

Spaces & Flows:

Ninth International Conference on Urban and
ExtraUrban Studies

*Mobilities in the Global North and South – Critical
Urban and Global Visions*

25–26 OCTOBER 2018 | MARSILIUS KOLLEG, HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY | HEIDELBERG, GERMANY
SPACESANDFLOWS.COM



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Ninth International Conference on Urban and ExtraUrban Studies

*“Mobilities in the Global North and South – Critical Urban
and Global Vision”*

25–26 October 2018 | Marsilius Kolleg, Heidelberg University | Heidelberg, Germany



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Spaces & Flows: Ninth International Conference on Urban and ExtraUrban Studies
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Dear Spaces & Flows Conference Delegates,

Welcome to Heidelberg and to Spaces & Flows: Ninth International Conference on Urban and ExtraUrban Studies. My Common Ground Research Networks colleagues and I are so pleased you have joined us for this year's event.

Over the course of more than three decades, Common Ground has given voice to many thousands of creative and scholarly speakers and authors—people with things to say about the world and who are saying them to change the world.

We have a strong commitment to providing opportunities for such people to meet, share, and learn from each other. This conference brings together researchers, practitioners, and scholars from a wide range of disciplines who have a common interest in the themes and concerns of the Spaces & Flows Research Network. As a result, topics are broached from a variety of perspectives, interdisciplinary methods are applauded, and mutual respect and collaboration are encouraged. Through our meeting, we talk, learn, and gain inspiration.

While conference inspiration may fade with time, Common Ground offers a means for keeping inspiration alive through CG Scholar, an online environment for knowledge working and learning. CG Scholar provides a “help economy” where peers are credited for their mutual contributions in the Spaces & Flows Research Network. We encourage all conference participants to explore CG Scholar—an internet venue for intellectual interaction and imagination.

Common Ground has nurtured scholarly inspiration for more than three decades as an organization deeply engaged with the critical questions of our time. As a media innovator, we are creating the spaces and technical conditions in which, collectively, we can discuss the changing shape of human spaces and the social, economic, and informational flows that connect these spaces.

I am grateful to all of you for sharing your work at this conference. Additionally, I thank my Spaces & Flows Research Network colleagues Sara Hoke, Rae-Anne Montague, and Helen Repp, 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. Bill Cope
President
Common Ground Research Networks





Heidelberg, 25 October 2018

Dear Spaces & Flows Conference Delegates

A warm welcome to all of you from Heidelberg University, which has the great pleasure and honor to host this year's International Conference on the topic of Mobilities in the Global North and South – Critical Urban and Global Visions.

As Germany's oldest university, founded in 1386, Heidelberg University has played an important role in shaping science and academic thought for generations. As comprehensive research university with a strong international orientation, a special emphasis of the university is to maintain dialogue across traditional subject boundaries.

Heidelberg University is especially well-equipped to host this international conference. With our focus on the urban in the Institute of Geography and the Heidelberg Centre for American Studies, but also with the Excellence Cluster 'Asia and Europe in a Global Context' and the soon opening Centre for Asian and Transcultural Studies, we have strong institutions that push research and teaching on the urban. Furthermore, many of our scholars are active in transgressing boundaries of the university, most notably by collaborating with the International Architecture Exhibition (IBA), currently in Heidelberg, by developing local and regional urban labs with social and public stakeholders, and by collaborating with architects and urban designers beyond Heidelberg in non-western settings to further improve the quality of our scholar's research.

We at Heidelberg University thus welcome the opportunity to provide a venue for this inter- and transdisciplinary community of scholars from across the world to discuss the challenges that emerge from a world increasingly on the move and to offer a chance for you to push the boundaries of your research further.

The university is pleased to offer spaces for critical thought, both in the atmosphere of "old" academia in the Great Hall in Heidelberg's Old Town, as well as in the modern spaces of the Marsilius Kolleg across the river on the University's Campus.

We wish you a productive and fulfilling conference at Heidelberg University and hope that Heidelberg offers you not only food for thought, but also a few enjoyable days in this unique traditional and cosmopolitan place.

Best wishes,

Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Bernhard Eitel
President



*Founded in 1984, we are committed to building new kinds of knowledge communities,
innovative in their media and forward thinking in their messages.*



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
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 Spaces & Flows Research Network	 Sports & Society Research Network	 Technology, Knowledge & Society Research Network	 Tourism and Leisure Research Network

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Spaces & Flows Research Network

*Exploring changing human spaces and the social,
economic, and informational flows that
connect these spaces*



Founded in 2010, Spaces & Flows: An International Conference brings together scholars, teachers and practitioners around a common shared interest in changing human spaces and social, economic and informational flows.

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 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 Spaces & Flows Research Network enables members to publish through two media. First, research 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. *Spaces and Flows: An International Journal of Urban and ExtraUrban Studies* 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 research network. The second publication medium is through the book imprint, Spaces & Flows, 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 journal. 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 Spaces & Flows Research Network member you have access to a broad range of benefits, tools, and resources:

- Digital subscription to *Spaces and Flows: An International Journal of Urban and ExtraUrban Studies* 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.



On the changing nature of the urban, and its relations to the 'exurban'

Theme 1: Urban and Exurban Spaces

- Urban modernity: its forms and dynamics
- Property costs and the mortgage crisis
- Edge-urban spaces and 'sprawl'
- De-urban spaces: processes and consequences of urban decay and 'hollowing out'
- Micro-urban spaces: the changing role and dynamics of small urban communities
- Greenfield spaces and regional development
- Off-the grid spaces and development in formerly remote places
- Globalization and its local effects
- Economic development dynamics: changing sites of production and employment
- Local and global labor markets
- Socio-economic inequalities: proximities and distances
- Ethnic and racial separation, juxtaposition, and integration

On the ecosystemic dynamics of different human socio-spatial configurations

Theme 2: Human Environments and Ecosystemic Effects

- Environmental effects: urban, edge-urban, de-urban, micro-urban, greenfield, off-the-grid
- Human and environmental sustainability
- Place and identity
- Neighborhood in practice and imagination
- Green dynamics: old and new energy systems
- Land as resource
- Agricultural dynamics: old and new food systems
- Water dynamics: old and new sources and modes of access
- Waste dynamics: old and new garbage, sewerage and disposal/recycling dynamics





On the flows of objects
and knowledge/culture and
the socio-spatial dynamics
of contemporary life

Theme 3: Material and Immaterial Flows

- Transportation infrastructures and patterns
- Local-global production flows
- Grid-nodality versus distributed grid structures
- Dispersed versus centralized governance
- Demographic and other data: measuring spaces in relation to flows
- The spatiality of the internet
- Commuting and telecommuting
- Migration and diaspora
- Shopping centers and shopping online
- Learning sites and learning online
- Culture in person and culture online
- Old communications and information media and new
- Planning processes: the practices of (re)configuring spaces and flows
- Research agendas for spaces and flows



Mobilities in the Global North and South: Critical Urban and Global Visions

There has been rapid growth in attention to mobilities in the social sciences since the turn of the millennium, and with good reason. Mobile perspectives underline how the experience of globalization is in myriad ways defined through ever-increasing mobility: ranging from the concrete transportation systems and infrastructures enabling the flows of people negotiating everyday urban and global mobilities, to the movement of capital and socio-economic classes into or out of urban habitats; from the manufactured goods and hazardous wastes carried across extensive and intricate logistics networks, to the transfer and diffusion of urban governance policies, practices, and ideas; and from the dynamics of those migrating by choice, to those fleeing (or being left behind) in the face of war, crisis, or conflict. Far from simply being a “marker of an era” or a “neutral means to an end”, mobilities are deeply meaningful and embodied, gendered and racialized, and bound up in social, cultural, and political struggle from the local to the global. Particular challenges emerge from studying mobilities in various disciplines, affecting our epistemologies, methodologies, and theoretical concepts of the global and the urban.

With an eye on the extraordinary breadth of the theme, the conference organizers welcome contributions that critically explore mobilities in all their diversity.



Spaces

Following are some of the spaces that are the concern of this conference, journal, book imprint, and online community. Each is distinctive. Each is a critical site in this transitional moment. All are profoundly interconnected, in new as well as old ways.

Urban Spaces

The distinctiveness of the urban has risen historically from the pragmatics and aesthetics of collocation, contiguity, propinquity. Grounded in the virtues and pragmatics of proximity, the urban has been the site of peculiarly intensive development (commerce, industry, employment). It has been a focal point of what has been regarded as 'civilization' (cultural practices, institutions, iconic edifices, and intense meaning-places). But what if intensively physical-spatial agglomeration were to begin to matter less—because, perhaps, other modes of social proximity were increasingly available and put into motion for the purposes of production, community, and personal life? And what if intensive physical-spatial contiguity was starting to come at economic, environmental, and social costs that are now regarded as too high? What, then, of other spaces?

Edge-Urban Spaces

The world's largest cities have become so large that, at their edges, they are no longer viably urban. At this point, the centers of energy of people's lives increasingly become local, located in distinctively edge-city industrial 'zones', office 'parks', shopping malls, colleges, and recreational facilities. Often disparagingly called 'sprawl' for the absence of the rigors of urban planning, the edge-urban may also breed social movements intensely protective of natural aesthetics, built form, and post-industrial agricultural values. Looking out from the city, edge-urban spaces may appear to be distressingly fragmented, sites of anti-urban 'dispersed nucleation'. From another point of view, however, they are increasingly autonomous spaces attempting to deliver on values and lifestyles not so readily available in cities.

De-Urban Spaces

The de-urban is the formerly urban, apparently dead spaces in cities, spaces that seem to have been 'hollowed out', stripped of urban vitality. These spaces might be collapsing suburbs in big cities—literally when condemned buildings are demolished. At times, all that is left is a checkerboard of buildings interspersed with 'urban prairies'. Or they might be smaller cities and towns which have imploded as key industries leave. However, often times these spaces appear tragically dead more from the perspective of their intensively urban past than they do from the perspective of their extraurban potentials. They are also spaces where, in a very uncitilylike way, half-decent houses, shops, and factories can be bought or rented at low cost. So, amongst the new signs of life in these places, we see the poor and people on welfare returning for more spacious housing, arts and craft colonies emerging where there is next-to-no home or warehouse overhead, middle-class people purchasing decaying mansions to renovate, former main streets being filled out with recycling facilities and collectibles stores, and community-maintained urban parks and food gardens.



Micro-Urban Spaces

Towns and cities of 10,000, 50,000, or even 200,000 people are not archetypically urban, either. Yet many are sites of dynamic growth, as 'new economy' employers move to locations where property and labor are significantly cheaper than large cities. Unlike the 'small towns' of our stereotypical imaginations, these places have increasingly fluid and diversified populations, both in terms of socio-economic differentiation and the ethnic origins of newcomers. Other instances of the micro-urban include slums or former slums that are cities unto themselves, from the rudimentary planning of the 'townships' of South Africa, to the energetic village-like qualities of the slums of Mumbai or Rio de Janeiro, places of architecture without architects, of intensely (extra)urban human activity without social engineering or urban planning.

Greenfield Spaces

Beyond the edge-urban, and outside of the micro-urban are various forms of 'greenfield' life, in rural hamlets, on farms, in holiday houses, in retirement villages, in forest cabins or beach shacks, in caravan and mobile home 'parks'. Industry may purposefully locate near these places, archetypically in contrast with its formerly urban 'rustbelt' locations. Scientific-rationalist, intellectual property-intensive monocultural farming may provide forms of agricultural employment, but equally boutique, organic, and retirement farms, promoted with the cache of 'local foods' or 'slow foods'.

Off-the-Grid Spaces

In formerly remote places—in mountains, forests, coastlines, and deserts—off-the-grid energy sources and online and physical deliveries make it possible to live virtually urban, socially and culturally proximate lives. These are also spaces for increasingly autonomous yet globally integrated indigenous or first-nation communities.

Extraurbia: These Other Spaces

The term 'extraurbia' is intended to capture some newly significant continuities across these other-than-urban spaces. It is a conceptual fulcrum for analysis of changed dynamics across these spaces, the emerging dimensions of which might be considered to 'urban plus'—most of what the heritage-urban offered to enhance human energies, plus things that the urban can no longer so easily provide. In this regard, the shape of today's emerging sociospatial flows is telling.

Flows

What is happening in all these spaces, and especially in these the extraurban spaces, which may be a catalyst for new flows which define and redefine each space? Here are some material, convivial, and representational aspects of change that examine in this conference, journal, book imprint, and online research network.





Material Aspects

Propertyscapes

To start with the banal—real estate prices trigger a cascade of profound consequences. Real property in the spaces exurbia has over the past few decades become relatively much cheaper than urban property. This is a global phenomenon, and two-fold development. On the one hand, city property prices have become exorbitantly high, and even when exurban prices have risen, they have mostly risen at a slower pace. The urban-exurban cost gap has grown. On the other hand, as the historic advantages of physical-spatial proximity wane, costs of property in cities are no longer a matter of necessity for households and employers.

Flowpaths

Here are some characteristically exurban flowpaths: Telecommute because you are an online teacher or because you are a designer who works from a home office; or at least travel less because your person-to-person work does not require you to travel to work every day; or travel a short distance because homes and workspaces are collocated in mixed developments, or in places of closer differential zoning. Do your shopping online, a move which turns a privatized flow (drive to the shops) to a socialized flow, and one which is much more efficient in terms of time and energy use. Sometimes the product is a frictionless download away, through shared infrastructure of the social web (a song, an ebook, a movie). Other times, physical delivery is through the burgeoning public transport delivery system, the remarkably cheap and efficient shared transport system of trains, planes, and delivery vans. Go to the nearby market, and you'll not have to go far, because markets making virtue of their localness are proliferating. Despite its spatial dispersal, exurbia may well be a geography of driving less. It may represent new transportation efficiencies. In-person travel—to a meeting (when not a virtual meeting), to an in-person class (when not an online class), to an aesthetically different recreational space (when not on documentary TV or video)—can then become a matter of now-and-then choice rather than daily necessity. In all these scenarios, the logistical practicalities and efficiencies of contiguity which characterized the city may prove anachronistic. Paradoxically, a common property in the shift to exurbia may not be more transportation across greater distances and private transportation, but reduced physical movement of people and goods, and increasingly co-ordinated or socialized systems of transportation.

Extrastructures

The infrastructures of the urban were grounded in the economies of proximity in the creation of nodally oriented electricity, water and sewerage distribution systems, and the urban-to-urban nodality of transport and energy grids. These infrastructural logics favor spatial centralization and collocation. However, it is possible that they could come under challenge from what we will call 'extrastructures', or decentralized, relatively autonomous sites of production such as onsite solar, wind or geothermal energy on or off the grid, efficient grey water recycling, rain water collection, or rubbish composting. As these technologies rapidly develop and become cheaper, they could present a practical and more affordable alternative to the extraordinarily costly grid infrastructures. And as the social desire to be green picks up momentum, these extrastructures will become more environmentally virtuous than the grid. Such extrastructures are better suited to exurban spaces. They are harder and more expensive to build in the traditional city.



