present study will analyze the historical and recent transformation of these neighborhoods in order to visualize their potential for redevelopment through a sensible understanding of their uniqueness.

2019 Special Focus—Traces "in-Motion": How People and Matter Transform Place

Redefining the Potential of the Interstices of the Lamações Valley

Joao Brandao, Master Student, Braga, Portugal

The district of Braga has experienced rapid population growth in the last thirty years, well above the rates of the country in general. This change was brought forth due to the amendments made to the land uses, that were once predominantly agricultural and forests, which, in turn, led to a significant increase of urban building since the early nineties. Today we still find fragments of the old rurality in the expansion areas, as is the case of the Valley of Lamações. The main objective of this research is the creation of a strategy for intervening in the area in a way that would regulate the construction of new buildings to salvage the aforementioned fragments, while proposing new uses that would increase the quality and quantity of public/open spaces in the valley. To accomplish this task it is necessary to draw both the natural and urban features that shape the valley, topography, hydrography, street network, parcel structure and use, as well as identifying points of interest. Through the use of archival images (since1948), we can see how these elements change over time. This allows us to better understand the current interstices, parcels, and empty lots that were once large farms, and plan the construction of new roads and parks that bond with the existing ones. This way it may still be possible to avoid the total loss of heritage and identity through the implementation of an urbanization plan that compliments both the need for housing and commerce as well as recreation and nature.

Design and Planning Processes

13:05-14:00	**Lunch**
14:00-15:40	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Thursday, 23 May	
14:00-15:40	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 1	**Urban Realities**

Brownfields to Greenfields: Are Green Cities More Inequitable?

Juliana Maantay, Professor, Earth, Environmental, and Geospatial Sciences, City University of New York, NY, United States

Many post-industrial cities have large proportions of vacant and derelict land (VDL), which have numerous deleterious environmental and health impacts on the proximate populations. VDL can be put to beneficial use for the communities, such as urban agriculture, passive/active recreation spaces, farmers' markets, natural areas connecting with existing open space networks, or urban forestry phyto-remediation. Typically, VDL is located predominantly in poorer neighborhoods, presenting a disproportionate environmental and health risk to more vulnerable populations - risks that could be mitigated/reduced by constructive re-use. Conversely, re-use of VDL also poses significant risks to these communities, due to the potential for displacing poor people and marginalized groups through gentrification, which often follows community greening efforts and stimulates developer- or government-instituted green infrastructure projects and other large-scale development, potentially detrimental to the existing community. Communities may counter this trend by transforming VDL into informal greenspaces, benefitting the current community but not necessarily attracting gentrification. Therefore, VDL stays provisional and transitional, retaining some marginal qualities and not appearing totally "domesticated," whilst still being partially under the control of the neighborhood residents. This is termed "just green enough" interventions. This study is designed to begin addressing these issues: Does this strategy improve communities and prevent the often pernicious impacts of gentrification? Or do cities engaged in extensive greening projects become inequitable due to the seemingly inevitable dislocation and further marginalization of the displaced populations? Are "green" cities inherently more unjust?

Social Impacts

Ceilândia: Issues of Social Justice and Capital in a Globalized World

Katia da Costa Bezerra, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, University of Arizona, United States

Inaugurated in 1960 to serve as the capital, Brasilia is formed by a pilot plan and around thirty satellite urban municipalities. The relationship between the satellite cities and the pilot plan has been marked by disparities and segregation. Created in 1971, Ceilândia is one of the most populous satellite cities. It has an IDH of 0,784 with serious public safety, health, and education problems . A cidade é uma só (2011), directed by Adirley Queiroz, interconnects the history of Ceilândia to the construction of the new capital, Brasília. Unlike other films that celebrate the modernist image of the city, A cidade é uma só brings to the fore the social disaster of the utopian project. Viewing and reviewing the film provides a point of departure to explore the relationship between memory, urban space, and the myth of modernity. It allows us to examine the interplay between the displacement of people, urban interventions, and social justice - issues that are not restricted to Brazil but are part of the everyday life of cities in our globalized world.

Social Impacts

Thursday, 23 May	
14:00-15:40	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 1 Continued	**City as a Divider or Unifier?: Can Artistic Practice Bring People Together in the Public Space?**

Thursday, 23 May

Room 1 Continued

City as a Divider or Unifier?: Can Artistic Practice Bring People Together in the Public Space?

Murat Germen, Sabanci University, United States

The "old" notion of a city is directly related to the presupposition that civilization is born, preserved, and sustained in the city. As we look at the pace of the urbanization realized globally, we can see that the conception of city is reconfigured and we end up with a contemporary notion of a "new city." This new city is designed as an area of camouflaged modern slavery of various dependencies. The originally autonomous farmers in the rural areas, affordably satisfying their most basic needs like food and accommodation, are encouraged to migrate to cities leaving their skills in agriculture behind. The strategies consisting of prevention of independence at different levels, individualization of people and less cooperation / collectivity, competition in urban societies for success; result in new cities that divide people, instead of equally uniting them. This study opens a discussion about getting recommendations for what, how, and why many components of contemporary metropolises / giant quasi-urban settlements are left out from where "really urban" life is taking place, as a result of exclusionary planning policies and how re-unification can be made possible: a) By exhibiting specifically created artworks / events to be displayed in the outdoor public spaces such as squares, streets, building façades, walls, billboards, etc. b) By using micro solutions for cooperation among diverse folks living in the city, belonging to different income / education level groups, faiths / cultures, sexual preference groups, walks of life.
Social Impacts

An Experimental Space Acting as a Prototype of Urban Thinking

Jonathan Cha, PhD Student, Urban Studies, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Montreal, Quebec, Canada

The construction of a new district on a former industrial wasteland in Montreal was an opportunity to occupy a non-place that William H. Whyte would name "huge reservoir of space yet untapped by imagination." This transitory approach, initiated in 2015, aimed to initiate a discussion with residents of the surroundings and make the urban transformation more acceptable. In the last four years, the Virage-Campus MIL site managed by MTL ville en mouvement organization has experimented with the mechanisms of occupation, mediation, construction and reflection in order to introduce the notion of "public" in the space. In this sense, we can approach it as a prototype (Harop (2015) which is defined as an "incremental iterative refinement" (Buxton, 2007). It is an "embedded process" (Zhang, 2014) that underpins an investment of meaning and a change of perception. The site is constantly changing, the expectations and appropriations of citizens evolve at the same pace. He collects the wills, the marginal practices, he relies on experimentation, each action contributes to build a thought, a place, to take a stand. It is the process which counts, rather than the finality of the object or the product, the political action rather than urban form. The study addresses four years of space practices and urban tactics, theorizes on the notion of prototype, demonstrates how the project has the power to influence our way of conceiving the city and the public space and concludes by analyzing the reception of the project, its stakes, challenges, and opportunities.
2019 Special Focus—Traces "in-Motion": How People and Matter Transform Place

Thursday, 23 May
14:00-15:40   **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 2   **Toward the Future**

Dronesphere: Archaeology of Future Airscapes

Benjamin Ralston, PhD Candidate, College of Law, University of Saskatchewan, Canada
Simon Rabyniuk, Masters Student, Daniels Faculty of Architecture, Landscape and Design, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

Aerial photographs of the United Kingdom taken during the drought of 2018 revealed crop marks tracing past settlement patterns. These indexical marks brought to light long-buried sites of human occupation that had restructured terra firma in the British Isles. The physical and conceptual practice of archaeology is easily recognized in such acts of uncovering historical urban structure as cultural artefact. This paper extrapolates on the practice of archaeology as an act of uncovering and retrieving artefacts, but inverts our gaze toward the air. Exterior space becomes airspace when described in legal terms. The British common law's historic position on airspace assumed that property owners held exclusive rights to the space above their land. This is expressed in the Latin maxim cujus est solum ejus est usque ad caelum et ad infernos, indicating that 'one who owns the land, owns what is below and above to an indefinite extent.' Yet with the normalization of aviation over the past century, past assumptions were quickly re-configured to account for increased human use and occupation of this territory. A normalization of unmanned aerial vehicles will soon require further reimagining of our relationship to the airspace. While no city has yet experienced a wide-spread integration of unmanned aerial vehicles, pilot projects already exist for every populated continent. This paper investigates the traces from this restructuring of airspace and reflects on their implications for design disciplines in transition.