*Productions*scapes

Extraburbia offers a panoply of job opportunities for workers, from knowledge work in new economy businesses, to close-to-the-field food processing. The pay may be lower than in big city jobs, but the costs of living (primarily housing) are lower still. The result is a better standard of living at all levels of the labor market. At the same time, these are the quintessential sites of new and old production—from the innovation industries of R&D and design, to the new information sweatshops such as call centers, to high-tech manufacturing, to relocated old-economy industries such as hand-crafted furniture and abattoirs. There are also places of affordable and somewhat more agreeable retirement, reduced hardship for those living on welfare benefits, not to mention intensified exploitation of unskilled and newly arrived migrant labor, be these documented or (less visibly so than in the big city) undocumented migrants. So, across the various spaces of extraburbia we may see the development of new modes of production, at least subtly different in some significant ways to the modes of production characteristic of cities.

*Consumptions*scapes

New modes of production spawn new modes of consumption. The focal point of consumer energy during the twentieth century shifted from one iconic urban site to another, from the downtown with its main street to the shopping mall and the big box stores at the edge of the inner city or in the middle of the suburbs. Inefficiencies and cost structures may, however, spell the end of both malls and big box stores. The online megastores have a breadth of inventory with which no bookstore or video store or department store from the era of spatially massed shopping could ever compete. Then there is the myriad of specialist stores with narrower focal points than any retailers of the recent past—a store just for faucets, or light dimmers, or light bulbs. These stores have a depth of product offering, online information, and live help, that no conventional specialist store could ever have. They run on databases with filter mechanisms which mean you can sensibly sort what you want from five thousand faucets or one thousand light bulbs. This brings products to light that no browsing along physical shelves ever could. Then there are the small manufacturers who produce on-demand—the metal shop manufacturer which makes stainless steel sinks and delivers them to order for much less than the big manufacturers, the cutting board manufacturer who will make boards to any size you order, the artists and craftspeople with online galleries, the boutique vineyards who sell their wine online and globally. Finally, there is the eBay economy which blurs the very distinction of consumer and seller, and creates a market agnostic to retail scale, a place for miniscule sellers alongside major buyers. Myriad new enterprises reconfigure the supply chain in quite fundamental ways, cutting out many of its more expensive layers of warehousing, distribution, and physical retail display. Most importantly, however, they don't need to be near consumers—they can be, and are, located most competitively in the least expensive reaches of extraburbia. They offer a deeper, broader, more engaging consumer experience, and, for the money, they offer more of it. Of course, these new modes of consumption are available to city dwellers, too. It's just that, at a particular level of income, people in extraburbia can do more of it, and city dwellers have lost their costly historic advantage of being close to 'good stores' based on larger markets or 'good value stores' based on economies of large scale.

*Socios*scapes

In an earlier modernity, the spatial separations of extraburbia created social divides and ethnic separations. They were places of 'white flight', of small town insularity, of cultural and demographic stasis. They became the proverbial stuff of 'rural idiocy' and rigid class segregations. They were an escape from the city, which seemed from an outsider's perspective to be swarming with immigrants, conflicted by the claims of social





movements, afflicted by social problems, and made dangerous by the juxtapositions of the poor alongside the affluent. If exurbia offers advantages to everyone, these patterns may be changing. Exurban spaces may become sites of opportunity and improved lifestyle for all—for refugees, documented or undocumented immigrants, the poor, the middle classes, and the affluent. Places that had been demographically homogenous are becoming cosmopolitan.

Ecoscapes

From an environmental point of view, the exurban can at times be a site of particular horrors, for out-of-sight is out-of-mind—in cases of mountain top mining, or aggressive farming practices, or large scale burning of fossil fuels to generate electricity, for instance. However, it also has peculiar advantages in the introduction of new environmental technologies. Exurbia is especially well suited to the introduction of the 'extrastructures' of post-grid, de-nodal energy production. On-site composting and grey water recycling are more practicable alternatives in exurbia and potentially cheaper per capita than the waste disposal infrastructures of big cities. Exurbia, in other words, can be more cheaply and easily green. In fact, the sites of primary engagement, and thus the burden of environmental responsibility, falls primarily in exurbia, for this is where the energy for cities is generated, the food produced, the building materials sourced, the sewerage pumped and the rubbish dumped. From the perspective of the city, the environment is an external site of referred pain, a site of collateral damage, and for this reason a site of merely abstract concern. Exurbia, by comparison, may become the focal site for protest as well as action in the creation of new ecoscapes.

Convivial Aspects

Governance

For their dispersal, for their smallness, for their relative autonomy from the heavy and urban-centered structures of the state, for the comparatively unformed informality of their institutions of civil society, the spaces of exurbia may allow the possibility of more devolved, flexible, and responsive modes of governance, engaging a greater proportion of their populations. Compared to the city, the relative institutional thin-ness of these spaces presents dangers—of hyper-exploitation, neoliberal lawlessness, and poor planning. But on the other hand, exurban spaces may also offer possibilities in the form of 'quiet encroachment' of participatory self-governance and what might be called, for their unassuming activism, 'social non-movements'.

Communities

Every demographic has its peculiar reasons to move to the spaces of exurbia—retired people for a quasi vacation lifestyle, families for their children, immigrants and refugees for an entry point into the labor market. Increasingly, exurbia becomes a place of cosmopolitan community. For this reason, intersectional rainbow coalitions may form in these spaces, as newly integrated communities face cutting-edge workplace, environmental, or educational issues.



Identities

Historically, cities sorted demographics into spatially distinguishable neighborhoods, or quarters, or ghettos. Exurban spatial sorting may prove to be less rigorous, and this in part supported by a broader trend to viable post-territorial identities, ending the conventionally framed isomorphisms of space and social form and the ascription of cultural authenticity or essence to space. In the era of digital communications and online community, person-to-person collocation is less needed in order to maintain diaspora, or research network, or fashion, or fad, or fetish. Here we see a dynamics of difference emerging that is less determined by space, and for this, it is more complex and multilayered.

Representation Aspects

Communications

In the new communications environment, sharing of meaning becomes less dependent on the heritage synergies of collocation or economics of contiguity. Facebook creates a never-before envisaged shape of proximity in life narratives. Voice-over-internet and videoconferencing remove diseconomies of distance. Mobile phones 'roam' as if location were immaterial. People in cities have no better access to good newspapers than people beyond their print distribution reach. In any event, mass market newspapers, grounded in economies of large scale, find they are competing with disruptive economies and qualities of small scale—the thematically particular blogs, the micromedia that cover a few hundred households, the slicing and dicing of information in blogs that reaggregate and link from one perspective or another. In all of these respects, the city loses its communicational advantages.

Innovation

Where does innovation increasingly occur? On university campuses that have for a long time been located outside of big cities, in university towns for instance which are distinctively attractive for precisely that. Or in the research 'parks' which incubate enterprises spun-off from university originated IP. Or in the new economy multinationals which are headquartered out of big cities or which have their R&D divisions located outside of cities. Or the R&D startups that take advantage of lower overheads and regional incentives offered more commonly in one or other of the spaces of exurbia.

Knowledge Transfer

And finally, how is knowledge transferred intergenerationally? The answer will in part be through environments of ubiquitous learning, ranging from online degrees, to small local schools relying on online infrastructure, and beyond the conventional classroom or training room, on and through networked mobile devices, where learning can happen any place and anytime, just enough and just in time (Cope and Kalantzis 2009). As the spatio-institutional walls of the traditional school come down, there need be no location-defined educational disadvantage.

These are disconcerting times in many respects. When we think about spaces and flows, who until recently could have imagined that the city might cede many of its magnetic advantages to the not-city? That day may soon be arriving. And when it does, we might also be able to transfer lessons learned in exurban spaces to make our cities better places. We will all be exurban then.





The principal role of the Advisory Board is to drive the overall intellectual direction of the Spaces & Flows 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 *Spaces and Flows: An International Journal of Urban and ExtraUrban Studies* as well as proposals or completed manuscripts to the Spaces & Flows Book Imprint.

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

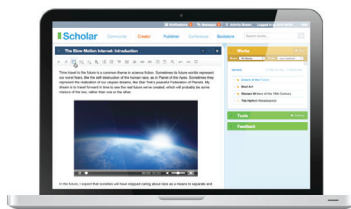
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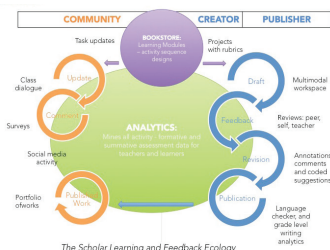
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Committed to addressing pressing social, cultural, economic, and environmental questions, focusing on spaces and flows as crucibles and vectors of ongoing transformation



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The journal discusses two central issues:

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- What are the new flows of people, goods, services, information, and ideas in current times? How are they being constructed and how are they functioning?

In addressing these questions, our discussions range between the local and the global, the empirical and the theoretical, the utopian and the pragmatic, the disciplinary and the transdisciplinary, research and its application, and the practices of knowledge making and those of knowledge dissemination.

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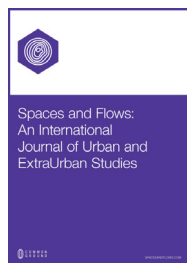
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David Wilson, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana-Champaign, USA

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Articles published in *Spaces and Flows: An International Journal of Urban and ExtraUrban Studies* are peer reviewed by scholars who are active members of the Spaces and Flows 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 Associate Editors in the volume that includes the paper(s) they reviewed. Thus, in addition to the *Spaces and Flows: An International Journal of Urban and ExtraUrban Studies'* Editors and Advisory Board, the Associate Editors contribute significantly to the overall editorial quality and content of the journal.



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2010

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September, December)

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The Publication Process

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

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Step 7: Publication Agreement

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

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Step 10: Copy Editing and Proof Inspection

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Submission Timeline

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

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

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

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Spaces and Flows: An International Journal of Urban and ExtraUrban Studies presents an annual International Award for Excellence for new research or thinking in the area of urban and extraurban studies. All articles submitted for publication in *Spaces and Flows: An International Journal of Urban and ExtraUrban Studies* are entered into consideration for this award. The review committee for the award is selected from the International Advisory Board for the journal and the annual Spaces & Flows Conference. The committee selects the winning article from the ten highest-ranked articles emerging from the review process and according to the selection criteria outlined in the reviewer guidelines.

Award Winner, Volume No. 8

Hesam Kamalipour, Cardiff University, Cardiff, Wales

For the Article

"Mapping Urban Interfaces: A Typology of Public/Private Interfaces in Informal Settlements," *Spaces and Flows: An International Journal of Urban and ExtraUrban Studies*, Volume 8, Issue 2

DOI:10.18848/2154-8676/CGP/v08i02/1-12

Abstract

Urban interfaces play a key role in enabling the different forms of social and economic exchange and the ways in which open space is contested and appropriated in informal settlements. Many upgrading practices involve a transformation of public/private interfaces. The transition between public and private territories is one of the critical issues in planning, urban design, and architecture that has the capacity to enable or constrain exchange and production. This paper develops a typology for analysing and mapping public/private interfaces in informal settlements. Drawing on the evidence from multiple case studies of informal settlements in Southeast Asia, South Asia, and South America, a typology of six interface types is introduced based on the criteria of proximity and connectivity. The study is informed by direct observation, visual recordings, and urban mapping to shed light on the ways in which urban interfaces work in informal settlements.



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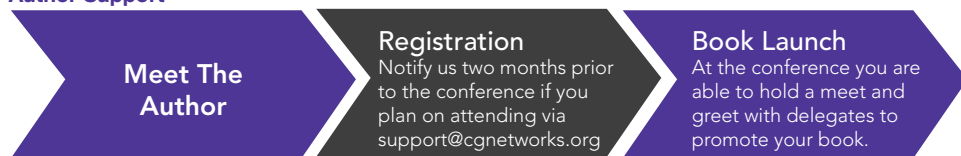
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Farmers' Markets in the Green Entrepreneurial City: From Urban Redevelopment Planning to Lifestyle Activism

Erin De Muynck



ISBNs:

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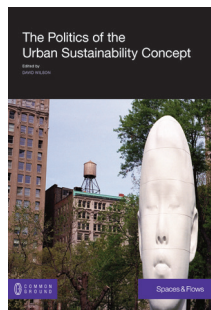
Farmers' Markets in the Green Entrepreneurial City: From Urban Redevelopment Planning to Lifestyle Activism presents contemporary farmers' markets as complex and contradictory sites. They simultaneously reinforce and subtly transform neoliberal ideals, policies, and practices that underpin social inequality. The growth in popularity and number of farmers' markets in recent decades can be linked to the increase in green and ethical discourses and spaces being incorporated into entrepreneurial governance strategies and redevelopment plans through which urban powers seek to enhance their city's attractiveness to middle- and upper-class consumers. The resulting engagement with farmers' market discourses and spaces reinforces the idea among civic subjects that responsibility for social and environmental problems lies with individuals and that solutions for problems that originate at other scales can be achieved through individual-scale choices and actions. At the same time, farmers' markets provide opportunities for people to make connections with others, with their community, and with the environment in ways that have the capacity to produce a more collective consciousness that complicates neoliberal notions of competition, marketization, and individualism.

Author Bio:

Erin DeMuynck is an Assistant Professor of Geography at the University of Wisconsin – Fox Valley.

The Politics of the Urban Sustainability Concept

David Wilson (ed.)



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978-1-61229-799-6 (pbk)

978-1-61229-800-9 (pdf)

166 Pages

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The Politics of the Urban Sustainability Concept explores the widely proclaimed urban sustainability vision that has swept across urban landscapes of the global west like a tidal wave. This planning vision, mixing with notions of “smart growth”, “regional planning”, and “sustainable cities”, now dots urban environments in cities big, medium, and small. This book critically interrogates this vision and practices for the concrete material realities it produces for all urban citizens. This book is inspired by recent calls for a “just sustainability”. Here, urban sustainability is considered through the lenses of things scantily considered: human rights, equality in access to resources and facilities, and the production of economic opportunities and decent qualities of life for all. This book reveals a city growth and redevelopment vision that can be deeply problematic in who it serves and how it reconfigures urban environments. Often, favoring of the affluent in orientation, this problematic vision too often relies on a failed expectation that benefits will trickle down to all. It legitimizes the building of flagrantly segregated, profoundly splintered cities as a now powerful neoliberal tool in current political and economic realities. Cloaked in a mix of ambiguity and class-based specificity the urban sustainability vision threatens to magnify already vexing inequalities in many cities across the globe.

Editor Bio:

David Wilson is professor of Geography, Urban Planning, African American Studies, and the Unit for Criticism and Interpretive Studies at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He has published more than 60 articles in leading journals. His most recent books are *Urban Inequalities Across the Globe* (Routledge, 2015), *Cities and Race: America's New Black Ghetto* (Routledge, 2007), and *Inventing Black-On-Black Violence: Discourse, Space, and Representation* (Syracuse University, 2005). He has served on the editorial boards of *Urban Geography*, *Professional Geographer*, *Social and Cultural Geography*, *Acme: International Journal of Critical Geography*, and the *Geography Journal*.

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Spaces & Flows Conference

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Conference History

Founded in 2010, Spaces & Flows: An International Conference brings together scholars, teachers, and practitioners around a common shared interest in changing human spaces and social, economic, and informational flows.

The Spaces & Flows Conference is built upon four key features: Internationalism, Interdisciplinarity, Inclusiveness, and Interaction. Conference delegates include leaders in the field, as well as emerging 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.