Design and Planning Processes

Virtual Tools for Adding Hapticity to the Design Process: Augmented Reality, Virtual Reality, Real-time Rendering, and Haptic Drawing Devices

Andrew Brody, Endicott College, Beverly, MA, United States

At its best, architecture is a sensuous experience, appealing to the eyes, but also to our other senses: touch, hearing, smell, and even proprioception. The inclusion of these elements as part of our design explorations has been expressed as hapticity, per Paalismaa and others, and is meant to encourage a more intimate experience of our built environment. The design process does not always include any sense other that sight, however. Hand drawing has a tactile feedback which allows at least a modicum of physical interaction: the pencil on the tooth of the paper; arm and head movements. Electronic media are purely visual, though, with mouse clicks comprising the majority of the physical interaction. Does the spread of more interactive media into the architectural field increase sensitivity to the opportunities of designing for the other senses? Initial research studies, including from a neurological perspective, seem to indicate that it does. For architects, these tools allow more interaction with their projects, and in particular, the ability to explore a project as a whole, rather than the zoomed-in narrowly focused view typical of electronic modeling. Drawing devices with haptic feedback give more of a feel to the drawing process, and augmented reality is especially valuable for clients. These complex tools take a long time to master, and so can be difficult to incorporate for students and busy professionals. The reward is that they can be of value for both the designer and, especially, for clients, to better understand the experience of their designs.

Design and Planning Processes

Thursday, 23 May
14:00-15:40   **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 2 Continued	**Better Information for Facility Management: The Scan to Building Information Model**
	Joseph Lam, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
	Geoffrey Yuk Kai Shea, Visiting Lecturer, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
	Xiaoli Ding, Chair Professor, Assoicate Dean, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
	Hon Wah Low, Committee, The Hong Kong Institute of Facility Management, Hong Kong
	The implementation of building information model (BIM) enhances facility management. It aims to extend the building information application from 2.5 dimensions to 5 dimensions which enables the uses of spatial data with temporal and costing dimension. However, most of the constructed environment are lack of existing building information. Surveyors need to have intensive measurement for building information for better facility management. With the development of laser scanning technology, the massive building information would be collected with safe, reliable, and effective approaches. Researchers have lots of attempts to develop effective and efficient approaches for building objects extraction from unorganized point cloud. This paper proposes a new approach to extract and recognize the building object information with the considering of the object nature, building style and the use machine learning. The result of this study is presented and evaluated.
	Design and Planning Processes

| 14:00-15:40 | **PARALLEL SESSIONS** |
| **Room 3** | **Old and New Worlds** |

Scales of Space and Time in Contemporary Landscape: Roman Land Records around Braga

Sandra Brito, Researcher, FCT - Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, Porto, Portugal

These observations are the result of an ongoing PhD research in Architecture, which aims to understand the processes of landscape organization, over an extended period of time, focused on the relations established with the geomorphological structure of the territory. The research subject is the landscape around the city of Braga (in the northwest of Portugal), between rivers "Cávado" and "Ave". In this paper part of the analysis of the spatial attributes of the centuriated landscape where the Roman city of Bracara Augusta came to settle is presented. The review starts with the formal aspects and the relations between the elements focused on the importance of the road network towards understanding of the new territory form. The observations are part of an architectural approach as the exercise of analyses is based on the project methodology. Settlement dynamics are therefore interpreted as the result of a spatialization process of relations established between people and the environment. The main gold is to understand the way the dynamics of preservation of the centuriation axes, associated to the retention of some paths related to the roman land records, help us think about the compositional relations in the contemporary territory. In this sense the interpretation of the Roman centuriation system may become the basis for the (re)establishment of relations that allow us to recover a given experience of time and space, which seems to us to be more adjusted to the narrative predisposition of landscape.

2019 Special Focus—Traces "in-Motion": How People and Matter Transform Place

Perforated Horizon: Trace Atmospheres

Peter P. Goché, Lecturer, Department of Architecture and Industrial Design, Iowa State University, IA, United States

Built in 1929, the metal granary manufactured by The Martin Steel Products in Mansfield, Ohio, is located a quarter mile west of Napier, Iowa. The building made a locally significant contribution to Iowa's agricultural history as a rare-surviving corn drying facility. The facility is obsolete and has not been used since the 1970's. Our goal here is to act on such circumstances with sincere sensitivity in collaboration with the extant building's past and material presence in effort to conceive of a new occupation by which we might intensify its environmental scale and complexity and thereby re-occupy and meticulously inter-connect it and ourselves with its contemporary cultural context. The architectural intent is to preserve the historic building envelope and maintain the authenticity and atmospheric quality of this particular space by adopting it and caring for it in all aspects. Our goal for the interior is to retain the character-defining industrial features – concrete auger trench and floors, mono-skin perforated corrugated galvanized steel walls, and exposed structural steel. Into this, we installed a new tabernacle and ascent against a perforated view of the horizon. Drawing from pre-Columbian granaries, the tabernacle is situated overhead the lower landing of the stair assembly and consists of a shaped cedar wood mantel, piano tuning pegs and cast aluminum bladder in which to store grain. The ascent is a suspended steel plate stair assembly aligned with the concrete auger trench and leading to a single aperture through which to obtain a discrete view of the moon at nightfall.

2019 Special Focus—Traces "in-Motion": How People and Matter Transform Place

Thursday, 23 May	
14:00-15:40	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 3 Continued	**From Modernism to Nationalism: Different Responses to the Political Context of the Portuguese Estado Novo** Eduardo Fernandes, University of Minho and Lab 2 PT, Portugal One of the main characteristics of the generations of architects trained in Portugal, in the Schools of Fine Arts of Lisbon and Porto, before 1940, is the eclectic character of their architecture. The generality of the works built since 1925 (in this first wave of Portuguese architectural modernism) have the origins of their avant-garde character in this eclectic formation, in the face of an intuitive perception of the opportunity for formal experimentation created by the use of new construction materials, new programs, or new possibilities for articulating existing programs. Thus, the first works of Cristino da Silva (1896-1976), Cassiano Branco (1897-1970), Pardal Monteiro (1897-1957), Carlos Ramos (1897-1969), Cottinelli Telmo (1897-1948), Raul Rodrigues Lima (1909-80), Keil do Amaral (1910-75), Januário Godinho (1910-10) and Viana de Lima (1913-91), among others, denote a new plastic sensitivity of its authors. But this modernization of language does not prevent a subsequent change in the late 1930s and the first half of the 1940s: in the work of the majority of the architects of the so-called 'first modern generation' there was an improbable transition from modern language to the dictates of the Estado Novo. Nevertheless, the analysis of this phenomenon must be done avoiding a generalization of the discourse, which being incorrect is also unfair for many of these actors; in this peculiar but very heterogeneous phenomenon, each case is a different case. *Design and Planning Processes* **The Journey of the Tuna Boat Zargo: A Story of Space and Time** Gonçalo Rodrigues, University of Minho, Portugal This research is based on an overseas journey carried out for one year by the vessel Zargo (the first Portuguese unit built for an oceanic fleet dedicated to the tuna fishery) with the objective of exploring the Atlantic sea of the Portuguese colonies in 1968. The reconstitution of the trip arises from the testimony of two fishermen of the vessel and the found interviews given by the Captain. The research uses reports to design the spaces assembled by the journey, through a close deepening of what was experienced by the crew. Simultaneously, the voyage, allows for the understanding of time as one of the main agents of the spatial transformations. Thus, through spatial reports, one tries to understand the complexity of time in the lived place. In this way, the motion of Zargo reveals the life and the forms of inhabiting and working in the boat during a year. All the movements that make up the daily life are gathered together in a boat that continually glides over the uncertain surface of the sea. *2019 Special Focus—Traces "in-Motion": How People and Matter Transform Place*
15:40-16:00	**Coffee Break**
16:00-17:15	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Thursday, 23 May