- 2010 - University of California, Los Angeles, USA
- 2011 - Monash University Prato Centre, Prato, Italy
- 2012 - Wayne State University, Detroit, USA
- 2013 - Centre for Urban Studies, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- 2015 - University Center, Chicago USA
- 2016 - University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA
- 2017 - University of Hull, Hull, UK

Plenary Speaker Highlights

The Spaces & Flows Conference has a rich history of featuring leading and emerging voices from the field, including:

- **Michael Dear**, Professor Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley, USA (2010)
- **Roger Keil**, Professor, York University, Toronto, Canada (2012)
- **Julie MacLeavy**, Senior Lecturer, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK (2011)
- **Andy Merrifield**, Independent Scholar, Cambridge, UK (2016)
- **Harvey Molotch**, Professor, New York University, New York, USA (2016)
- **Jan Nijman**, Professor, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (2013)
- **Rachel Pain**, Professor, Durham University, Durham, UK (2013)
- **Edward Soja**, Distinguished Professor Emeritus, University of California, Los Angeles, USA (2010)
- **Kevin Ward**, Professor, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK (2011)

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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 Spaces & Flows: Ninth International Conference on Urban and ExtraUrban Studies offers a tangible and meaningful opportunity to engage with scholars from a diversity of cultures and perspectives. This year, delegates from over 28 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 research 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 community 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 Conversation.



Garden Conversation

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



Talking Circles

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



Themed Paper Presentations

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



Colloquium

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



Focused Discussion

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



Workshop/Interactive Session

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



Poster Sessions

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



Virtual Lightning Talk

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



Wednesday, 24 October

18:15–18:25	Welcome Address—Dr. Beatrix Busse, Vice President, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany
18:25–18:30	Plenary Introduction—Dr. Ulrike Gerhard, Professor, Institute of Geography, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany
18:30–19:30	Plenary Session in Alte Uni Aula—Dr. Timothy J. Cresswell, Dean of the Faculty and Vice President for Academic Affairs, Trinity College, Hartford, CT, United States <i>"Towards Low-Carbon Flows: The Politics of Mobility Transitions"</i>
19:30–21:00	Opening Reception in the Bel Etage

Thursday, 25 October

8:00–8:45	Conference Registration Desk Open
8:45–9:15	Conference Opening—Dr. Bill Cope, President, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, IL, United States; Dr. David Wilson, Geography & Geographic Information Science, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, United States
9:15–9:20	Plenary Introduction—Dr. Christiane Brosius, Chair, Visual & Media Anthropology, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany
9:20–9:50	Plenary Session—Dr. Melissa Butcher, Reader, Department of Geography, Birkbeck, University of London, London, United Kingdom <i>"'Sir, It Was My Right of Way!': Examining Globalisation and Cultural Change through the Entitlements of Gendered and Classed Automobility in Delhi"</i>
9:50–10:20	Garden Conversation and Coffee Break
10:20–11:05	Talking Circles Room 1 - 2018 Special Focus: <i>Mobilities in the Global North and South – Critical Urban and Global Visions</i> Room 2 - Urban and Extraurban Spaces Room 3 - Human Environments and Ecosystemic Effects Room 4 - Material and Immaterial Flows
11:05–12:45	Parallel Sessions
12:45–13:45	Lunch
13:45–15:25	Parallel Sessions
15:25–15:40	Coffee Break
15:40–17:20	Parallel Sessions



Friday, 26 October

8:00–8:45	Conference Registration Desk Open
8:45–9:00	Conference Update—Dr. Bill Cope, President, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, IL, United States
9:00–9:15	Speaker Introduction—Dr. David Wilson, Professor, Geography & Geographic Information Science, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, United States; Dr. Gregg Culver, Professor, Institute of Geography, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany
9:15–9:50	Plenary Session—Dr. Jason Henderson, Professor, Geography & Environment, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA, United States <i>"Street Fights in Copenhagen: Bicycle and Car Politics in a Green Mobility City"</i>
9:50–10:20	Garden Conversation and Coffee Break
10:20–12:00	Parallel Sessions
12:00–13:00	Lunch
13:00–13:45	Parallel Sessions
13:45–14:00	Coffee Break
14:00–15:40	Parallel Sessions
15:40–17:40	Closing Panel <i>"Mobilities: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the Present and Future of a Crucial Concept"</i>
17:40–18:00	Closing Session and Award Ceremony



Featured Session

Closing Panel

"Mobilities: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the Present and Future of a Crucial Concept"

Thursday, 25 October 2018 | Time: 15:40–17:40 (3:40–5:40 PM)

Ever-expanding mobilities - from the flow of goods and capital, commuters and migrants, or information and policies - are defining aspects of our increasingly connected, increasingly urban global society.

Having once been largely neglected and overlooked, the concept of mobility has experienced dynamic development throughout the social sciences and humanities in recent years.

The goal of this panel discussion is to bring together scholars with ranging inter- and sub-disciplinary perspectives on mobility to reflect on the mobilities turn, to evaluate its current development and impact on international scholarship both within and across disciplinary boundaries, and to consider the future potentials and challenges of both research on mobilities as well as research from mobile perspectives.

Panelists:

Christiane Brosius, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany

Melissa Butcher, Birkbeck, University of London, London, United Kingdom

Arunava Dasgupta, School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi, India

Ulrike Gerhard, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany

Jason Henderson, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA, United States

Martin Lanzendorf, Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany

David Wilson, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, United States

Moderator: Gregg Culver, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany





Special Events

Conference Opening Reception

Wednesday, 24 October 2018 | Time: 19:30–21:00 (7:30–9:00 PM)

Location: Bel Etage, Old Heidelberg University | Cost: Complimentary to all conference delegates

Common Ground Research Networks and the Spaces & Flows Conference will be hosting an opening reception in Bel Etage at Old Heidelberg University. The reception will be held directly following the opening plenary session on Wednesday, 24 October 2018. Join other conference delegates and plenary speakers for drinks, light hors d'oeuvres, and a chance to converse.

Conference Tour: Evening Boat Cruise

Thursday, 25 October 2018 | Cruise Time: 18:00–19:00 (6–7 PM) | Cruise Duration: 1 hour

Meeting Time: Directly following the last session of the day

Meeting Location: Main floor of the conference venue, Marsilius Kolleg, Heidelberg University—the dock is about a 7-minute walk from there

Cost: US \$15

Join your fellow conference delegates for an evening boat cruise on the Neckar River.

A boat tour along the River Neckar is a wonderful way to see Heidelberg's architecture at a relaxed pace. The illuminated red-sandstone ruins of Heidelberg Castle, a noted example of Renaissance architecture, dominates the skyline as it sits 300 feet (91 meters) above the city. The Karl Theodor Bridge, known more commonly as the Old Bridge, is an iconic pedestrian bridge constructed in 1788 that spans the Neckar River. Set against a backdrop of lush green forests and dramatic hills, the picturesque city of Heidelberg as seen from the river is an experience not to be missed. Drinks and appetizers will be provided on board.

Closing Session and Award Ceremony

Friday, 26 September 2018 | Time: 17:40–18:00 (5:40–6:00 PM)

Location: Marsilius Kolleg, Heidelberg University | Cost: Complimentary to all conference delegates

Come join the plenary speakers and your fellow delegates for the Ninth International Conference on Urban and ExtraUrban Studies' Closing Session and Award Ceremony, where there will be special recognition given to those who have helped at the conference. The ceremony will be held at Heidelberg University directly following the last session of the day.





Melissa Butcher

“Sir, It Was My Right of Way!': Examining Globalization and Cultural Change through the Entitlements of Gendered and Classes Automobility in Delhi”



Melissa Butcher is Reader in Social and Cultural Geography, Birkbeck, University of London. Her research examines the intersections between globalization and contested urban space, youth, gender and urban cultures, questions of identity and belonging, and the cultural competencies to manage cultural change. Using visual and qualitative methodologies, Melissa was Principal Investigator in the European-Asian collaboration, SINGLE: Entanglements of Urban Space, Cultural Encounters and Gendered Identities, examining gender and public space in Delhi, India. She also works in London, exploring the impact of urban change and gentrification particularly on young people. Her recent publications include: *Defying Delhi's Enclosures* (2017), *Re-working Encounter: The Role of Reflexivity in Managing Difference* (2017), *Managing Cultural Change: Reclaiming Synchronicity in a Mobile World* (Ashgate 2011), and *Dissent and Cultural Resistance in Asia's Cities* (ed. with S. Velayutham, Routledge 2009). Melissa presents and writes regularly on issues relating to gentrification, urban and youth cultures, diversity, globalisation, and global human resources management.

Timothy Cresswell

“Towards Low-Carbon Flows: The Politics of Mobility Transitions”



Tim Cresswell is Dean of the Faculty and Vice-President for Academic Affairs at Trinity College. He is also Professor of American Studies. He is a cultural geographer by training, and the author or editor of nine books on the role of space, place, and mobility in social and cultural life. He has PhDs in Geography (Wisconsin) and Creative Writing (Royal Holloway, University of London). Cresswell is also a widely published poet with two collections – most recently *Fence* (Penned in the Margins, 2015). His book, *Maxwell Street: Writing and Thinking Place*, is due out in March 2019 with the University of Chicago Press.

Jason Henderson

“Street Fights in Copenhagen: Bicycle and Car Politics in a Green Mobility City”



Jason Henderson is Professor of Geography & Environment at San Francisco State University. His research focuses on the “politics of mobility” and examines how culture, politics, and economics shape urban transportation. Jason is author of *Street Fight: The Politics of Mobility in San Francisco*, and co-author of *Low Car (bon) Communities: Inspiring Car-Free and Car Lite Urban Futures*. He has published articles in *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *Antipode*, *Urban Geography*, the *Journal of Transport Geography*, and several book chapters in academic books on sustainable transportation and the politics of the automobile. Jason is currently writing about the politics of mobility in Copenhagen, Denmark, where he spent part of 2016 and 2017 on a research sabbatical. He is also examining the politics of “tech mobility” (driverless cars, Uber, and private transit) in Silicon Valley. While in Heidelberg, Jason will work on his next book – a comparative politics of mobility – and explore the ideas and values of social democratic mobility.





Sayed Ahmed



Sayed Ahmed is a Bangladeshi practicing architect and academician. He studied architecture from SUST Sylhet. He was lecturer in the Department of Architecture at Bangladesh University, Dhaka. He successfully got his master's degree at Monumental Heritage with DAAD scholarship from Anhalt University of Applied Sciences, Bauhuas of Dessau, Germany. He specializes in design, art appreciation, cultural studies, art philosophy, architectural history, urban collective memory, material and climatic issues regarding vernacular architecture, and so on. He has already published articles in several journals from around the globe, including the United Kingdom, the United States, Austria, Australia, Nigeria, India, China, and Indonesia. He is also on the editorial board of *ATINAR Journal*, Greece, and *CHITROLEKHA Journal*, India. His recent study was published with the largest platform of Asian architects, ARCASIA's 19th forum.

Synthia Angelina



Synthia Angelina is currently a doctoral candidate in the Institute of Urban and Transportation Planning at RWTH Aachen University, Germany. She obtained her MSc in transportation system and B.Eng. in civil engineering at Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia. During her studies, she received some awards and scholarships. Her research interests revolve around the area of urban transportation management, urban transportation policy, sustainable development, strategic planning method, and urban planning issues, especially in developing countries. Her current research focuses on sustainable transportation planning and strategies to improve urban mobility.

Donna Carmichael



Donna Carmichael is a PhD research student at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). Her research examines spatial and economic inequality in mid-sized deindustrialized British cities with particular focus on the impact of inequality on marginalized communities. In an environment of surging levels of economic and spatial inequality, her research examines the lived experiences of deprived communities and individuals in these times of punishing austerity in Britain. Donna holds a Bachelor of Science degree from University of Toronto, Master of Business Administration (MBA) from York University in Toronto, and a post-graduate certificate in regional and local economic development from the University of Dundee in Scotland.

Anna Kovacs-Gyori



Anna Kovacs-Gyori studied Geography with a specialization in GIS at the University of Szeged, Hungary, where she obtained her master's degree in 2015. Currently, she is a third-year PhD student under the supervision of Professor Thomas Blaschke and Assistant Professor Bernd Resch in the Department of Geoinformatics– Z_GIS, University of Salzburg, Austria. The research interest of Kovacs-Gyori lies in understanding how urban form and functions along with various socio-economic factors define and affect the livability of a place. Her research is performed through the investigation of the person-environment relationship from various aspects, mostly by applying GIS and spatiotemporal analysis methods.



Nastaran Peimani



Nastaran Peimani is a lecturer in Urban Design at the Welsh School of Architecture at Cardiff University. She has previously served as a research assistant in Urban Design at the University of Melbourne. Her research focuses on the urban design of transit nodes, urban morphology, social behavior in public space, informality, and urban mapping.

Lukas Peter



Lukas Daniel Peter is a post-graduate student at the University of Bristol. Having received a BA in the liberal arts and sciences from Utrecht University with a major in Philosophy and International Relations, he now pursues an MSc in Human Geography. Lukas spent seven months at the University of California Berkeley and six months in Tanzania and wider East Africa through a program of Utrecht University and an internship at Twende, an NGO in Arusha. In his academic work thus far, he has drawn from political ecology, phenomenology, process philosophy, and new materialism.

Fujie Rao



Fujie Rao is a PhD candidate in urban design at the University of Melbourne. He applies the theories of “assemblage,” urbanity, and retail resilience in exploring the design, planning, and transformation of shopping centers worldwide. He has published on such topics in refereed journals such as *Urban Studies*, *Cities*, and the *Journal of Urban Design*. His current work covers three strands of study: 1) the typomorphology of the synergies between different retail types, 2) how such retail synergies can foster a strong urbanity in a resilient way, and 3) the socio-spatial impacts of the rise of online retailing on urban shopping.

Gemma Searle



Gemma Searle is a student of geography at the University of California, Berkeley. Her work focuses on land use, remediation, and capitalism. Her specific focus on remediation deals with the environmental impact and financial legacy of historic mercury mining in Northern California. She is also a documentary filmmaker with Storyforeveryone.org, chronicling the stories of local people.

Kyla Searle



Kyla Searle is a writer, dramaturg, and educator. Her work has been supported and developed by the Yerba Buena Center for the Arts, the Institute for Arts and Civic Dialogue, and the Hemispheric Institute. As a dramaturg she has worked at New Dramatists, La Mama ETC, Soho Rep, and Anna Deavere Smith Works. For her work on Daniel Alexander Jones' *Duat*, she received awards from the Kennedy Center and the O'Neill Center. She holds degrees in urban studies and public health (UCLA) and interdisciplinary studies (NYU). She is currently completing an MFA at Brown University.





Le Na Tran



Le Na Tran is pursuing her masters of architecture degree at The University of Kitakyushu, Japan. She is the recipient of Japanese Government Scholarship (MEXT) and a member of SUW program in her graduate school. She completed the education program for Energy and Environment Leader in Environmental Cities that was fully funded by JASSO – Japan and received four international architectural design competitions in Japan and India. Her research topic is “localization” – architectural spaces response to behavior of the locals, and her current study focuses on energy use response to residential lifestyle in Japanese Smart Community.