16:00-17:15	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 1	**Alternative Angles**

Impact Assessment, Irreducible Uncertainty, and Scenario Development

Peter Mulvihill, Professor, Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, Toronto, Canada
Scenario development is increasingly recognized as a potentially valuable technique in environmental impact assessment (EIA) processes, particularly in cases characterized by high levels of uncertainty. This paper explores past, present, and potential future applications for scenario techniques in EIA and related environmental planning and management processes. Barriers and constraints to increased use of scenarios are explored and possible solutions are proposed.
Environmental Impacts

Constructing an Efficient Process: Time Studies at Tennessee Valley Authority's Norris Dam Project, 1934-1936

Tracy Walker Moir-McClean, Associate Professor, Schools of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, University of Tennessee at Knoxville, TN, United States
Construction of high dams requires complex coordination of human labor, natural resource extraction, and landscape alterations over time. This paper explores the means and impacts of construction timeline acceleration for a high profile New Deal Era project, the Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) Norris Dam. Fast-tracking of 'The Norris Project' generated a politically critical flow of positive public-relation materials during the two years prior to Franklin D. Roosevelt's 1936 re-election campaign (from 'July 17, 1934 to June 1936' p275 The Norris Report). To achieve this timeline, TVA staff reverse-engineered cement, aggregate, and concrete transport, handling, mixing, and placement, as well as resource extraction and processing workflows from previous Army Corp of Engineers projects they worked on— Madden Dam, Panama Canal Zone and Boulder (Hoover) Dam, Nevada USA. Labor, material and production targets developed in this exercise were implemented at the Norris Project using four daily work shifts. Norris managers then used methods similar to those described in Frederick Winslow Taylor's The Principles of Scientific Management to identify time-inefficiencies. Iterative adjustment and time-testing of workflows continued until both speed of production and quality of concrete were effectively maximized. Interesting facets of 'The Norris Project' include on-site quarrying and processing of aggregates and sand, and pursuit of extreme time-efficiency. References include TVA reports and archive materials, as well as the considerable literature available on modern-era time-management. Given format constraints, address of social and environmental consequences of timeline acceleration are minimized, however the author welcomes inclusion of these concerns in post-presentation discussion.
Building Processes

Thursday, 23 May

Room 1 Continued	**A Study on Penetration Level of Nano Particles through Commercially Available Masks**

Aniruddha Mitra, Georgia Southern University, United States

The concentration of airborne particle near a construction site has been a prime focus of the researchers. However, the data on nanosized particles are very limited, primarily due to lack of availability and cost involved. Nonetheless, nanosize particles are comparatively more harmful to humans. In this study, the focus has been on the concentration of nanosized particles at various distances from several active construction sites. Part of the investigation was also to estimate the effect of construction-related activities to humans who were not directly involved with the activities but in the vicinity. TSI NanoScan SMPS Model 3910 was used for our research. This instrument was able to count particles ranging from 10 nm to 400 nm size distributing them into thirteen different bin counters based on their sizes in a logarithmic scale. The measurements were taken at certain distances from the active spots, 5m, 10m, 15m and 30m. Three different sites were measured with different construction related activities; concrete work, demolition, woodwork. Uncontrolled parameters were temperature, humidity and wind speed and direction. For each site a control measurement was taken further away from the construction zone. Ten samples were taken for each measurement. Data ranged from statistically insignificant amount to an average of 2200 per cubic centimeter depending on the size of the nanoparticles and the location it was measured. With so many factors involved the validity of proposed model is subject to further investigations.

Environmental Impacts

Thursday, 23 May

16:00-17:15	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 2	**Building Better**

The Potential of Off-Site Prefabrication to Enhance Low Income Housing Delivery

Chris Allen, Lecturer, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa

John Smallwood, Professor of Construction Management, Construction Management, Nelson Mandela University, Port Elizabeth, South Africa

Brandon Cunningham, Junior Project Manager, Project Management, AMDEC Group, South Africa

South Africa is experiencing a major backlog with respect to the delivery of low-income housing. With a constantly changing environment, and an increasing population and urban migration rates, a degree of transformation needs to be considered. The country needs to produce better quality housing at a quicker rate, and the possibility of achieving this through the current methodology, which happens to be traditional masonry construction, is slim. It is, therefore, important to research and investigate workable solutions through alternative methods of construction and building technologies that are gradually making inroads, with specific focus on off-site prefabrication and on-site assembly. Research found that these off-site methods are suitable to South Africa, and that the prefabricated market has the skills and capacity to deliver, with the possibility of this method being cost competitive in terms of traditional masonry construction. The research followed a qualitative phenomenological approach, whereby a set of semi-structured interviews were used to collect the responses of key stakeholders, which were then analysed accordingly. The platforms to further knowledge and skills development in the construction industry should be drawn from other sectors, and the change implemented needs to take government objectives and socio-economic considerations into account, ensuring the new methods get the necessary acceptance from all involved.

Building Processes

Thursday, 23 May
16:00-17:15   **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

| **Room 2 Continued** | **Participatory Process in Urban Management**
Maria Da Graça Moreira, Researcher, CIAUD/GEU (Center for Research in Architecture, Urbanism and Design), University of Lisbon, Lisboa, Portugal
Jose Luis Crespo, Professor, Universidade de Lisboa - Faculdade de Arquitetura - CIAUD, Portugal
Ana Rita Queirós, Researcher, Universidade de Lisboa - Faculdade de Arquitetura - CIAUD, Portugal
Participation processes, as instruments of participatory democracy, are increasingly being used to reinforce the weaknesses of representative democracy, especially in the current context of political mistrust and exponential rise in electoral abstention, usually implemented by top-down public agencies, or in "exceptional" situations by communities, inserted in the concept of "bottom up," with or without recourse to Universities as partners of civil society associations. Citizen movements are a form of manifestation of the society that aims to promote the defense of the interests of the group. With great importance at the local/municipal level, they have been gaining greater visibility and dynamism in recent years and allowed the creation of participatory programs by the municipalities. The analysis showed that in the participatory urban processes, the transition from collaborative planning to collective governance implies the need for the projects to work in the four dimensions of governance - Policy and Public Policies, Local-based Policies, Strategic and Urban Planning, and Organizational Management. Simultaneously, they contain actors that integrate the four typologies defined by Michael Hall - hierarchies, markets, networks and communities - that is, public administration, local economic agents, associations and citizens. The participatory budget (PB) can be considered as an informal example of urban management, with the direct participation of the population in determining priorities regarding the part of the municipal budget. This is a mechanism (or process) through which the population contributes to the decision making.
Design and Planning Processes

Designing an Interactive and Energy Efficient Building Facade for Tiny Houses Using Photo Voltaic Panels
Reza Foroughi, Assistant Professor, Sustainable Technology and the Built Environment, Appalachian State University, Boone, United States
Most of the heat gain and loss occur through the building facade as it separates outdoor from indoor condition. Adapting with nature is one of the sustainable and effective strategies in order to reduce building energy consumption. As the sun angle changes over time and differs in various latitudes, designing an interactive building facade, capable of adapting itself with outdoor condition, will improve the efficiency of indoor condition and save a significant amount of energy. Identifying the trade-off between heating and cooling loads and lighting energy use is always challenging especially for the buildings with small facades such as tiny houses. In this study, an interactive building facade was designed for tiny houses in order to adapt with the sun angle. A simulation-based optimization method was applied to achieve the goal. In this process, an optimization code was developed in Microsoft Visual Studio and coupled with EnergyPlus (i.e., energy simulation) software to identify the trade-off between Energy loads of a tiny house. The interactive facade using movable Photo Voltaic (PV) panels was designed in DesignBuilder software (i.e., a graphical interface for EnergyPlus software) to identify the optimum position of movable panels. Finally, the amount of energy saved was calculated and compared with the baseline model to show the efficiency of the proposed interactive facade.
Building Processes |