William Westgard-Cruice



William is a research master’s student in the Graduate School of Geosciences at Utrecht University in the Netherlands. With a background in economic history and the geographies of globalization, he is concerned primarily with questions of housing policy, industrial policy, and uneven development. His dissertation in urban political ecology addresses the transformation of a brownfield site in the North of Amsterdam into a mixed-use neighborhood constructed as a “living lab” for the circular economy. Outside of the world of geography, William is busy researching the role of business schools in the process of European integration from a transnational class agency perspective.



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	"Towards Low-Carbon Flows: The Politics of Mobility Transitions" Tim Cresswell is Dean of the Faculty and Vice-President for Academic Affairs at Trinity College. He is also Professor of American Studies. He is a cultural geographer by training, and the author or editor of nine books on the role of space, place, and mobility in social and cultural life. He has PhDs in Geography (Wisconsin) and Creative Writing (Royal Holloway, University of London). Cresswell is also a widely published poet with two collections – most recently Fence (Penned in the Margins, 2015). His book, "Maxwell Street: Writing and Thinking Place," is due out in March 2019 with the University of Chicago Press.
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09:15-09:20	Plenary Speaker Introduction—Dr. Christiane Brosius, Chair, Visual & Media Anthropology, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany
09:20-09:50	Plenary Session—Dr. Melissa Butcher, Reader, Department of Geography, Birkbeck, University of London, London, United Kingdom
	"'Sir, It Was My Right of Way!': Examining Globalisation and Cultural Change through the Entitlements of Gendered and Classed Automobility in Delhi" Melissa Butcher is Reader in Social and Cultural Geography, Birkbeck, University of London. Her research examines the intersections between globalization and contested urban space, youth, gender and urban cultures, questions of identity and belonging, and the cultural competencies to manage cultural change. Using visual and qualitative methodologies, Melissa was Principal Investigator in the European-Asian collaboration, SINGLE: Entanglements of Urban Space, Cultural Encounters and Gendered Identities, examining gender and public space in Delhi, India. She also works in London, exploring the impact of urban change and gentrification particularly on young people. Her recent publications include: "Defying Delhi's Enclosures" (2017), "Re-working Encounter: The Role of Reflexivity in Managing Difference" (2017), "Managing Cultural Change: Reclaiming Synchronicity in a Mobile World" (Ashgate 2011), and "Dissent and Cultural Resistance in Asia's Cities" (ed. with S. Velayutham, Routledge 2009). Melissa presents and writes regularly on issues relating to gentrification, urban and youth cultures, diversity, globalisation, and global human resources management.
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11:05-12:45	PARALLEL SESSIONS

Building Healthy Corridors: A Case Study on the Streets of Karachi, Pakistan

Sumaila Sumaila Palla, Assistant Professor, Architecture, Indus Valley School of Art & Architecture, Clifton, Karachi, Pakistan

Hafsa Asad

Hammad Jamil

Hurricane Sandy devastated key areas of New York City in 2013. Over 23,000 businesses were impacted by the storm, totaling approximately 8.6 billion in damages. With so many restrictions and technicalities on government funding, the Hurricane Sandy Storefront Program provided 1.1 million dollars for storefront redevelopment. The program had a one-year timeline, with quick construction turnaround and simple and clean storefront design. The program provided quality and economical designs for storefronts, one-on-one assistance to low income and minorities, and an overall participatory approach to trigger corridor revitalization and development. With recognizable impact and benefits, it is interesting to research and study if a similar approach could trigger the same effect in a developing city like Karachi. Karachi comprises of several small businesses, which are at risk due to gentrification and the growing trend of department and chain stores. The case study will hone in on two streets, employing a participatory planning approach. Through community integration, small business engagement and local artists, and sensitive design, I identify issues particular to our context, proposing simple, creative, and economical solutions. This study proves how streets in developing countries can act as an instrument of urban transformation.

Urban and Extranurban Spaces

Just Around the Corner: Mobility Surrounding Convenience Stores in American Ghettos

Cosima Werner, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

Convenience stores in gas station and liquor stores are currently the form of food providers with the highest growth rates in the US. Within urban geography, liquor stores are discussed in connection with health diseases, urban decay, and crime. In urban areas where the density of liquor stores is exceptionally high, diseases such as diabetes, alcohol abuse, and obesity are particularly common. In addition, these mostly urban areas provide homes for ethnic groups (especially African American) with very low incomes. In American inner-city-neighborhoods, not only are the socio-economic characteristics mainly negative, but also the access to food is very limited in comparison to predominate white neighborhoods. While the number of supermarkets has decreased for decades in the US, the number of convenience stores within such neighborhoods increased up to 18,000 stores. This study presents insights from an on-going dissertation project that asks for the social meaning of convenience stores in American ghettos in Chicago and Detroit. In the foreground are spatial constructions by customers, neighbors, and employees – people from these neighborhoods, for whom liquor stores have an everyday importance. In the paper, I explore mobility in relation to a convenience store of study in Chicago's South Shore neighborhood. The focus is set in the urban environment of the convenience store and inquires about the food environment around the store of study. Furthermore, issues concerning which aspects influence accessibility to the store itself, and, therefore, affect the assessment of convenience stores for the surrounding population are reviewed.

Urban and Extranurban Spaces

Influential Urban Pockets in Times of Social Injustice: The Case of Townhouse Complex in Downtown Cairo

Bedour Braker, Researcher, Research Department, Jan Braker Architekt, Hamburg, Germany

In times of oppression, people seek an outlet to practise their right to the city. They strive for spaces where they can freely gather and discuss issues related to substantial ideas. For a long time, Egypt was missing similar spaces where people could pursue their freedom of expression. A Canadian expat found it an opportunity to establish Townhouse-complex, a bohemian thoroughfare frequented by activists and young artists in Downtown Cairo. This vigorous atmosphere helped this urban-pocket to serve as a refuge for protestors during the upheaval in 2011 until it was banned in 2016. The unique nature of this complex influenced the research to undertake intensive key-interviews and field observations reinforced by theoretical reviews. The goal was to unravel the measures that would transform a space to perform as a sociopolitical catalyst. Along the process of research, three parameters were proposed to examine the quality of such spaces; the rational parameter motive, the physical parameter geography and the sensory parameter senses. This paper questions at the end, in a mega-city like Cairo, to what extent a public space that is geographically accessible with the right motives and fulfillment of senses, can simultaneously adhere forced political censorship while practising the right to reclaim the city.

Urban and Extranurban Spaces

Urban Settlement Study of Two Distinctive Districts, Tantibazar and Shakhribazar, in Old Dhaka:

Vernacular Pattern

Ahmed Sayed, Bangladesh University, Dhaka, Bangladesh

The craft districts are products of many generations, created and carried through shared experiences of practicing communities. It is a symbolization of their values, ensuring continuity of their traditional way of life and socio-cultural practices rooted in this place from the remote past. The two selected districts are indigenous and informal developments in the history of the Dhaka region. Being an organic city's part with anthropological cognition, here lays two exceptionally "beautiful" linear orders over the old city fabric with long established cultural traditions and historical layering of socialization based upon craft. It's better to introduce human activity at the center and the inhabitants' sense of place, territorial definition in their "parallel city" mind would be prioritized by signs. Foremost discussion concentrates and investigates the dynamics of two distinct craft based districts' cultural collective growth. The spatial structure of vernacular settlement coincides with the functional and cultural performances and corresponds to the underlying force behind the city's spontaneous organic formation. As distinctive communities, the sites indicate together more humane involvement within their art-religion interplay over a lost landscape context. Physicality could be mislaid but also identity cannot be created overnight. Collective identity becomes eternal through practices but only traceable through semiotic signs in a society.

Urban and Extranurban Spaces

Thursday, 25 October	
11:05-12:45	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 2	Getting Around Why Public Transport Is No Alternative Jakob Hebsaker, Doctoral Student, Department of Human Geography, Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany Gregg Culver, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany Automobility, or the material, spatial, economic and cultural dominance of the automobile and its spaces, has been the hegemonic regime of mobility throughout much of West, and increasingly, the globe, for many decades. Through the process of automobilization, cities and societies throughout the West have been socially and physically restructured to allow for mass automobility. Concomitant with mass motorization, cities have experimented to varying degrees with a number of purported alternatives to the private car, by, for instance, building urban rail networks, especially in major cities, and otherwise through the provision of buses. Drawing on examples from Germany and the United States, we argue in this contribution that despite its appearance, public transport as we know it is not a serious alternative to automobility, but rather a core part of an underlying logic, wherein such “alternatives” to the car are in fact to guarantee that automobility remains functional. Much like automotive insurance, traffic education, and the physical separation of traffic modes, public transport is a further significant component of the maintenance of the hegemonic system of automobility because it serves to mitigate particular antagonisms of automobility that would otherwise threaten the system’s reproduction. We conclude that a true alternative cannot be accomplished through current efforts, which, at best, moderately expand public transport, but would instead require a complete restructuring of the automobile-based socio-spatial order. <i>2018 Special Focus - Mobilities in the Global North and South: Critical Urban and Global Visions</i> Rethinking Parking in Urban Neighborhoods: Insights from the Literature and Preliminary Results from an Analysis in Frankfurt am Main Franziska Kirschner, Doctoral Student, Department of Human Geography, Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany Parking takes up a vast amount of public land in the city. On average, one car needs four parking lots. Due to limited space in cities, parking can lead to conflicts between motorized and non-motorized traffic because of residents’ diverse mobility requirements. It can affect the quality of open space and the livability in neighborhoods regardless of one’s mobility behavior. Apart from the space needs, its availability and costs are main factors for car ownership and car use. Parking is one of the key parameters for mode choice, yet residential parking is an under-researched topic within transportation and mobility studies. Most research has focused on the car when it is in motion and not when it is parked. The aim of this paper is to present results from a systematic literature review, through which we gathered evidence that urban residential parking needs to be rethought and implemented into local mobility management for a more sustainable development. Furthermore, the study offers insights based on preliminary results of a household survey conducted in the central neighborhood of Bornheim regarding mobility and parking from a residential perspective. <i>2018 Special Focus - Mobilities in the Global North and South: Critical Urban and Global Visions</i> How Mobility Conditions Affect Urban Livability at Different Levels of Development around the Globe: Results of a World-wide Survey Anna Kovacs Gyori, PhD candidate, Department of Geoinformatics - Z_GIS, University of Salzburg, Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria People are constantly on the move in cities. They can walk, ride a bicycle, take public transportation, or drive a car – it does not matter, but their movement always has a purpose. Mostly it is about reaching a destination although walking, or cycling can even be considered as free time activities. Thereby mobility has an important role regarding the livability of a place. Good city quality in terms of mobility means the convenient accessibility of the above-mentioned destinations using any transportation mode. However, in traditional livability analysis researchers and experts emphasize the positive effect of active and human-scaled mobility such as walking and cycling in contrast with using a car. The broad range of problems emerging from privileging cars in planning is getting more awareness in more and more cities, such as noise and air pollution, lower traffic safety, constant congestion, disproportionate use of public space, or even health-risks for drivers. So while in many of the first world countries now they invest in pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, excluding cars from the inner city, what is the situation in developing countries? Do they have the possibility to walk freely and safely? Is cycling a feasible option for intraurban mobility? Moreover, what are the residents’ perceptions and expectations concerning mobility? Do they use a car because there is no suitable alternative? Our survey addressed these questions among other livability-related topics in Ecuador, Kenya, and Nicaragua and we analyzed their answers compared to the results from Austria, Hungary and the US. <i>2018 Special Focus - Mobilities in the Global North and South: Critical Urban and Global Visions</i>

Thursday, 25 October	
11:05-12:45	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 3	Emerging Considerations Knowledge-Based Urban Development in a Migration Society Svenja Kück, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany Kerstin Fröhlich, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany Processes of urban development involve a steadily increasing diverse range of actors and stakeholders. In addition to traditional actors such as the municipal administration, civil-society actors, economic actors, and citizens are gaining importance. As they join formal and informal processes of urban development, they form a crucial new resource. In numerous popular paradigms of urban development (Knowledge-Based Urban Development, Creative City, Smart City, etc.) participation and civic involvement are key elements for accelerating planning procedures and gaining new actors in urban development. Besides raising diversity in the process of urban development, migration is another fundamental trend in cities. In particular, so-called "nomads of knowledge" are considered drivers of processes of urban development. From the perspective of two research projects on migration and urban development, this paper raises a question concerning the practice of a Knowledge-Based Urban Development against the background of current urban migration realities, particularly in times of increased forced migration. We examine the roles and specific attributes affiliated, on the one hand, with the "participating citizen" and, on the other hand, with the "refugee to be integrated". We ask moreover, how these attributes manifest themselves and are negotiated in the local context of a "knowledge city", such as Heidelberg. Finally, we sketch and discuss the interrelations between various forms of migration and mobility and future questions of urban development. <i>2018 Special Focus - Mobilities in the Global North and South: Critical Urban and Global Visions</i> Industrial Symbiosis within Eco-industrial Parks: Sustainable Development for Borg El-Arab in Egypt Suzanna Elmassah, Associate Professor, Finance and Economics, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates This paper explores how industrial symbiosis within eco-industrial parks (EIPs) can help advance sustainable development in Egypt. Based on the industrial ecology theory, this study focuses on the industrial zone of Borg El-Arab near Alexandria and explores possibilities to transform it, or parts of it, into an EIP. It identifies opportunities for possible by-product exchange in the third industrial zone of Borg El-Arab, which has the highest solid waste output. The study then introduces a pilot model of a brownfield EIP and suggests that the benefits from by-products exchange would be enhanced even further if some factories are created to close the loop of industrial processes in the zone (brick production, animal feed and fish farms, and organic fertilizers production). These conclusions confirm that there is a real potential to improve environmental performance of the Borg El-Arab industrial city and align it with the national and global sustainable development goals. <i>Material and Immaterial Flows</i> Urban Environmental Poverty: A First Systematic Review of the Literature Jose Alberto Lara Pulido, Full Time Academic at the Department of Business Studies, Department of Business Studies, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico The environment is recognized as the basis of the recently approved Sustainable Development Goals of the UN; nevertheless, most of the literature still focuses only on its impacts on a rural environment and rural poverty. The Kuznets Curve hypothesis validity continues to bind only people with scarce resources with environmental quality. However, cities have become the basic habitat of the world population becoming not only useful but also necessary, to identify the differences and specificities of the relationship between poverty and the environment. This systematic review of the literature follows the steps suggested by Khan, Kunz, Kleijnen, and Antes in 2003. Web of Science and EBSCO were the search engines used and the research was conducted in Spanish and English. In urban environments, powerful arguments exist to suggest the reversal of the Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis; since the analysis shows that poverty, inequality, government failures, and the lack of access to public goods are the main factors that determine environmental poverty. In addition, the different manifestations of environmental poverty exacerbate poverty understood as income poverty. Thus, environmental poverty generates an infinite spiral of poverty and degradation of natural capital, not only in rural areas or low income but in urban areas. The literature analysis allowed us to identify some research gaps. In particular, it is detected that noise, access to green areas, clean energy, and its relation to urban poverty are incipient in the literature, demonstrating that urban poverty has a particular relationship with environmental poverty. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i>

Thursday, 25 October	
11:05-12:45	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 4	Progressive Perspectives Mapping Soundscapes of Urbanizing Landscapes: Modeling the Acoustic Environment Across an Urban-Rural Gradient in Innsbruck, Austria Jacob Dein, Master's Student, Department of Geography, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, United States Sound is a natural property of ecosystems and urban spaces; however, human-made noise poses an increasing threat to both wildlife and humans. Mapping noise is an attenuation strategy enacted by the European Union's Environmental Noise Directive that requires member states to develop noise maps for urban areas. Understanding the spatiotemporal dynamics of noise through the maps identifies when and where attenuation measures can have the greatest impact. Similarly, mapping desirable components of the acoustic environment (e.g., biological sounds such as bird calls) could also be effective for promoting urban design that leads to healthier spaces for humans and reduces noise impacts to surrounding ecosystems. Towards this goal, we mapped the acoustic environment across an urban-rural gradient in Innsbruck, Austria, which varies from a densely-developed urban center to a sparsely-developed rural landscape bordered by large natural areas. We repeatedly recorded the acoustic environment at 30 locations during the spring of 2016 and modeled natural sound (biophony) separately from, and in addition to, the total sound level. We found a strong relationship between the acoustic environment and land cover properties that could be used to create holistic sound maps across other urban areas. As urban areas grow, improved sound mapping techniques will help planners proactively design with better soundscapes in mind. <i>Human Environments and Ecosystemic Effects</i> Environmental and Social Inequalities in Ahmedabad, India: Comparing Industrial and Riverfront Development Pratyusha Basu, Associate Professor, Sociology & Anthropology, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX, United States Jayajit Chakraborty, Professor of Geography, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Texas, El Paso, TX, United States As a rapidly growing metropolitan region in India, the city of Ahmedabad is increasingly drawing capital investment for various urban renewal projects. One such transformative project is the construction of a green belt along the Sabarmati river. Most studies of this riverfront development have examined its aesthetic components, or injustices associated with removal of slum dwellers residing along the river, which has led to limited attention being paid to the wider context of environmental and social inequalities. For Ahmedabad, this wider context includes polluted landscapes that are associated with the city's industrial development. This paper examines and compares the socio-demographic characteristics of neighborhoods located near industries releasing hazardous chemicals and those proximate to the Sabarmati riverfront project in Ahmedabad to analyze how new urban greenscapes link to existing industrial pollution. Spatial statistical analysis of census data, and textual analysis of newspaper articles and governmental plans are used to: (1) evaluate social inequities in the distribution of hazardous industries and riverfront development; and (2) link these to broader legacies of industrial and real estate growth in the city. By juxtaposing the characteristics of social groups residing near hazardous industries and around the riverfront, this paper draws attention to the persistent presence of urban pollution and questions the transformative capacity of new urban planning initiatives. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i> Walking In Between the Margins: A Psychogeographical Study with LGBT People in the Kirklees Area Alex Bridger, Senior Lecturer, Psychology, University of Huddersfield, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, United Kingdom This study outlines psychogeography as a way to document LGBT people's experiences living in the Yorkshire area of the United Kingdom. We extend psychogeographical work to not only consider consumer capitalism, but also to conceptualise a gender-informed approach to doing psychogeography in psychology and neighbouring disciplines including geography. In our project, we undertook various walks with local people from across the LGBT spectrum, in order to explore memories, create art pieces to represent experiences of the area, and to document 'queerness' in places. We conducted psychogeographical walks in Huddersfield, Batley, Holmfirth and Manchester. Participants took photographs, drew DIY maps, and wrote reflective accounts of the walks. Analysis includes threading key themes from the photographs, audio, and written accounts by the participants. It is our view that further psychogeographical work is needed with LGBT people to consider their standpoints in relation to consumer capitalism as well as to further develop a feminist, queer, and LGBT informed approaches to psychogeographical research and practice. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i>
12:45-13:45	Lunch
13:45-15:25	PARALLEL SESSIONS



Thursday, 25 October	
13:45-15:25	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 1	Colloquium Suburban Infrastructure Innovations: Political and Social Repercussions I Roger Keil, York University, Toronto, -, Canada Pierre Hamel, Professor, Université de Montréal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada Ute Lehrer, Professor, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada Per Gunnar Roe, Professor, Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway This panel builds on the foundational and empirical work done on suburban infrastructure during a long term study of suburban infrastructures under the lead of Pierre Filion (Waterloo). We identified suburban infrastructure as a dynamic area of academic and policy interest. Filion and Keil have argued that worldwide, major transport and water/wastewater infrastructures often drive mushrooming peripheral growth. Big pipes, expressways, rapid transit lines, gas supply and the electricity grid, for example, have traditionally preceded residential subdivisions and commercial development. In other areas, infrastructure development lags behind peripheral expansion. Informal settlement patterns, rapid and unequal peri-urbanisation and high degrees of social segregation characterize these areas. We found that the various forms of infrastructure need to be situated within their societal context. Generally, we noted that suburbs are sites of infrastructure stress. Infrastructures are contested between constituencies and are powerful instruments of social regulation. Central to our argument is the view that the ramifications stretch far beyond the expectations and control of decision-makers and the boundedness of the suburban itself. Suburban areas, in their multiform, emerging worldwide configurations, feel infrastructure stress most acutely. Having to deal with severe infrastructure inadequacies, suburbs offer fertile ground for infrastructure experimentation and innovation. With this panel, we plan to look specifically at technological change and its consequences for suburban form and life. We will assess the state of the art in research on artificial intelligence, digitization and automation on the ways in which mobility in and around various urban peripheries will soon be structured. <i>Material and Immaterial Flows</i>



Thursday, 25 October	
13:45-15:25	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 2	Meaningful Models Architectural Effect: Metaphysics, Politics, and the Making of Form Isaiah Ellis, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, United States In this paper I develop the concept of the architectural effect. This term encapsulates a genre of theory that examines buildings' ontological capacities and argues that theorists should take architecture as a frame of reference for thinking through the relation of materiality, ethics, and the human future. I examine three key figures in this genre: the Philosopher-architect duo Jacques Derrida and Peter Eisenman, philosopher Elizabeth Grosz, and anthropologist AbdouMaliq Simone. Each of these figures claims ontological and political territory for built environments along various axes of normativity, including gender, class, race, and anthropocentrism. The architectural effect is to unpack the ways built environments and ethical futures wrap ever tighter around each other in political and analytical synergy. The architectural effect, as a concept, embodies the possibility of architecture's conceptual purchase across humanistic and social-scientific discussions of global politics in the contemporary world. It is the task of this paper to clarify the stakes of this term, and to make it a useful device for future inquiry. <i>Material and Immaterial Flows, 2018 Special Focus - Mobilities in the Global North and South: Critical Urban and Global Visions</i> Potential of Real Estate Welfare as an Autopoietic Model: The Case of Karachi Durreshabwar S. Alvi, Indus Valley School of Art and Architecture, Karachi, Pakistan This paper explores the viability of the idea of "autopoietic systems" for sustainable land management. The first section of the paper expands on the existing conceptualisation of social autopoietic systems by Niklaas Luhmann to extract a framework for a sustainable real estate process. The second section attempts to bring the theoretical discussion to a live case study. The city of Karachi in Pakistan offers a unique situation in which the land that falls under the physical boundary of the city is controlled by fifteen land owning agencies. One of these land owning agencies, the Defence Housing Authority (DHA), functions on a land management model known as a Real Estate welfare model. This makes it a unique specimen to study not only in terms of land being used as welfare but also because the land in question is the highest valued land in the city. The exploratory study circles around to what extent DHA uses the different stages of the real estate process (land acquisition, land regulations, and land leasing) and its resultant high value of land to provide welfare to its beneficiaries. A case study approach is adopted to study the causal relationships in this phenomenon and both qualitative and quantitative data are used, extracted from both primary and secondary data sources. The third section discusses how the real estate welfare model is not functioning as an autopoietic system but can be autopoietic in nature and suggests policy recommendations that can aid in improving the efficiency of this process to make it so. <i>Human Environments and Ecosystemic Effects</i> Cathedrals in the Desert: Peripheral Data Centers, Urban Flows, and the Space of the Internet William Westgard Cruice, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands Lukas Peter, Graduate Student, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom Contemporary geographies of the internet have so far mostly gathered perspectives from urban and regional studies, cultural studies, and geopolitics/security studies. Within these domains, the internet has been primarily understood as the infrastructural base underpinning a new vision of urbanization, a factor of production in regional innovation systems, an arena for cultural practices, and a new frontier of (inter)national sovereignty and security. Our aim with this paper is to explore a spatial understanding of the internet which challenges the hylomorphic divide between the natural spirit of the internet as flows of creativity through urban space and the natural body of the internet as the peripheral data center. The techno-managerial perfection captured in the images of these post-modern Cathedrals exemplifies what Alix Ohlin has referred to as "the contemporary sublime," where the simultaneously intimidating and attracting qualities once found in the vastness of nature are now found in (post)-industrial spaces. We explore how the invocation of the internet makes possible the formation and consolidation of a particular political-ecological conception of space, materially crystallized in the aesthetics of the Silicon Valley office and the Arctic data center. Thus we do not accept an understanding of the internet as the inevitable configuration of digital communication infrastructure, but rather as a catalyst for the peculiar values which bring to life a certain spatial understanding which juxtaposes the creative, fluid, and immaterial urban with the technical, fixed, and material periphery. <i>Material and Immaterial Flows</i>

Thursday, 25 October	
13:45-15:25	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 3	People, Places, and Policies Sanctuary City: A Global Concept? Harald Bauder, Ryerson University, Toronto, ON, Canada Illegalized (or undocumented) are highly precarious populations. In this paper, I assess how the communities in which these migrants live mitigate the precarious situations associated with illegalization. In this context, sanctuary cities are an innovative and promising response at the municipal scale. The concept of the "sanctuary city," however, is highly ambiguous. In Canada, the USA, and the UK, it refers to a variety of different policies and practices. In this paper, I expand the geographical scope of sanctuary policies and practices beyond Canada, the USA, and the UK, and explore urban sanctuary policies and practices in other countries. I also examine how various concepts and terms, such as "solidarity" rather than "sanctuary" are used to mobilize municipal and urban support structures. In Germany, for example, there have been calls for sanctuary as well as solidarity practices in cities like Freiburg and Osnabrück in the wake of the 2015 "summer of migration." Similarly, Barcelona in Spain has implemented sanctuary policies under the label "solidarity." I also use a case study in Chile representing similar policies and practices in South America. I suggest that different kinds of sanctuary and solidarity policies and practices permit illegalized migrants to cope with their situations in particular national contexts. Recognizing similarities across national contexts is important to develop international and globally coordinated and inspired responses at the urban scale. However, national, historical, and geopolitical contexts distinctly shape local efforts to accommodate community members who the national state refuses to recognize. <i>2018 Special Focus - Mobilities in the Global North and South: Critical Urban and Global Visions</i> There's a Ditch on Both Sides of the Road: Immigration and Urban Space in Aging Societies Robin Le Blanc, Professor of Politics, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, VA, United States Recent waves of migrants in Europe have raised intense political controversies and sparked support for anti-immigrant, far right political parties. Theorist Joseph Carens argues that basic human rights mean most forms of closed borders are ethically problematic. Political philosopher David Miller has cautioned that very open immigration policies can be detrimental to important values of social cohesion and social justice. In months of ethnographic fieldwork conducted in both Bologna, Italy and Tokyo, Japan, I have examined the effects of two different approaches to migrants on social cohesion in the urban spaces of these two aging communities. Rapid immigration met with a chaotic policy response has caused social tensions, even anger, in spaces where migrant population is densest in Bologna. But tight controls on migration in Japan, in combination with the aging of the native population, has led to a hollowing out of urban space that has isolated elderly in once vibrant Tokyo neighborhoods, eroding social cohesion there, too. This Italian-Japanese comparison allows us to think more critically about the dilemma of inclusion in cities, moving beyond insider and outsider distinctions and abstract rights discourses to practical questions about how neighborhoods are held together as they change. <i>2018 Special Focus - Mobilities in the Global North and South: Critical Urban and Global Visions</i> Mobile Fortress: Armored Personnel Carriers and the Boomerang Effect of Colonization Derek Denman, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Ethics, Law and Politics, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Göttingen, Niedersachsen, Germany Images of police and National Guard occupations of Ferguson, Missouri and Baltimore, Maryland revealed tank-like vehicles surrounding protesters. These armored personnel carriers (APCs), many of which were military surplus vehicles transferred to police agencies, are an integral part of the spatial politics of militarized urban policing. This paper examines APCs as material and political technologies that are expanding racialized police violence and regulating democratic assembly. The paper considers the multiscalar process by which these weapons, designed to control urban space, move through transnational circuits—between colony and metropole, from occupied warzone to hyper-policed homefront, from global South to de-industrialized global North. The paper expands the study of what Deborah Avant has called a "market for force" to include the material weapons and technologies deployed in armed conflict. It asks how new lines of power enabled by these weapons emerge, in part, from the global arms marketplace and its intersection with urban life. By placing Avant in conversation with critical theorists of weaponry, including Chamayou and Latour, the paper asks how particular weapons redefine the politics of spatial control, how the rigid lines of fortified urban space are organized into mobile vectors, and where ongoing processes of colonization enter these spatial processes. <i>2018 Special Focus - Mobilities in the Global North and South: Critical Urban and Global Visions</i>