Thursday, 23 May

16:00-17:15	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 3	**Social Spheres**

What Is (the) Matter?: Tracing the Thread(t)s of Cotton Practices in Vale do Ave

Fernando Ferreira, Architectural Design PhD Candidate, The Bartlett School of Architecture, University College of London, United Kingdom

Matter is a noun that comprises a myriad of meanings. It might refer to a physical substance, a subject, or a problem. Matter is also the beginning of this paper, which intends to interrogate critically "what is the matter with cotton?" in order to debate between interdisciplinary scales how an ancestral fibre, such as the cotton that circulates globally since modern history, has been affecting places through matter flows undermined by capitalist intentions (Beckert, 2015). To do so, I depart from Vale do Ave – an urbanized area located in the northwest of Portugal, which is rooted in a long history of industrial architecture and textile production (Fernandes, 1999) – to argue that the imported cotton practices in this specific landscape (spinning and weaving) might be tackled as a two sided matter: on one hand, it might be considered as a 'subject' connected to processes of urban transformation; on the other, it might be measured as a 'problem', that threatens the built environment through colonial trading, social inequality, and ecological issues, particularly on sites of cotton's cultivation and harvesting located in the Global South. To explain my argument, the paper is structured into four parts that identify and study the major modes of cotton practices historically and currently reproduced by most textile companies in Vale do Ave, through acts of fluctuation, paternalism, colonialism, and mechanization. This paper uncovers and narrates hidden textile architectures, and questionable aspects related to colonial and political trade, gender, and labour.

2019 Special Focus—Traces "in-Motion": How People and Matter Transform Place

Common Routines of the Child of Pevidém, Portugal

Paula Martins, University of Minho, Portugal

This research focuses on exploring children and their daily routines and common practices that inhabited spaces reflect. As a study territory, the village of Pevidém emerges as a place experienced by residents and neighbouring communities, through processes of observation and recognition. It is intended to understand how personal, spatial, and temporal relationships are created. Starting with an initial action of observation, through fourteen field visits, the observer walks through Pevidém, visit after visit, in order to recognise the spaces of children within the community. After the initial observation, it is proceeded to the second act of the research: the dialogue. Thirteen distinct conversations reflected in twelve personal maps drawn by those who live them daily, represent routines, movements, and actions. The space becomes a place experienced by people, by routines, by the everyday life. Dialogue portrays the progress over observation, allowing an in-depth proximity to Pevidém, in order to understand and map the socio-spatial narratives of this common lived place.

2019 Special Focus—Traces "in-Motion": How People and Matter Transform Place

17:15-17:20	**Transition Break**
17:20-18:35	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Thursday, 23 May

17:20-18:35	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 1	**Housing Matters**

How People and Matter Transform Place in Modern American Residence: Interior Architecture Practice Examples in Boston

Myoung Joo Chun, Director of Graduate Interior Architecture, Interior Architecture, Endicott College, Beverly, United States

As I have practiced in residential projects, I have experienced few renovations of early to mid-1900 residence in the Greater Boston area. The priority of renovation always starts with kitchen not only just the update of the style but also update of location in the house, size, and relations with other rooms, which involves hierarchy and organizational change of the whole residence. Practice example 1. Residence in Brookline, MA., (4,500 sqft) The residence was built in 1936 in historical Tudor architectural style and the original floor has been well kept until my clients purchased the house in 2015. Practice example 2. Residence in Weston, MA., (9,000 sqft) The residence was built in 1950. The original floor plan layout had transitional modern layout with defined rooms. From early twentieth century, American domestic life underwent dramatic alteration by shifts in the larger social and material environments (Foy and Schlereth, 1992). It has made the changes of the room hierarchy in a residence floor plan. As I practice residential design to reflect the contemporary need of the centered kitchen/dining and open floor plan, it recalls the prehistoric residence, occupied cave, where the interior was zoned with areas designated for specific functions, such as cooking, gathering, and sleeping (Caan, 2011). The author's practice examples seek to identify the transformation of spaces impacted by the social and service changes with the technological development in residence of modern America.
2019 Special Focus—Traces "in-Motion": How People and Matter Transform Place

What We Can Learn from the Phenomenon of Residential Buildings Injected with Commercial Usage?

Fang Xu, Associate Professor, Design, Art & Design UNSW, Paddington, Australia
Marcus Ho

This paper examines a special scenario of "ZhuGaiShang" - Residential Building Injected with Commercial Usage (RBICU) in the residential districts in Chinese cities. As a grass-roots activity, RBICU has become a common phenomenon 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 population management, urban hygiene with a negative attitude. The research outputs present a common tendency that is to enhance the administration role to eliminate or limit RBICU activities. However, in reality, these simple and crude administrative approaches didn't work and even causes some other problems. Hence, the studies of RBICU need to explore an alternative perspective first. Why did residents want to change their living environments? What has the RIBCU done to change the residential buildings? Are there any common indications of RIBCU? Clarifying those questions become a priority to deal with the RBICU phenomenon. After three years of studies of the selected three residential areas in Guangzhou, the research generates an overall picture of the RBICU, which cannot only provide a holistic view to the buildings alterations and its association of the built environments but also better understand the local residents' daily lives. The research provides valuable insights that government bodies, planners, and designers need to learn from the phenomenon of the RBICU.
Social Impacts

Thursday, 23 May
17:20-18:35   **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 1 Continued	**[RE]Constructed Environment: Saving Jack Baker's Robinson House** Jeffrey Poss, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, United States This paper discusses the resurrection of a late mid-century house: the origins of the design; the causes of its deterioration; the reconstruction necessary for its survival; the opportunities to further concept development through the renovation; and some thoughts on the relationship between design and environment, with special emphasis on water and buildings. *Building Processes*

Thursday, 23 May

17:20-18:35	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 3	**People and Places**

The Extraordinary of the Ordinary in Pevidém, Portugal: How to Get Started?

Cidália Ferreira Silva, Assistant Professor, School of Architecture, University of Minho, Guimarães, Guimarães, Portugal

This paper explores the first queries embodied in the socio-spatial project in Pevidém. Being one of the most important industrial textile centers of Vale do Ave Territory, this area without limits is located in the municipality of Guimarães, Portugal, and has a population of 15000 people. The project inhabits the space between Architecture-Art-Design-Urbanism to create a methodology of approach to the territory of Pevidém as a learning field. Directed to the transformation of the child, in its alterity and its connectivity with the 'other,' it aims to stimulate the existent space and time dynamics. This project is integrated into the ProChild CoLAB - a Portuguese nationwide consortium with a transdisciplinary approach dedicated to combating poverty and social exclusion in children from 0 to 10 years old.
Design and Planning Processes

Regeneration Strategies of Social Housing In Chile: Energy Efficiency Analysis of Three Scenarios of a Type "C" Residential Block

Waldo Bustamante, Professor, Cedeus Fondup 15110020 School of Architecture, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago, Chile
Cristian Schmitt