Thursday, 25 October	
13:45-15:25	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 4	Urban Living Traveler Urbanists and Their Legacy in Latin America from 1850 to 1950 Fernanda Cantarim, Doctorate Student, Programa de Pós-graduação em Gestão Urbana, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, European countries represented the vanguard of urban planning ideas, they were centralities within the urban knowledge network. Several European urbanists travelled to Latin America, sometimes participating directly in urban plans, sometimes influencing local architects and urbanists by getting involved in seminars and lectures in those countries. Direct or subtle, those influences helped to transform not only Latin American capital cities, but also the whole academic and professional practice of urbanism in local levels, leading to generation of architects and urbanists that had planning principles inspired by European ideas. This paper is divided in five parts: Introduction; Methodology; Latin American capitals: the urge of planning; From Europe, with Love; Final thoughts. The first two parts mainly focus on giving brief explanations to set the stage for this paper and how it was methodologically structured. The third part aims to discuss the reality of Latin American capital cities during 1850-1950 and why there was a need to look for new solutions for them. The fourth part discusses the urban planning ideas and traveler urbanists who came to Latin America in order to spread their knowledge; it includes maps and timelines that organize information such as places involved, flows, ideas and urbanists that were protagonists in those transfers. Finally, the last part discusses the results, including the reasons why the transfer of those ideas happened; and a temporal reading of facts and urban "trends" that affected Latin America during the period of interest. <i>Material and Immaterial Flows</i> Lessons from Urban Transport in Less Formal Cities: Isochrone Mapping, Mode Choice, and Informality Nastaran Peimani, Lecturer in Urban Design, School of Architecture, Cardiff University, United Kingdom Hesam Kamalipour, Lecturer, School of Geography and Planning, Cardiff University, United Kingdom Imperatives to build a more walkable and transit-oriented city have raised a key question on the accessibility of major transit nodes. The condition of accessibility within a certain distance or time is geared to the ways in which different modes of transport variously mesh and compete for the use of the same public space networks. This is particularly the case in less formal and more congested cities where informal modes of transport largely emerge to fill the gap of more formal modes. Within a framework of assemblage thinking, this paper maps the competition between formal and informal modes of public transport in a case study. Such mapping also enables comparing the range and area of urban transport access for each of these modes within a certain timeframe. The paper further elaborates on the morphological, social, and infrastructural dimensions of the selected transit-oriented assemblage under which people choose for their everyday travels. It concludes with a focus on the relationships of motorcycle-taxis to formal modes of transport and discusses on the prospects for formalisation. <i>2018 Special Focus - Mobilities in the Global North and South: Critical Urban and Global Visions</i> Infrastructures of Migration: The In-betweenness of Space and Subject Somayeh Chitchian, Göttingen, Germany Since the seminal work of Manuel Castells (1972), the "urban question" has formed a focal point among critical urban scholars in their effort to unpack and understand the complexities of the multilevel and multiscale processes of urban restructuring. This paper centralizes the question of the urban as one of infrastructure and migration. Through the notion of the "urbanity of movement," the paper deconstructs both the category of the urban beyond that of "the city" together with the complex category of the spatio-political figure on-the-move beyond that of "the migrant." Thus, the paper problematizes the fixed and static ontologies which have been central in both urban- and migration-research. Through the lens of the infrastructures of human movement, this paper deconstructs Castells' concepts of the "space of flow" vis-à-vis the "space of places" (1996) and, instead, posits the in-between figure in the space of in-between as the central foci of analysis with the aim of hybridizing "the city"/non-city and "the migrant"/non-migrant categorical dichotomies. This analytical shift allows us to conceptualize the notion of movement and those on-the-move not within a place but that of place, thus actively (re)producing and (re)creating the space of flow[s] within the space of places. <i>Material and Immaterial Flows</i> Between Mandala and the World Stage: Tundikhel's Transformation through History Urmi Sengupta, Queen's University, Belfast, United Kingdom Urban spaces have been contested terrain in both conceptual and theoretical realms. The meanings and constructs of space and time change with the changing characteristics of conflicts over appropriation and domination of spaces. This paper takes the journey from medieval times through to contemporary times to decipher ways in which Tundikhel, the largest open space in Kathmandu has been historically formed, construed, interpreted, and contested. Using particular reference to Edward Soja's (1996) concept of "third space," the paper discusses how specific aspects of history impacted both the imagined and constructed form of this space. The paper argues that if the city's medieval mysticism lends itself to a rich cultural history that forms the basis of the "imagined," its current physical and symbolic fragmentation displays the contested nature of the lived spaces. Both imagined and lived spaces come together to provide a unique vantage point for an investigation into urban public space in cities that have both medieval groundings and modern tapestry constantly generating overlapping expectations, functions, and multitudes of vision. The paper contends, unlike the common notion that public spaces in the global south are quintessentially public, that hypocrisy has been inherent to the "publicness" agenda of the state in Kathmandu throughout the passage of history from then to now. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i>
15:25-15:40	Coffee Break
15:40-17:20	PARALLEL SESSIONS

Thursday, 25 October	
15:40-17:20	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 1	Colloquium Suburban Infrastructure Innovations: Political and Social Repercussions II Pierre Filion, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada Shubhra Gururani, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada Alan Mabin, Professor, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa Monstadt Jochen, Professor, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands Steven Logan, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada This panel builds on the foundational and empirical work done on suburban infrastructure during a long term study of suburban infrastructures under the lead of Pierre Filion (Waterloo). We identified suburban infrastructure as a dynamic area of academic and policy interest. Filion and Keil have argued that worldwide, major transport and water/wastewater infrastructures often drive mushrooming peripheral growth. Big pipes, expressways, rapid transit lines, gas supply, and the electricity grid, for example, have traditionally preceded residential subdivisions and commercial development. In other areas, infrastructure development lags behind peripheral expansion. Informal settlement patterns, rapid and unequal peri-urbanisation and high degrees of social segregation characterize these areas. We found that the various forms of infrastructure need to be situated within their societal context. Generally, we noted that suburbs are sites of infrastructure stress. Infrastructures are contested between constituencies and are powerful instruments of social regulation. Central to our argument is the view that the ramifications stretch far beyond the expectations and control of decision-makers and the boundedness of the suburban itself. Suburban areas, in their multiform, emerging worldwide configurations, feel infrastructure stress most acutely. Having to deal with severe infrastructure inadequacies, suburbs offer fertile ground for infrastructure experimentation and innovation. With this panel, we plan to look specifically at technological change and its consequences for suburban form and life. We will assess the state of the art in research on artificial intelligence, digitization and automation on the ways in which mobility in and around various urban peripheries will soon be structured. <i>Material and Immaterial Flows</i>



Genius Loci: Can the Spirit of a Place Initiate Social Interactions with the Structures of Society?

Anum Jamal, Senior Lecturer, Liberal Arts, Indus Valley School of Art and Architecture, Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan

A city is a conceptual entity, shaped by the various incidents, stories, and anecdotes that flavor it towards being a unique place to reside in. This kind of amalgamation initiates the concept of cognitive mapping and how the physical, as well as the mental presence of a habitant, constructs the spirit of the place, also known as genius locus. Such interaction of the citizens, primarily in Karachi, my home-city, reflects on their social interaction with the architectural structures, which eventually makes them the foundation of the metropolitan city and solidifies art's impact on it. This research led to creation of QR codes which, when decoded, present about 30 physiognomic profiles of the strangers who I have come across, each highlighting particular aspects of their complexion, clothes, features, body language and actions, thus celebrating these profiles and providing them a new habitat of sort. This paper includes selected prose and the process/reasons behind converting them into QR codes. Furthermore, it discusses how the codes were eventually converted into installations, one of which was in the First Karachi Biennale (October 2017), in which the public decoded while experiencing the installation, thus taking prose with them in their mobile phones. A discussion of their reactions and transcribed conversations with me and how those quotes created further public artworks is shared. Moreover, the exploration also reveals how blogging aided me to open dialogue of making conversations amongst strangers and eventually with the city.

Urban and Exurban Spaces

Use and Occupation of Public Spaces, Linked to Religious Festivities: Main Square of Yumbel-Chile

Alejandro Lara, Associate Professor, Architecture, University of Concepcion, Concepción, Chile

This research was based on the analysis of the spatial occupation of the Main Square of Yumbel, with the purpose of relating the uses and social practices, with its respective spatial design. To do this, the function of the projected spaces was related to the social practices that these spaces make possible, revealing whether there is coherence or incoherence considering function and use. Using observation, semi-structured interview and planimetric analysis, as data collection techniques. Main results indicated that, the good use of the public space would be linked to the elements that make up the design of the main square, generating a diversity of acts and appropriations, which are more significant during religious festivities carried out either by the inhabitant of the city or the visitor.

Urban and Exurban Spaces

Steps Towards the Disruption of the Public Sphere: The Algorithmic Production and Control of Rhythms, Mobilities, and the Formation of a Rational Critical Public in the Smart City

Harris Breslow, Associate Professor, Mass Communication, American University of Sharjah, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

In this study, I examine the relationship amongst urban social space, the rhythmic patterns of mobility within this space, the formation of subjectivity and the articulation of a public sphere and a rational critical public. In so doing I argue that the production of a public sphere and a rational critical public comprised of political subjects is a rhythmic and repetitive event, which exists as spatial and cultural ritual. The process of formation of the public sphere is threatened by three forms of spatial control within the smart city: The acceleration of subjects within the smart city, which functions through a regime of algorithmic governance, and in so doing speeds up spatiomaterial processes to that of real time, thereby accelerating subjective experience, now characterised by instantaneity and fragmentation. The smart city algorithmically increases the scope and speed of the mobility of its subjects. This leaves subjects vulnerable to what Yeung calls the 'hypernudge'; the ability to influence decision-making through behavioural modification techniques in the algorithmic standards that delimit the choice architectures available to subjects moving through the city. The production of a perpetual arrhythmia within the city through the proscription of subjects' movement. This is a tactic employed by the Israeli Defense Force in its occupation of the Palestinian territories and is enacted through a tripartite spatial matrix that employs barriers, roadblocks, checkpoints and layers of movement restrictions. In so doing the ability of Palestinians to establish and maintain the spatiotemporal rituals that are productive of a public sphere are short-circuited.

2018 Special Focus - Mobilities in the Global North and South: Critical Urban and Global Visions

A Typology of Café con Piernas in Santiago

Christine Steinmetz, Kensington, New South Wales, Australia

Although a mere facet of the night-time economy, the adult entertainment industry is perceived by many to transmit negative externalities – aesthetic, economic, and social. However, it does play an important, albeit somewhat controversial role, in contributing to its vibrancy, place-branding, recreation, and business, and the creation of a more gritty and somewhat taboo urban experience. This paper presents a typology of atypical 'adult entertainment' venues — coffee shops. And, just as the numerous blends they serve, varied theme of décor, uniforms for staff, and locations throughout the city, finding a coffee shop in Santiago, Chile is not difficult — they are ubiquitous. Santiago is home to over 100 café con piernas; a uniquely Chilean, predominantly Santiagian, alcohol-free venue, touting a combination of generally mediocre coffee, mixed with an erotic ambience, designed to promote a subtle, sexual frisson between client - predominantly male, and waitress - predominantly young and attractive. The paper seeks to (i) capture the notion that there is a complex topography to the café con piernas couched within the bigger city sexscape of Santiago; and, (ii) that because of practices surrounding these cafés, they exist in a variety of spaces - urban, suburban, and (sub)urban— within the city. Overall this paper considers the geographies of café con piernas in Santiago, Chile and suggests that a feminist critique could bring overdue attention to these contentious gendered spaces.

Urban and Exurban Spaces

Designing Places to Be Alone (or Together?): A Look at Minneapolis Coffeehouses

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Olivia Engelhardt, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, MI, United States

Coffeehouses, since their inception in western society, have served as informal public gathering places. Habermas traces the creation of the so-called public sphere, where people openly discussed and attempted to influence political action, to London's seventeenth century coffeehouses. This tradition echoed in the United States. Oldenburg in "The Great Good Place" emphasizes the role of coffeehouses as a third place, where people meet, engage in conversation, and form a community. In "The Great Good Place", Oldenburg was concerned about the demise of such third places; thirty years later his fears appear misplaced. Increasing interest in gourmet coffee mean that coffeehouses are ubiquitous features of the urban landscape. Between 1991 and 2015, the number of US specialty coffeehouses exploded in an eighteen-fold increase. Yet, despite this upsurge in numbers, Bar-Tura suggests that coffeehouses no longer perform as third places for social interaction. Instead, they have become "pseudo-libraries, taken over by the laptop generation" and "places of common isolation. A place to be alone together." This research attempts to reconcile Oldenburg and Bar Tura's competing coffeehouse visions by analyzing the design and social interactions in independently-owned coffeehouses in Minneapolis's Uptown. Individual coffeehouses were evaluated on the degree to which social isolation is encouraged by seating layouts and the provision of office amenities; social interaction is facilitated via the presence of home amenities such as couches, and soft furnishings. The level of patron social interaction within coffeehouses is measured by the provision of home or office amenities influences patron behavior.

Urban and Extranurban Spaces

Physical Places in Times of Digitalization: The Importance of Socio-spatial Dimensions for Knowledge Creation

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Anna Growe, Department of Geography, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

In times of increasing globalization and digitalization, new challenges rise for knowledge-based activities. Previous scientific research in the field of relational economic geography has focused on enterprises, networks and economical actors. However, recent activities carried out by globally active enterprises like Apple Inc. or Deutsche Bank – e.g. creating "fancy" headquarters or install creative rooms – indicate that also the physical environment plays a role in processes of knowledge generation. We advance the hypothesis, that not only people and networks are important for the process of knowledge creation, but also the quality of place is a necessary condition to trigger these communication processes and to break up habitual thinking structures. We presume that different problems and questions need different material places to be solved more easily. Therefore, the "fancy" design and architecture of the physical place influence interaction processes and lead to new ideas for difficult or ill-defined problems. On the basis of an ethnographic guideline-based expert study (mainly covering the ApplHaus in Heidelberg, but also including other examples) this paper discusses how these places become "anchors in space" for local innovation processes and development and which role these material places do play in the interactive process of knowledge creation and creativity.

Urban and Extranurban Spaces

Abandoned Building Becoming Collective Memory: Radical Transformation as Catalyst for the Immaterial Preservation of the Rural Built Environment in Denmark

Mo Michelsen Stochholm Krag, Aarhus School of Architecture, Aarhus, Denmark

At the moment most of the countries in the western world are experiencing severe demographic changes. The population in the rural areas abandon their home villages and move into the cities. Thus, the rural villages in Denmark face abandonment and decay. Despite the good intentions, today's widespread strategic demolition projects, undertaken in the Danish rural villages, generally emphasize the fast eradication of local identity under the guise of state-authorized clean-up projects. Therefore, there is urgent reason to enable the public discourse with a more nuanced view on abandoned rural houses and in particular, on their bearing on the community cohesion. An attempt is made to establish a counter-practice of radical preservation in cooperation with rural municipalities and residents, as an alternative to strategic demolition. This paper reports on the latest of six generations of building transformations prototyped at full scale in rural villages and the local discussions it triggered. This prototype was implemented in summer 2016 as an event-based transformation of an abandoned confectionary into a theatre installation. It constituted a temporary catalyst for a local exchange of memories of the building and the place. In short, the building was immaterially preserved as part of the collective memory before its demolition.

Urban and Extranurban Spaces

Spaces of Openness in the Neoliberal City: Independent Cultural Organisations in Istanbul

R. Gökçe Sanul, PhD Researcher, Department of Geography, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Elsene, Belgium

Recently, there has been a remarkable interest to scrutinize the artistic/activist practices which put forward the appropriation of the urban space. These experimental practices have been analysed in terms of the publicness that they create, their spatio-temporal organisation, and the question of visibility. This paper contributes to this debate with a case study from Istanbul. Focusing on alternative theatres and two cultural centres, this research investigates the ways in which these independent cultural organisations open up new spaces in the city. Accordingly, this paper develops the notion of spaces of openness by questioning the temporariness, autonomy and publicness that those cultural organisations form. In addition, drawing on a detailed empirical analysis, it discusses the actual organisation of these new cultural formations through their funding sources, aesthetic and socio-political content, relation to other urban actors etc. The dataset consists of interview transcripts, the texts in their websites, social media accounts of the cultural organisations as well as fieldwork notes and photos. This data set has been analysed by combining narrative analysis, qualitative content analysis with social network analysis and participant observation. The findings show that these spaces of openness are formed in three ways: 1) the provision of spaces of co-existence, 2) the excavation and making visible of undocumented histories 3) the creation of translocal spaces of engagement. However, the questions of temporariness, autonomy and publicness need a deeper elaboration to reflect on the limitations to sustain these spaces of openness.