In the late 70's, Chile faced a severe housing deficit and social housing policies developed a mass produced model to respond to the high demand. The massive construction of mid-rise buildings known as Type "C" Blocks had its peak in this period with 202,000 households created. These buildings can be found along most cities in Chile, constituting a significant achievement in housing coverage. However, currently, these apartments present serious issues regarding insufficient built area resulting in illegal self-built expansions; acoustic and thermal insulation deficiencies; poor ventilation; and considerable damage of facilities and public spaces. A diagnosis from the Ministry of Housing shows that this typology has proved to be incapable to meet minimum living standards. Therefore, after overcoming the social housing quantitative deficit, housing policies challenges have orientated on the qualitative deficit of buildings. Currently, initiatives have focused on urban regeneration and proposed new expansions that meet current building codes. This paper analyses the impact of building regeneration strategies in the thermal performance of the envelope. The research methodology is based on computer simulations to evaluate a social housing community in the city of Santiago. The analysis considers three scenarios: the original design; the current situation with illegal self-built expansions; and the expansion proposal from the government policy. Results demonstrate that social housing regeneration strategies may achieve significant heating energy saving and the improvement of indoor thermal comfort conditions. However, strategies proposed by the governmental agencies can be significantly improved by incorporating basic concepts of bioclimatic architecture.
Building Processes

Thursday, 23 May
17:20-18:35   **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 3 Continued	**Aging in Place and Urban Planning Practices: Traces of Memory, Peacemaking, and Change - An Urban Portrait Illustrating the Challenges of Communities in Motion**
	Fabian Neuhaus, University of Calgary, Canada
	Cities are collective artefacts built on the prospect of shared values, social exchange, and collaboration. The modernist model of the functional city and more recently updated as the service/smart city model does not allow for this collaborative foundation to unfold its potential. One of the most substantial challenges to the service city idea more recently comes in the form of aging in place. The demand to, after decades of residency, remain part of the communities into old age. Politicians, policy makers, and planners struggle to rationalise this concept and implement contextual conditions to facilitate this. The challenges put forward as economic viability and investment opportunities cloud the fact that it is a demand rooted in everyday life, practice, and normality. In a recent community engagement process focusing on aging in place in Calgary, we have been studying how memory, identity, and shared history play a role in the making of an urban environment that enables and supports aging in place. Beyond concepts of "universal design" or "design for all", aspects of placemaking and shared identity play a crucial role. It has become clear that aging in place is more about participation engagement than physical or technical accessibility. We are proposing a model that fosters co-creation and develops new spatial models around planning processes facilitating aging in place as a process of taking part. Such a model offers the opportunity to engage with new technologies and smart city building block potentially leading to an updated more socially centred functional constructed environment.
	Design and Planning Processes

Friday, 24 May
08:30-09:00 **Conference Registration Desk Open and Welcome Coffee**
09:00-09:15 **Daily Update—Dr. Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Chief Social Scientist, Common Ground Research Networks**
09:15-10:30 **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 1 — **Representations**

Mapping Juan Madrid: Developing a Digital Tool to Map Texts to Real Spaces

Malcolm Compitello, Professor of Spanish, Univeristy of Arizona, United States

This project documents efforts to develop a tool to machine read texts and automate the process of mapping the spaces represented in literary works to real time maps of them. The goal is a tool that will finally allow those who work with the transformations of real spaces (urbanists, cultural geographers, and others) and imaginary projections of real spaces (students of cultural studies and literature and film) to see exactly how real spatial transformations mediate cultural production. The project tests the efficacy of the tool by mapping the works of Juan Madrid. Over a span of almost forty years this author penned more than thirty narrative texts inextricably bound up in the transformations of the city of that period of time. In addition to what new information can be specifically gleaned about the author's texts from information that the mapping tool reveals, if provides a useful prototype for other scholars. It will allow then to map the work of other authors, in Spain and around the globe. Sharing this information has powerful research and pedagogical implications including the ability to facilitate the production of interactive digital editions of many works.

Social Impacts

The European Tour of Cosimo III of Medici: An Insight of the Portuguese Built Environment through Pier Maria Baldi's Drawings

João Cabeleira, Assistant Professor, School of Architecture, University of Minho, Guimarães, Portugal

Considering historical iconography and written records of journeys as a fundamental source to the acknowledge of the spatial and cultural heritage (namely its places, people and interactions), this communication aims to unveil the Portuguese seventeenth century spatial and cultural framework through Pier Maria Baldi's and Lorenzo Magalotti's eyes, which reported the European tour undertaken by Cosimo III of Medici. Between 1668 and 1669 the Tuscan prince, future Grand Duke Cosimo III, embarked on a journey through Spain, Portugal, Ireland, England, Holland, Flanders and France. A trip that comprised political, diplomatic, and economic purposes, in addition to the prince's cultural and political apprenticeship. If the official travel diary, written by Magalotti, describes visited places and people with whom the prince interacted, the graphic records by Baldi, preserved in the Laurentian Library in Florence, reveal a vision of the Portuguese urban fabric (Elvas, Évora, Lisbon, Santarém, Coimbra, Porto, Viana, etc.) as well as an image of its rural areas (Aldeia Galega, Via Longa, Grijó, Moreira da Maia, etc.). Both indispensable documents in order to acknowledge a piece of Europe's identity puzzle, linking its nations, cultures, and agents. As such, and following Cosimo's path on Portuguese land, we are guided through the drawn Vedute of Pier Maria Baldi, aiming to explore a specific stratum of the Portuguese constructed palimpsest, a vision Portugal's constructed environment during the seventeenth century. However, Baldi's vision, is not an objective record, revealing simultaneously facts of the visited places along with shapes of the author's cultural context.

2019 Special Focus—Traces "in-Motion": How People and Matter Transform Place

Friday, 24 May
09:15-10:30   **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 1 Continued	**Understanding the Coastal Landscape Through Sardines and Kelp**
	Daniel Duarte Pereira, Co-Founder, NGO, Space Transcribers, Braga, Portugal
	André Tavares, Researcher, Lab2PT, Portugal
	Grounded on the broader objectives of the research project "The Sea and the Shore, Architecture and Marine Hubs: The Impact of Sea Life on the Built Environment" (Lab2Pt / CIIMAR), this paper traces the complex relationship that exists between marine biology and the constructed environment through the lens of two marine resources in their association with an anthropic coastal activity: the sardine, associated with the canning industry that developed along the XX century in Matosinhos Sul in the north of Portugal; and the kelp seaweed, used as a natural fertilizer at the Masseiras fields — a specific agricultural system developed over dunes existing between A-Ver-o-Mar, in Póvoa de Varzim and Apúlia, in Esposende, Portugal. Based on a preliminary collection of documents and fieldwork, the objective of this paper is to establish the bibliographic, spatial, and temporal foundations that might allow for a deeper reading of the reciprocity between marine resources and the built environment. The paper begins by characterizing the two ecosystems under study: the sea, from the perspective of a habitat with dynamics and specific geophysical characteristics that support the life of the two marine species target in this work; and the coast, from the perspective of the economic, social, and urban factors that motivate the construction of two specific landscapes highly dependent on sea resources. Finally, we consider some possibilities of a cross-reading of the presented topic through cartographies and timelines.
	2019 Special Focus—Traces "in-Motion": How People and Matter Transform Place

Friday, 24 May

09:15-10:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 2	**Cultural Considerations**

Impact on Cultural Significance: A Values-Based Approach to Architectural Heritage Conservation

Sofia Aleixo, Assistant Professor, Victor Mestre | Sofia Aleixo Arquitectos lda, Lisboa, Portugal

The presence of the term 'cultural significance' in heritage conservation guidelines issued by ICOMOS, UNESCO and more recently the Council of Europe (CoE) has shifted the origin of evaluation of historic environments from experts to users. The social impact of architectural conservation is, therefore, a topic in need of research, so that cultural heritage values can be enhanced and not mitigated by inattentive interventions. In this presentation the values of a specific building typology of our common cultural heritage will be discussed, and a methodology developed to evaluate the impact of architectural conservation practices will be presented, using historic schools in Portugal as case studies. The presentation will conclude on the value of the use of research and evaluation methods in the built environment stakeholders when addressing the case of architectural conservation of historic schools.