Urban and Extranurban Spaces

Shifting Space

Peripheral Planning Policies and the Question of Public Space

Lucy Lynch, Project Coordinator, MCRI Global Suburbanisms, Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Public space plays a crucial role in the social, cultural, and political functioning of cities. As peripheral cities outpace the growth of central cities in Canada, it is important to ask how existing, new, and future public spaces are managed and/or developed in these intensifying peripheral areas. To answer this we can begin by looking at the ways in which "public space" is defined and envisioned at the local planning policy level. Using the City of Toronto as a benchmark for comparison, this study addresses the question of public space in the periphery through the textual analysis of local planning policies and design guidelines of the rapidly growing municipalities of Brampton, Vaughan and Innisfil, all of which are located in Toronto's surrounding region. As these three municipalities are transformed by new development the language and directives of their local planning policies have spatial implications worth examining. Understanding where public space currently fits into existing local policy frameworks provides the opportunity for critique and future improvement.

Urban and Exurban Spaces

The Transformative Possibilities of Animating Public Space in Practice and Imagination

Troy Glover, Professor, Recreation and Leisure Studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada
This research focuses on how the animation of public space—"the deliberate, usually temporary, employment of festivals, events, programmed activities, or pop-up leisure to transform, enliven, and/or alter public spaces and stage urban life" (Glover, 2015, p. 96)—represents not only a physical transformation to the built environment, but a social transformation that enables urban inhabitants to lay claim to their right to the city. In doing so, it demonstrates ways that groups are making new demands on the uses of urban public space by defending and/or extending opportunities for leisure in political environments where a community-centred and participatory public sphere is increasingly being eroded. Even so, while the insurgent possibilities associated with animation practices make the transformation of public space a potentially emancipatory practice through the complex re-coding of social space, the same practices can just as easily devolve into newer, albeit different, forms of discriminatory practices that privilege the exclusivity of group membership by restricting the flow of users, thereby constricting public space instead of loosening it. These and other related themes are discussed in this study.

Urban and Exurban Spaces

Legal Frameworks, Informal Networks, Intercity Trade, and Flows of People and Goods between Cities of the Southern African Development Community

Marius Pieterse, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

This paper grapples with the manner in which the law perceives, and deals with, formal and informal economic interactions and flows between cities, as manifested also through formal and informal intercity trade. Its geographic focus is the cities of the SADC region in sub-Saharan Africa, which are characterised, to differing extents, by poverty, inequality, informality, and high levels of circular migration (including, but not limited to, migrant labour). Questions being investigated include: What are the realities of intercity trade in SADC? To what extent does national, regional, and constitutional systems and international trade laws recognise, reflect, and enable these realities? How, if at all, do legal frameworks deal with the vast informal trade networks in the region? Overall, is the law equipping cities to deal with tremendous shifts in economic power and responsibility towards the urban?

Material and Immaterial Flows

Sense of Place in an Ethnic Frontier: Arab-Bedouin and Road 31

Amon Ben Israel, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beersheba, Israel

In this paper we integrate a theoretical theme with a description of idiographic reality in the Israeli Negev. First we argue that roads, routes, paths and the like are places in the full sense of this term, as are settlements; they are spaces that people tend to load with meanings and significance. Although this argument may sound trivial to the popular ear, it somehow undermines the instrumentalist and technologist bias which have characterized the traditional scientific geographic discourse of roads as spatial entities. We demonstrate this theoretical argument by exploring several layers of meanings that have been constructed by the Arab-Bedouin who reside along Road 31 in the Negev region. Images, memories, emotions and concepts—all are entwined by Road 31 in Bedouin's sense of place drawing a mental range whose poles are; death, disaster, and discrimination at one edge and social encounters and sense of history, continuation and belonging at the other. A \$0.5 billion reconstruction project has recently changed Road 31's landscape while deepening ethnic exclusion in the region.

Urban and Exurban Spaces

Friday, 26 October	
08:00-08:45	Conference Registration Desk Open
08:45-09:00	Conference Update—Dr. Bill Cope, President, Common Ground Research Networks, Champaign, IL, United States
09:00-09:15	Plenary Speaker Introduction—Dr. David Wilson, Professor, Geography & Geographic Information Science, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, United States; Dr. Gregg Culver, Professor, Institute of Geography, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany
09:15-09:50	Plenary Session—Dr. Jason Henderson, Professor, Geography & Environment, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA, United States
	"Street Fights in Copenhagen: Bicycle and Car Politics in a Green Mobility City" Jason Henderson is Professor of Geography & Environment at San Francisco State University. His research focuses on the 'politics of mobility' and examines how culture, politics, and economics shape urban transportation. Jason is the author of "Street Fight: The Politics of Mobility in San Francisco," and co-author of "Low Car (bon) Communities: Inspiring Car-Free and Car Lite Urban Futures." He has published articles in International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, Antipode, Urban Geography, the Journal of Transport Geography, and several book chapters in academic books on sustainable transportation and the politics of the automobile. Jason is currently writing about the politics of mobility in Copenhagen, Denmark, where he spent part of 2016 and 2017 on a research sabbatical. He is also examining the politics of "tech mobility" (driverless cars, Uber, and private transit) in Silicon Valley. While in Heidelberg, Jason will work on his next book – a comparative politics of mobility – and explore the ideas and values of social democratic mobility.
09:50-10:20	Garden Conversation and Coffee Break
10:20-12:00	PARALLEL SESSIONS



Friday, 26 October	
10:20-12:00	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 1	Cultural Shifts Mutual Influences of Material and Immaterial Flows: The Case of Traditions at Selected Examples Within Swedish Folk Music Culture Franz-Benjamin Mocnik, Postdoc, Institute of Geography, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany Space and time both shape how we disseminate information in the context of tradition. As a result of incorporating knowledge, ideas, and points of view of other people into our own lives, information is passed on and traditions emerge. This process is strongly influenced by the context of society and the environment. Society has undergone major changes in the last three centuries. Urbanization has changed both rural and urban life. Trade networks have diversified, from classical trade routes to individualized transport in the twenty-first century. Humankind strives to overcome the limitations and restraints that are imposed by the environment. These changes manifest themselves in the way tradition is shaped. We discuss how physical flows, foremost trade networks and trips of individual people, have facilitated the dissemination of information at the example of Swedish folk music and its relation to folk music in other parts of Europe. While tradition can be explained in terms of society and the environment, influences on musical traditions are often the result of individuals, who trade and communicate. The entanglement of physical movement in space and time and the propagation of information can, at least in some cases, be traced on the individual level, which opens the possibility to uncover some of the principles that guide the emergence and persistence of tradition in the geographical context. The presentation discusses such principles, aligned with examples of mutual influences of material and immaterial flows within Swedish folk music and across European folk music traditions. <i>Material and Immaterial Flows</i> The Movement of Immobiles: Travelling Concepts and Material Translations in Urban Housing Policy Carola Fricke, Dr. des. / PostDoc, Human Geography, Faculty for the Environment and Natural Resources, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany In recent years, urban policies and planning concepts have become more mobile, moving between cities and national contexts. Going beyond 'orthodox' understandings of policy transfer, the travelling of urban concepts can be understood as immaterial flows of ideas and their translation into material concreteness. Urban housing policies form a particularly interesting intersection between urbanization's socio-political dimension – expressed in the immaterial movement of ideas and concepts – and its physical implications – expressed in immovable goods such as buildings and housing infrastructures. Thereby, urban housing projects are often restricted by local and national building policies, regulations, and zoning. That said, external relations, learning, and connectedness of cities can innovate local housing practices. The paper explores dynamic geographies of urban housing policies and their material implications in the city of Freiburg, Germany. While Freiburg is often cited as a forerunner of exporting urban sustainability, this analysis primarily investigates the extent to which Freiburg's housing projects can be understood as local translations of travelling concepts. <i>Material and Immaterial Flows</i> Urban Shopping Morphologies in Transition: A Critical Typology of the Synergies between Main Street, Suburban Mall, and Power Centre Fujie Rao, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia In this paper, the complex transformations of urban shopping morphologies are explored. Since the mid-twentieth century there are three clearly-identified shifts in urban retail development: the decay and revitalisation of the main street, the rise and fall of the suburban mall, and the fast expansion of big box retailing culminating in the emergence of power centre - a cluster of big boxes lining a central car park. These well-documented retail changes, however, are largely a tip of the iceberg, as there are much more transformations emerging from the synergy between different retail types. In the literature there are mainly two kinds of synergies, including 'co-functioning' where each type adds to the whole while remaining identifiably different, and 'mutation' in which one type learns from another and becomes more and more similar to it. A few examples involving more complex morphological transformations are categorised into the 'complex synergy'. Our understanding of these retail synergies is at an early age when their urban forms are rarely investigated between multiple cities and the car-based retail type is largely excluded. These research gaps are tackled through a morphological typology of the synergies between the main street, suburban mall, and power centre, based on 100 cases worldwide. This typology reveals utterly complex spatial transformations of urban shopping; most cases (sixty-seven) unexpectedly fall into the 'complex synergy' bracket where they diverge into forty-two recombinant types. In sum, retail synergies are emergent properties where a wide range of morphological experiments flourish at multi-scales. <i>Urban and Exurban Spaces</i>

Friday, 26 October	
10:20-12:00	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 2	Facing New Realities Periurban Dynamics in Ethiopia: Land Use Development Eshetayehu Kinfu Tesfaye, Hawassa University, Hawassa, SNNPRS, Ethiopia Africa in general and Ethiopia in particular are among the least urbanized but rapidly urbanizing parts of the globe. The rapid urbanization of Ethiopia is peculiar in such a way that it is happening in largely populated least urbanized, but alarmingly urbanizing nation, which is currently experiencing rapid economic growth, socio-political transformations, urbanization borne political instabilities and emergence of new forms of settlements. Massive investments in urban and trunk infrastructure and mushrooming private economies are driving the rapid growth of urban areas which in turn are causing expropriation of farm lands and rural hamlets. These cause massive rural upheavals against the urban growth and induced innovative responses from the rural parts. As a result, new forms settlements which are commonly called periurban are becoming the typical phenomenon of rapidly growing areas. The proliferations of periurban areas exhibit its own genesis, dynamics and development. In the periurban areas various dynamics are underway shaping their nature and form. These in turn determine the efficacy of planning endeavors. Understanding the nature of these dynamic has significant implications for devising effective land use planning. Thus, the paper intends to identify the dynamics of periurban Ethiopia and its implication to the planning policy system. This will have various theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, it helps to understand the peculiar nature and dynamics of periurbanization of developing countries. And it helps to produce some empirical evidences from the global South. Practically, it helps to devise appropriate planning policies and strategies at local level. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i> Urban Spatial Expansion and Accessibility of Park Green Space: A Case Study of Changchun Xuesong Yao, Northeast Normal University, Changchun, Jilin, China The paper evaluated the urban park accessibility by the method of Gaussian based two-step floating catchment area (2SFCA), which was combined with the sixth census and city planning data, and analyzed the dynamic mechanism which affects park accessibility. The results showed that the high accessibility area was always concentrated in the south, west, and east of the city, and had a small proportion; however, the surrounding area had a large proportion of accessibility. Over the past ten years, the population has undergone substantial growth with the city expanding to the east, southeast, and south of Changchun. However, the population density has not changed much and always shows a circle of characteristics of a high center area and low surrounding distribution. The dynamic mechanism of the evolution of urban park accessibility was analyzed looking at population distribution and the number, area, and space position of parks which were the main factors affecting accessibility. It also looks at new urban park land which was not enough to meet the needs of urban residents, resulting in poor accessibility in most areas. There was no match between population density distribution and the distribution of new parks in cities which was affected by the direction of urban expansion, resulting in small changes of accessibility values but large differences. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i> Analysis on Accessibility of Commercial Facilities Ying Zhang, Northeast Normal University, Changchun, China The paper evaluates the commercial facilities accessibility by the method of Gaussian-based two-step floating catchment area=8-99(2SFCA) in Changchun, which combined with the sixth census and city planning data. At the same time, questionnaires were used to investigate the behavioral characteristics such as travel distances, travel time, and parking patterns of urban residents' daily purchases of goods, and the expected distance to reachability. With the contrast between the evaluation results of accessibility, we found that there was a large difference between reachability and actual expectation. Finally, technical support was provided for the optimization of urban commercial facilities layout. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i> Mobility, Displaced Urbanisms, and the Remaking of Tshwane, South Africa Ngaka Mosiane, Senior Researcher, Research Institute, Gauteng City-Region Observatory, Johannesburg, South Africa This paper examines the role of mobility in the ways the ordinary people of the displaced areas of Tshwane attempt to forge a sense of belonging for themselves in this changing city. Although the production of Tshwane was historically characterised, in the north, by decentralised industrialisation and ethnicity, more than two hundred and twenty thousand people have come to commute daily for work southward, where more than two thirds of formal jobs are located. As a consequence of such commuting, mobility itself has come to be a force in the production of a space of development. An ongoing research project will be used to elaborate on this argument, speaking to new ideas currently animating African suburbanisms, and more broadly, southern urbanisms – mobility as a developmental value, transit-oriented development, fantasy mega-projects, and informality. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i>