Social Impacts

The Power of Place: How the National Museum of African American History and Culture's Interactive Place Table Highlights the Social Impacts of African American Built Environments

Lindsey Bestebreurtje, Curatorial Assistant, Office of Curatorial Affairs, Smithsonian Institution - NMAAHC, United States

The Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) opened its doors in September of 2016. One of its inaugural exhibitions is the "Power of Place." This exhibition uses ten case studies of places in the U.S. illustrating the distinct flavor and experience of each - including the Bronx, Oak Bluffs in Martha's Vineyard Massachusetts, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Greenville, Mississippi. These place studies contain a mix of diverse stories—well-known and unknown; mainstream and edgy; celebratory and challenging. At the center of this exhibition the idea of place and region as a crucial component of the African American experience is explored through an interactive multimedia area called the "Place Table." This table shows professional and personal photographs dating back more than a century. Behind each photo is a story that describes African American life in every pocket of the country. The stories reflect on themes of home, migration, community, displacement, neighborhood, travel, and loss. The table seeks to highlight regional African American culture, and also recognizes the ways in which place is tied to displacement for the community – those places that were lost. In this paper, I explore the development of the table, how stories and images were chosen to highlight the personal and social impacts of physical spaces, and the struggles of both finding stories from lost environments and crowd-sourcing new entries within the black community.

Social Impacts

Friday, 24 May

09:15-10:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 2 Continued	**A Contemporary Review of the Ducal Palace of the Bragança's Intervention in the Mid-twentieth Century** Inês Graça, PhD Student, Escola de Arquitetura da Universidade do Minho, Lab2PT, Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal Built in 1420 –during the aftermath of the succession war with Castela and the arise of D. João I as King– the palace of the dukes of Bragança in Guimarães was intended to house the counts of Barcelos, later dukes of Bragança. Being the home of the dukes during the first period of the fifteenth century, it was slowly left to decay after the duchess' death, resulting in its eventual abandonment in that century's final years. Having met different usages and occupations since the sixteenth century, the palace was deeply intervened between the 1930s and the 1960s, as part of a larger and wider campaign undertaken by the National Board for Buildings and Monuments. This campaign contributed to the dictatorships rhetoric, which aimed to restore the country's collective memory and national identity through interventions in selected buildings of historical significance. Being the original home of the last Portuguese dynasty –the Braganças– the Ducal Palace's importance was undeniable. This presentation reports on the architectural design process that the Palace of the dukes of Bragança underwent in the twentieth century for its adaptation into a museum and the official residence in the north for the President of the Portuguese Republic. However, both the process and the intervention's final design solution were extremely polemic and profoundly criticized, by the general population as well as experts. Nonetheless, new discoveries are arising regarding the original medieval construction, contributing to a refreshed contemporary understanding of the monument, in particular its mid-twentieth century architectural intervention. *Social Impacts*

Friday, 24 May

09:15-10:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 3	**Flexible Spaces**

Evaluating Circulation as Space and Movement in Examples of Contemporary Architecture

Doris Kowaltowski, University of Campinas, Brazil
Ms. Evandra Victorio, Graduate Student, University of Campinas, Brazil

Circulation of people and goods is what makes architecture. Buildings and urban spaces need to have life as well as artistic qualities to be called architecture. Circulation spaces are however less discussed in theory and mostly not detailed in an architectural brief. Questions of flows are rarely answered in programming discussions, leaving design teams to solve complex problems, without the support of the analysis of key examples. Contemporary architecture emphasises open-ended spaces, with "blurred edges" and fluidity. The "physical" reality of this architecture has not only people and goods circulating but also information. Flows, related to environmental comfort and sustainability have also gained importance in contemporary design. This paper is based on research on the concept of circulation in architecture. The question of circulation and connectivity of spaces is discussed. Aspects of circulation (flows, access, hierarchy, organization, wayfinding, accessibility, flexibility, among others) are structured in graphic form. Four Pritzker prizewinning designs are analysed using this structure. Design solutions to recurrent problems are identified and transformed into diagrammatic abstractions. These should help to solve problems of circulation in contemporary architecture and present a rich panorama of design ideas to stimulate new and creative proposals for the complexity of everyday needs of the built environment.

Design and Planning Processes

Urbanism Underground: Re-emergence of the Subterranean City in Paris and Naples

René Davids, Professor of Architecture and Urbanism, Architecture, University of California, Berkeley, Oakland, CA, United States

Quarrying for building stone has created intricate networks of underground spaces beneath many cities which over time, developed symbiotic relationships with the surface world. These subterranean layers were variously used for tunnels, canals, and sewers; cisterns, aqueducts, and reservoirs; catacombs, crypts, and places of worship, offering new opportunities to experience the city in vertical section. With its vast web of limestone quarries connected by galleries, the Paris underground is one of the oldest, densest, and most complex; the volcanic sandstone underlying Naples removed in huge blocks over several millennia left behind a vast honeycomb of excavated caverns. This paper explores new subterranean projects in both cities which are testaments to the continuing evolution and enduring vitality of forbidden spaces, many of them formerly closed to public access, that continue to enrich contemporary urban life, subverting official boundaries and inspiring the collective imagination.

Design and Planning Processes

Friday, 24 May
09:15-10:30	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**
Room 3 Continued	**Addressing a Global Population: A Study in Contrasts**

Roberto Rengel, School of Human Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States

This paper examines two academic buildings at a major university in the U.S., both of which serve a widely diverse global population of students and scholars. Both are widely popular and offer a welcoming and hospitable environment. Although their design approaches are quite different they have qualities in common that attract users. In both cases the design team used universal archetypal themes as a unifying language that everyone could relate to. One of the buildings, a student union, uses the cave as its main inspiration. It is dark and features natural materials such as stone and wood and several fireplaces. It is comfortable and hospitable in a warm and cozy way. The other building, a research center with a community-serving ground floor, emphasizes openness. It features bright and tall open spaces and abundant natural light. The potential coldness of the white materials is offset by the presence of plants, and, in this case, water, instead of fire. It is comfortable and hospitable in a fresh and expansive way. The buildings were studied systematic through repeated observations over a period of one semester. Using Jay Appleton's theory of prospect-refuge the author addresses how these two environments positively influence interactions between people by the positioning of places and the relationships between those places. Moreover, the author illustrates how the conditions of prospect and refuge, although in different measures and combinations, are present in both buildings and contribute in great measure to their popularity among many diverse groups.

2019 Special Focus—Traces "in-Motion": How People and Matter Transform Place

| 10:30-10:35 | **Transition Break** |
| 10:35-11:20 | **PARALLEL SESSIONS** |

Friday, 24 May
10:35-11:20   **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 1   **Posters and Virtual Posters**

Colonial Public Markets of Poona: Hegemony of British Raj

Vaidehi Lavand, DYP College of Architecture, Pune, India

Colonial urban edifices of Poona mark political statements and demarcate commencement of the early modern age in the setting of "native" Maratha architectural character. Those were key components helped in constructing the image of the city in late nineteenth century. Those religious structures, educational buildings, and offices built, which were the first of their kind, emerged as colonial public architectural landmarks in the Pune context utterly following western notions. The concept and its manifestation in architectural form both could be out of context in a typical Maratha-Peshwa town in various ways. There were several oppositions from local reformists and communities for constructing structures such as covered markets at the heart of indigenous towns, which were eventually constructed under supervision of local contractor Vasudeo Kanitkar under the guidelines of royal engineer, Walter Ducat. The paper emphasizes the architectural models followed as a powerful symbol during the reign of the British, in Pune especially in the case of public architectural edifices eventually intervened strongly as colonial public landscapes. These religious, educational structures ultimately helped British "Raj" to build an image as ruler and to control on existing economic, social, and cultural system. These colonial landmarks are neglected from their significance as vital cultural resources and seen as alienated structures from the locals' point of view. With the help of qualitative research methods and archival resources, this paper examines the importance of these erections as a manifestation of power by sovereign imposed on numerous classes, castes of Pune.

Design and Planning Processes

Building with Contaminated Waste Materials: When a School-based Health Needs Assessment Reveals Environmental Injustice

Anne Scheer, Postdoctoral Fellow, Office of Population Science and Policy, Southern Illinois University School of Medicine, United States

While conducting a school health needs assessment in a small rural town in the Midwestern United States, our research also revealed an environmental injustice. Until the mid-1980s, the town was the site of a zinc smelter. When the smelter closed down, large amounts of materials from the site were distributed to community members for use in residential construction projects, without regard for possible health hazards this posed for town residents who, quite literally, now had contaminated materials in their backyards. It wasn't until 2009/2010 that sampling of residential properties was conducted to reveal high levels of antimony, arsenic, lead, and zinc. While limited cleanup efforts were subsequently carried out, community members' accounts indicate that the way and extent health hazards have been communicated leaves much to be desired. It appears that testing was kept to a minimum and health hazards were downplayed. However, community stakeholders do not seem to be interested in pursuing the matter further. As researchers, we face a predicament: What do we do when we stumble across an issue that – at the very least – warrants further investigation when the communities we serve have little interest in such an investigation? What does this mean for our mission to improve health outcomes for children in our service region? Is it not part of our ethical responsibility to protect the health of future generations even if those who make decisions for and on behalf of children do not think contaminated soils and residential building materials warrant further investigation?

Social Impacts

Friday, 24 May

Room 1 Continued	**Ergonomic Factors in Educational Spaces**

Ergonomic Factors in Educational Spaces

Eugenia Sanchez Ramos, Profesora, Estudios Organizacionales, Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico

Ergonomics is the science that studies the relation of the human being and their working environment; it emphasizes various factors such as satisfaction, health, and well-being. In this sense, the aspects considered in this field of study are: lighting, acoustics, and anthropometry, which influence the physical and psychological performance of individuals and the development of activities. The purpose of this project is to establish the link between the infrastructure and the academic performance of students in the development of academic activities, taking into consideration the following three categories: lighting, furniture and acoustics. For this research, a mixed methodology is used applying exploratory, explanatory and descriptive elements. Direct observation and semi-structured questionnaires in a case study area used for the data collection. The methodology used consists of the following phases: a) bibliographical research, b) analysis of the spaces by direct observation and photographic record, c) survey design, d) survey application using non-probabilistic sampling by quotas, e) review of results and, f) proposal for improvement and recommendations. The obtained results will identify the aspects that affect the performance of the school activities, and the timely identification of risks students' health.

Design and Planning Processes

Impact of Windows on the Visual Quality of Indoor Work Space Located in Hot and Arid Climates

Sfaksi Imene, PhD Student, Architecture Department, University of Mohammed Kheider Biskra, Lacomofa Laboratory, Biskra, Algeria

Mezerdi Toufik, Doctor, Lacomofa Laboratory, Algeria

In a whole building, the key element that ensures the relationship between indoor space and the outdoor environment is the window. Given its importance in a whole exchange outside-inside, we must first know its duality of advantage and inconvenience. It is required to perform various functions, and each of these functions is linked to an undesirable effect. In a workspace, daylight and outside views are the most requested window functions as they can reduce energy consumption, decrease stress, and give users a vision on the outdoor conditions. Despite all the innovations related to the modernization and development of window design to make them more efficient; and despite all that a building in a hot and arid zone like the city of Biskra must bring into consideration this provision. We see that window performance is not yet taken into serious consideration by architects and they search for the only quantitative or aesthetic performance. In this regard, the main aim of this study is to: consider the effect of the window on the visual climate within a workspace from a quantitative study using simulation software "radiance" on 06 models of real offices released during an analytical study. More specifically, the goal is to find out the optimum settings related to the window over the ratio of openness and sun protection in order to achieve a perfect visual quality for occupants of office space located in a hot and arid area.

Environmental Impacts

Friday, 24 May
10:35-11:20   **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 1 Continued	**Living in the Historic Center: A Dialogue Between the Old and the New**
	Abreu da Costa Pereira Julia, Managing Partner, Architecture and Restoration of Historic Patrimony, Peckson Arquitetura, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil
	Given the importance of housing to promote urban dynamics in central areas, it is believed that the re-use of existing unoccupied structures is conducive to the revitalization of historic centers. The diffusion of the private house, isolated, single-family and decentralized of the housing action, together with the very low investments in infrastructure, constitute the history of Brazilian popular housing. The homogenization of space, with inflexible projects, frequently presented in housing programs in Brazil, suggests that all individuals have the same needs. In an economically globalized world, architectural standardization exerts an authoritarian function on users and their authenticity, and has become the new object of desire. However, the laws and norms applied today in the recovery of historical spaces do not consider the exceptionality of the identity characteristics of the old constructions. This article proposes the challenge of thinking about the reoccupation of the preexisting patrimony of Brazilian historical centers, in order to be recognized as modern and current. The hypothesis assumed here goes beyond historicist rigidity that inhibits the "recontextualization of architecture", with the restoration of patrimony and the implementation of architectural programs of a housing or mixed nature. However, it is difficult to establish the concept of contemporary housing, paying respect to the identity of the building, taking advantage of its morphological patterns in the project. In this context, flexibility and adaptability are essential characteristics that will give the resident the ability to express himself and, above all, to understand spaces with diversified ambiences.
	Social Impacts

Friday, 24 May
10:35-11:20	**PARALLEL SESSIONS**

Room 3	**Virtual Lightening Talks**

The Land That Could Be Project: After Twenty Years and Ten Iterations

Vincent Canizaro, Associate Professor, Architecture, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, United States

The Land That Could Be Project (LTCBP) began in 1997 with a modest request for students to participate in envisioning how to best support students on a university campus through design. The LTCBP has embraced its role through ten iterations to listen to and provide for community constituents by offering design expertise and vision. The program has worked with neighborhood revitalization projects, urban design groups, and city programs to improve the built environment via the maturing methods of public-interest design / live projects. Based in an ethical vision it frames public-interest design on three levels. 1. Self, aims at providing future professionals the opportunity to learn through striving to make a difference, engage communities by proposing possibilities about its physical, spatial, historical, and ecological future. 2. School, fulfills the responsibility of urban and regional Universities to foster local engagement, education, and benefit. 3. Community, seeks to expose future architects to community engagement on a professional, personal, and site-specific manner - that buildings and the landscape/context in which they are situated, are inextricably linked and must be understood socially, physically, and ecologically. Students learn to understand their role as future professionals not as experts but as participant/residents within communities. Secondarily, they learn how this revised role recast them as participant/resident/empathetic guide in the making of our shared, meaningful communal landscape. They share how the city/neighborhood/place might be better otherwise. The paper focuses on the methods of the LTCBP and its relation to public-interest design / live projects via consideration of ten iterations.

Design and Planning Processes

Songs of Northern California: Sound-Ecology and the Music of Nature

Nicholas Virzi, DMA Candidate, Music, Stanford University, United States

In a world where technological advancements and the manifest destiny approach to societal expansion dominate, moments of undisturbed nature have become truly rare, even in preserves like Yosemite National Park – a location of particular interest in my work as a field recording artist and environmental activist. To experience the beauty of untouched nature, one must often travel far abound in search of the few places which still remain to us, and even these are fast disappearing. In order to understand humanity's impact on the environment, visual means are simply not enough. Sound often tells us more about how ecological systems are impacted than sight alone, allowing us the ability to perceive the differences in the behavior of species caused by human intervention even when visually it might appear as if nothing has changed at all. This session features original natural soundscape recordings from my ongoing series, Songs of Northern California, alongside interactive aural exercises intended to illustrate the ecological significance of both scenes of undisturbed nature and those in which species have reacted and adapted to an evermore invasive human presence. Passing through such idyllic locations as Yosemite Valley and the Santa Cruz Mountains, participants experience an immersive, guided tour of natural splendor, learning essential perspectives and techniques for listening to and appreciating natural sound, such as the ability to discern auditory illusions and phenomena, note adaptations in species' behavior in response to changes acoustic environments, and identify oscines through musical analysis of birdsong.

Environmental Impacts

11:20-11:25	**Transition Break**
12:40-14:00	**Lunch**

Friday, 24 May
14:00-18:00 **Conference Tour—Understanding Place and Space in-situ - Braga**
Plenary Session—André Fontes, Architect/Engineer, Cerejeira Fontes Architects, Portugal **"The Tree of Life Chapel and the Cheia de Graça Chapel"— in-situ** The visit to Braga will focus on three extraordinary architectural works: Braga's football stadium (2003) by Eduardo Souto de Moura architect (Pritzker Prize 2011); The Tree of Life Chapel (2010) at the Conciliar Seminary; and the Cheia de Graça Chapel (2016) in the Imaculada Chapel by Cerejeira Fontes architects. The aim of this visit is to present a unique experience of the Portuguese contemporaneous architecture with three examples that appeal to different scales and problematics of site-specific interventions. We will start by visiting the Braga's stadium. Innovative in its formal and constructive aspects, this large-scale project carves itself into the abandoned granite quarry of Monte Castro. By recovering a place that was discarded, the project brings together architecture and landscape as one operation open to new possibilities. Then, we will move into two introspective spaces, to visit the Chapels with an in-situ lecture by André Fontes. Fontes will explain to us the principles and processes that have guided these projects, illuminating a detailed craft full of deepness in all their elements.

Julia Abreu da Costa Pereira	Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism (FAU), Federal University of Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
Sofia Aleixo	Victor Mestre Sofia Aleixo Arquitectos lda	Portugal
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Barry Ballinger	University of Kansas	United States
Lindsey Bestebreurtje	Smithsonian Institution - NMAAHC	United States
Katia da Costa Bezerra	University of Arizona	United States
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Sandra Brito	Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia	Portugal
Andrew Brody	Endicott College	United States
Lawrence Brydon	Sustainable Buildings Canada	Canada
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John Smallwood	Nelson Mandela University	South Africa
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Evandra Victorio	University of Campinas	Brazil
Nicholas Virzi	Stanford University	United States
Sarah Wigglesworth	Sarah Wigglesworth Architects	United Kingdom
Fang Xu	Art & Design University of New South Wales	Australia

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Nineteenth International Conference on Diversity in Organizations, Communities & Nations
University of Patras
Patras, Greece | 5–7 June 2019
ondiversity.com/2019-conference

Fourteenth International Conference on the Arts in Society
Polytechnic Institute of Lisbon
Lisbon, Portugal | 19–21 June 2019
artsinsociety.com/2019-conference

Tenth International Conference on Sport & Society
Ryerson University
Toronto, Canada | 20–21 June 2019
sportandsociety.com/2019-conference

Twelfth Global Studies Conference
Jagiellonian University
Kraków, Poland | 27–28 June 2019
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

XVII Congreso Internacional sobre Nuevas Tendencias en Humanidades
Universidad de Granada
Granada, España | 3–5 de julio de 2019
las-humanidades.com/congreso-2019

Seventeenth International Conference on Books, Publishing & Libraries
University of Granada
Granada, Spain | 5 July 2019
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

XIV Congreso Internacional de Ciencias Sociales Interdisciplinares
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana
Unidad Xochimilco
Ciudad de México, México | 10–12 de julio de 2019
interdisciplinasocial.com/congreso-2019

Twenty-sixth International Conference on Learning
Queen's University Belfast
Belfast, UK | 24–26 July 2019
thelearner.com/2019-conference

XXVI Congreso Internacional sobre Aprendizaje
Universidad de Queen
Belfast, Reino Unido | 24–26 de julio de 2019
sobreaprendizaje.com/congreso-2019

Aging & Social Change: Ninth Interdisciplinary Conference
University of Vienna
Vienna, Austria | 16–17 September 2019
agingandsociety.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

IX Congreso Internacional de Salud, Bienestar y Sociedad
Universidad de California, Berkeley
Estados Unidos | 19–20 de septiembre de 2019
saludsociedad.com/congreso-2019

COMMON GROUND | Conference Calendar

Fourth International Conference on Communication & Media Studies

University of Bonn
Bonn, Germany | 26–28 September 2019
oncommunicationmedia.com/2019-conference

IV Congreso Internacional de Estudios sobre Medios de Comunicación

Universidad de Bonn
Bonn, Alemania | 26–28 de septiembre de 2019
medios-comunicacion.com/congreso-2019

Ninth International Conference on Food Studies

National Kaohsiung University of Hospitality and Tourism
Kaohsiung City, Taiwan | 24–25 October 2019
food-studies.com/2019-conference

Twelfth International Conference on the Inclusive Museum

Muntref, Museum of Immigration
Buenos Aires, Argentina | 7–9 November 2019
onmuseums.com/2019-conference

Sixteenth International Conference on Environmental, Cultural, Economic & Social Sustainability

Pontifical Catholic University of Chile
Santiago, Chile | 29–31 January 2020
onsustainability.com/2020-conference

XVI Congreso Internacional sobre Sostenibilidad Medioambiental, Cultural, Económica y Social

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
Santiago, Chile | 29–31 de enero de 2020
lasostenibilidad.com/congreso-2020

Fourteenth International Conference on Design Principles & Practices

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn Campus
New York, USA | 16–18 March 2020
designprinciplesandpractices.com/2020-conference

XIV Congreso Internacional sobre Principios y Prácticas del Diseño

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn Campus
Nueva York, Estados Unidos | 16–18 de marzo de 2019
el-diseno.com/congreso-2020

Sixteenth International Conference on Technology, Knowledge, and Society

Illinois Conference Center at University of Illinois Research Park
Champaign, USA | 26–27 March 2020
techandsoc.com/2020-conference

Thirteenth International Conference on e-Learning & Innovative Pedagogies

University of the Aegean - Rhodes Campus
Rhodes, Greece | 23–24 April 2020
ubi-learn.com/2020-conference

XVI Congreso Internacional de Tecnología, Conocimiento y Sociedadgies

Universidad del Egeo - Campus Rodas
Rodas, Grecia | 23–24 de abril de 2020
tecno-soc.com/congreso-2020

Twentieth International Conference on Knowledge, Culture, and Change in Organizations

University of Illinois at Chicago, Student Center East
Chicago, USA | 27–28 May 2020
organization-studies.com/2020-conference

XX Congreso Internacional de Conocimiento, Cultura y Cambio en Organizaciones

Universidad de Illinois en Chicago,
Student Center East
Chicago, Estados Unidos | 27–28 de mayo de 2020
la-organizacion.com/congreso-2020

Twentieth International Conference on Diversity in Organizations, Communities & Nations

University of Milan
Milan, Italy | 10–12 June 2020
ondiversity.com/2020-conference

Fifteenth International Conference on The Arts in Society

NUI Galway
Galway, Ireland | 24–26 June 2020
artsinsociety.com/2020-conference

Twenty-seventh International Conference on Learning

University of Valencia
Valencia, Spain | 13–15 July 2020
thelearner.com/2020-conference

XXVII Congreso Internacional de Aprendizaje

Universidad de Valencia
Valencia, España | 13–15 de julio de 2020
sobreaprendizaje.com/congreso-2020

Fifteenth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens,
Athens, Greece | 20–22 July 2020
thesocialsciences.com/2020-conference

XV Congreso Internacional de Ciencias Sociales Interdisciplinares

Universidad de Atenas
Atenas, Grecia | 20–22 de julio de 2020
interdisciplinasocial.com/congreso-2020

Tenth International Conference on Health, Wellness & Society

Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3
Paris, France | 3–4 September 2020
healthandsociety.com/2020-conference

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