Friday, 26 October	
10:20-12:00	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 3	A Place to Call Home PassivHaus: Approaching a Net-zero Energy Architecture Kenneth Conzelmann, City University of New York, New York , NY, United States Our endeavor as a scholarly team, undergraduate researcher and faculty mentor, is a furtherance of a study which began in Europe, centered in Freiburg, Germany, as part of a research grant which included on-site observations and documentation of passive design. Europe is decades ahead of us; our recommendation: let's catch up, at least! Research involved poring over books, professional journals, newspaper articles, the internet and built prototypes. Application, a house to illustrate the differences in construction materials and techniques used in Europe vs. the US, two sites were chosen: one in upper Austria, the other in upstate New York, both having similar climatic conditions. We focused on-site orientation, protective vegetation, super insulation and healthful ventilation. Renewable energy sources such as geothermal, solar and photovoltaics, wind and bio-mass were also explored, as well as "green" and sustainability considerations of eco-friendly products. This research project has provided an opportunity for us to share what we've discovered: that the passive house concept not only saves home owners energy dollars, but produces a comfortable, sustainable building, one which ultimately benefits the environment at large contributing to a fresh ethical approach to living, building and sharing the planet responsibly. Our next step is to bring this effort further, to go beyond the academic realm and to make a real difference in the real built world <i>Human Environments and Ecosystemic Effects</i> Spatial Inequality and Structural Violence in Britain: Policy Decisions That Kill Donna Carmichael, PhD Student, Sociology, London School of Economics, London, United Kingdom Britain is living through a "perfect storm" of unprecedented political and economic pressures which is having significant detrimental effects on many citizens, but especially on marginalized communities. Surging levels of economic inequality over the last thirty years, increasing austerity including punishing welfare reforms and an epidemic of neoliberal urban regeneration initiatives which reflect rampant and largely unchecked privatization and unbridled capital accumulation and represents nothing short of an assault on the poor and working class in Britain. Economic inequality is one of the defining issues of our times. In the UK, the wealthiest 1% own nearly 25% of all the country's wealth, while the poorest 50% have less than 5% of the national wealth, and the numbers living in poverty in Britain are the highest levels in almost twenty years. This dramatically increasing economic divide between the richest and the poorest has been described as a "ticking time-bomb." In addition to the scourge of economic inequality, there is a growing recognition that inequality increasingly has a spatial aspect and recent studies have provided evidence that life success, quality of life and, in fact, life expectancy, are heavily influenced by your postal code. A report by the Office for National Statistics has revealed that, overall, life expectancy in Britain has fallen for the first time in over 100 years, and analysis points to austerity as the reason for this decrease, with older residents in poorer areas suffering the highest increases in premature deaths. Spatial inequality is also manifested in terms of estate housing regeneration projects, especially in high-demand urban centres such as London, where cash-strapped (and greedy, as some would say), local authorities have sold-off massive amounts of ageing and poorly-maintained social housing stock to developers for redevelopment. It is estimated that in London alone, over 170 social housing estates have been, or will be, sold to private interests for demolition and regeneration, resulting in the displacement and "social cleansing" of thousands of low-income residents (ASH, 2017). The vast majority of the new housing is priced at market rates, with a minimal proportion (if any) of the new housing available at so-called affordable rates which few former residents can afford. The horrific Grenfell Tower tragedy was the result of the use of flammable cladding, resulting in avoidable loss of life and the displacement of hundreds of residents. It could be argued that this is about more than economic and spatial inequality – that, in fact, the actions of the state in terms of austerity measures, estate regeneration, and poorly-maintained social housing constitute a form of structural violence (Galtung, 1969), wherein the policies and decisions of the state and local authorities are having a significant adverse effect on the disadvantaged in British society. This paper will discuss how the notion of structural violence can illustrate the complex, often hidden, social and political arrangements that are "embedded in the political and economic organization of our social world, and which ultimately cause harm to individuals," especially those with lower socio-economic status in Britain. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i> Energy Use Response to Residential Lifestyle of Higashida Smart Community in Kitakyushu, Japan Le Na Tran, University of Kitakyushu, Kitakyushu, Japan This paper introduces the characteristic of Japanese residential lifestyle, meanwhile, summarizes the results from an analysis of energy use of 12 households in electric-only multi dwellings in Higashi Smart Community, Kitakyushu, Japan. Using hourly load and daily load data collected from smart meter, we find statistically variation of energy use in households according to three factors: Space (Living room, Kitchen, Bedroom, Bathroom), time (in hours) and user (Elderly, Parents, Kids). With the incentive of different levels of lifestyle, the energy use proved that the essential demand of households response to variable factors. From that exploratory analysis, we can define the role of housing equipment layout and spatial layout in residential housing design. This paper contributes to the application of Smart Home Energy Management System in architectural design in Japan and provides a good experience to other countries. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i>

Friday, 26 October	
10:20-12:00	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 4	Strategic Pathways Spatial and Transport Planning Integration towards Sustainable Development: Lesson-drawing from Germany Synthia Angelina, Aachen University, Aachen, Germany Dirk Vallée Conny Louen Accelerating economic growth in Indonesia has led to rapid growth in urbanization and motorization that empirically engenders an unsustainable development. It is believed that integrated spatial and transport planning process plays an important role to develop more sustainable transport development. Nevertheless, it is less considered in the planning practice in Indonesia. Therefore, knowledge transfer between Indonesia and the best practice in a developed country may facilitate to foster the understanding of how to achieve a more sustainable development. This paper investigates the possibility of knowledge transfer from Germany's strategies in promoting sustainable spatial and transport planning to Indonesian strategic planning in the current situation. Germany has been chosen as the best practice of developed country because, despite its rapid growth of motorization, this country has been successful in creating a sustainability of the transportation system through its integrated planning system. The analysis examines the spatial and transport planning systems and identifies the strengths and weaknesses of those systems in both countries. This study highlights some lessons in particular, that seems likely to be necessary for the improvement of spatial and transport planning process in Indonesia: reciprocal planning and strategies coordination between all government levels and related institutions, formal appraisal method to determine the transport infrastructure development priorities; improvement of public participation in preparing the spatial and transport plans; and changing the urban development paradigm from car-oriented development to transit-oriented development. Eventually, this study promotes valuable measures based on insight from Germany's experiences for a better planning practice not only for Indonesia but also for other developing, emerging, and perhaps developed countries. <i>Urban and Exurban Spaces, 2018 Special Focus - Mobilities in the Global North and South: Critical Urban and Global Visions</i> Energy Efficiency and Carbon Dioxide Emissions in Colombian Cities: Climate Change in Urban Areas Clara Pardo Martínez, University of El Rosario, Bogotá, Colombia William Alfonso Nowadays, cities account for half the world's population and two thirds of global energy demand. In the coming decades, it is estimated that energy use and associated levels of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions will continue unabated in cities especially in developing countries. Therefore, the urban development agenda is fundamental to the improvement and mainstreaming of energy-efficient and low-carbon urban pathways that curtail climate and environmental impacts without hampering urban development and growth. Thus, a better evaluation of urban-energy use is necessary for decision makers at various levels to address energy security, climate change mitigation, and local pollution abatement. Therefore, this paper measures and evaluates energy efficiency and CO2 emissions in Colombian cities as a case study of a developing country with the aim to set appropriate policies and strategies without adverse effects and impacts on economic growth and development. This study applies Data Envelopment Analysis and traditional indicators to measure energy efficiency in Colombian cities. As a complementary step, data panel techniques have been used in order to determine variables that influence the trends of energy efficiency and CO2 emissions. Results from DEA suggest that Colombian cities have an excellent potential to improve energy use and reduce CO2 emissions, and several cities have experienced gains in productivity, growth in efficiency, and improvements in innovation through new technologies. Second stage panel data techniques show that energy prices, economic conditions and production structure have effects in the trends of energy use and CO2 emissions. These results indicate several policy implications with regard to energy conservation, efficient use of energy, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and the importance to increase research on energy patterns in the context of cities, especially those of developing countries. <i>Human Environments and Ecosystemic Effects</i> Political-Administrative Interactions in Urban Regions: The Case of Green Spaces in Rhein-Neckar Nicole M. Schmidt, Institut of Political Science, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany Anna Growe, Department of Geography, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany The local level has gained increasing prominence in climate change discourse in recent years. Municipalities are organizing themselves in various networks, preparing for the challenge that climate change represents for urban regions, and implying that the assumption of the mantra "mitigation is global, adaptation is local" is losing ground. Scholars argue that cities need mayors who exhibit the necessary leadership qualities and the appropriate tools to address global problems such as climate change. While many local administrators are equipped with specific knowledge about residents, including vulnerable populations, and critical infrastructure, politicians may have different views on what constitutes the "appropriate" climate measures for a specific open or green space. This study explores the relationships between politicians and administrators. Specifically, we examine different conflict lines between these two groups of actors in the context of climate change measures on green and open spaces, and regional development more broadly. In addition, we focus on the questions of whether and to what extent the differences impact the planning process in urban regions in Germany. Building on works which examine the state of preparedness at the local level, this study also highlights the importance of coordination between different levels of government. The paper draws from original interview data (n=27) with local politicians and bureaucrats from the cities of Heidelberg, Mannheim and Weinheim; three different city types in the same metropolitan region in the state of Baden-Württemberg. <i>Urban and Exurban Spaces</i> Making the Mirage: California Land-use and Global Capitalism Kyla Searle, Brown University, Providence, RI, United States Gemma Searle, University of California, Berkeley, CA, United States In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries California developed single-crop agricultural production which required the ability to control massive output and relied on cheap labor. The US Department of Agriculture agronomist, Wofford Camp, was tasked with manipulating cotton production as a model crop for California's growing corporate farming. Camp's efforts, and position as a conservative businessman, helped initiate the first agribusiness association, named the Associated Farmers. Since the early thirties California has grown as an agricultural powerhouse while relying on cheap immigrant labor and water consolidation. Our work examines the efforts and impact of the first ever campaign management firm, Campaigns Inc. --founded in 1933 and hired by Associated Farmers-- on modernizing agribusiness through public relations and political campaigning. We make a contemporary connection through a study of the Resnick family, owners of the Wonderful Company, the second largest agribusiness in the United States and the largest user of water in California. <i>Human Environments and Ecosystemic Effects</i>
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-13:45	PARALLEL SESSIONS



Friday, 26 October	
13:00-13:45	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 1	Posters and Virtual Posters A Case Study on Smart Water Grid in Incheon, Republic of Korea: How ICT-Enabled Water Management System Affected the Region's Water Quality, Leakage, and Desalination Seungjoo Lee, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, United States Saebom Jin, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, United States Water is a finite and irreplaceable resource. At the same time, it is reusable if well-used and well-managed. This is a case study conducting an in-depth analysis and comprehension on the water management system in Incheon, a city located in Republic of Korea(ROK). This study lies on following reasons and purposes: First, Incheon is the country's first city to establish and operate internet network-based, centralized surveillance and control system for the municipal water management. Second, Incheon is geographically unique, comprised by one mainland located in the Korean Peninsula and an island, Yeongjong-do, where Incheon International Airport is located. This abounded our case study with various cases and case-based solutions and strategies within the case. Third, we evaluated the effectiveness and ICT-enabled new water management system, Smart Water Grid of Incheon by conducting comparative analysis with other cities in Korea, as well as within the city by looking at significance of changes between before and after this ICT-enabled digital systemization. To conduct this analysis, we adopted Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) model to test the before-and-after and across-cities water indicators. Our empirical study on the data from 2012 to 2017 shows some significant changes: improvement in water quality, water leakage reduction, and water desalination across different districts of Incheon. Last of all, we seek to approach various parts of the world, particularly the less-developed yet more water-stressed regions, with this bright case from Incheon to deliver the high possibilities of success in resolving water-related issues when adopting the ICT technologies. <i>Human Environments and Ecosystemic Effects</i> Measuring Climate Change Comparing Public Spaces in the Urban Region of Heidelberg Kathrin Leutz, PhD Student, Geography, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany The major challenge of climate change requires solutions, especially in cities - which are equally responsible for a large amount of the anthropogenic greenhouse effect. Sustainable future models of the modern city are primarily aimed at mitigation, with two essential factors: energy saving and energy efficiency. Municipal infrastructure, health risks for citizens or urban green areas are under the influence of changing weather conditions. Increasing heavy precipitation and overheating are examples that affect all fields of urban action and require adaptation strategies. The main aim of the project consists of the data collection and evaluation of different climate parameters as well as the survey of citizens on the perception of climate change in public areas in Heidelberg. A comparison of sites in the historic old town with newly created areas makes it possible to evaluate the key factors in urban planning in order to generate both, climatic and social benefits. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i> Classification of Ecosystem Damages According to Cause and Effect Kyung Il Lee, Researcher, Environmental Science & Ecological Engineering, Korea University, Seoul, South Korea Due to the ongoing development-oriented management in Korea, the major preservation areas have been seriously damaged, but the comprehensive status data of the damaged areas have not been established, such as what has been damaged or what kind of damage has occurred. As a result of the lack of national databases on damages, systematic and mid- to long- term ecological restoration projects have not been carried out, and major restoration projects have been conducted indiscriminately according to the necessity. Therefore, it is important to analyze the current status of the damaged areas in the whole country, and to establish a database for each type according to the cause or effect of the damage. In this study, the survey sites are selected for the whole country and a field survey is conducted to investigate the quantitative characteristics such as the extent of damage, damage characteristics, threat factors, land use, and qualitative characteristics such as changes in water quality and soil chemical composition. In addition, we perform literature survey, image data analysis, etc., together with field survey results, classify the damage type of each survey site, and calculate the distribution and area according to each type. The results of this study provide guidance on the classification of the damage type according to the cause and effect of the damage and suggest restoration directions for each type to be helpful for ecosystem restoration projects and policies. <i>Human Environments and Ecosystemic Effects</i> Cross-cultural Competence in Depopulated Areas: Case Studies of Migrators in Tottori, Japan Shino Koda, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Tottori University of Environmental Studies, Tottori City, Tottori, Japan Migrators are often welcomed especially in depopulated areas. In this situation, the depopulated areas tackling the population issue through migration policies tend to become multicultural. It is true that increasing the population has positive impact on the communities but the drastic change by becoming multicultural can lead to some problems between migrators from abroad and local residents. As mentioned in the SDGs by UN, it is of importance that we make "cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" based on the concept of "leaving no one behind". In this context, case studies in Tottori were conducted. Tottori is the least populous prefecture in Japan. It has a population of approximately 570 thousand and its population keeps decreasing. As a measure to revitalize the communities, each municipality in Tottori has launched various migration policies. This paper reveals the characteristics of the relationship between non-Japanese migrators and Japanese local residents in depopulated communities in Tottori focusing on cross-cultural competence. In order to scrutinize this, questionnaires were administered and analyzed. Along with this, semi-structured interviews for both non-Japanese and Japanese residents in Tottori were conducted. Based on the results, this paper discusses the characteristics of the relationship between non-Japanese migrators and Japanese local residents in Tottori and how cross-cultural competence affects their daily life especially at schools and workplaces. In addition, it also suggests a new way of communication which can enhance the relationship toward a sustainable society. <i>Material and Immaterial Flows</i>

Friday, 26 October	
13:00-13:45	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 2	Virtual Lightning Talks Mapping Animal Carcerality and Mobility: Dogs in and around Animal Detention and Rehabilitation Centers in Istanbul Mine Yildirim, The New School, New York, NY, United States Every year, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (IMM) forcibly displaces more than 20,000 street dogs from inner-urban districts; confines more than half of them to two animal detention and rehabilitation centers located on the margins of the city. While animal detention and rehabilitation centers form the fixed centers of mass dog incarceration in Istanbul; spatial logics, design, and practices of carcerality prevail also beyond them; permeate to, and turn the surrounding communities into “transcarceral spaces” by means of regulation of bodies, intense surveillance, police, and use of violence. What sustains the spatial porosity and permeability of transcarceral spaces are dogs- their isolated, surveilled, often tortured; and yet undisciplined, transgressive, and unruly bodies. The research makes street dogs in Istanbul central informants in ethnography of carcerality, space, and animality. It tracks forcibly displaced street dogs’ movements between those transcarceral spaces of urban marginality in Istanbul as living, symbolic and material agents that move through different states of urban change and decay, care and violence, order, and disorder. <i>Urban and Extraurban Spaces, Material and Immaterial Flows</i> Urban Gating and Nocturnal Space in Contemporary Jakarta: Vigilance of Anxious Urban Majority Genta Kuno, Student, Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan Walking in Jakarta, one can easily find gates in front of the alley and some main roads near residential areas which locals usually call it as portal. Gates are installed by the local community, at the end of a road that permeates the alignment of the houses, in order to block the access to the road at night. Despite the material similarity, this cannot be captured as neo-liberal urban development akin to “gated communities” (Blakely and Snyder, 1995). Construction of these gates is tightly correlated with role neighborhood organization, especially its night watch practice that culturally and administratively embedded in Indonesian urban societies (Barker 1998, 1999; Kusno 2006). For this reason, it offers panorama that breaking dualism of spatial exclusiveness where gates can be found in wealthy as well as dominantly poor neighborhoods. This paper describes how gates replace “traditional” night watch in community and perform routine and spontaneous manipulation of the territory in selected localities. Furthermore, this paper argues that, nocturnal space that created by them as representation of collective derive of urban majority (Simone, 2014), to “reterritorialize space with the intent to reinforce some semblance of conventional order and regularity in the darkness” (William, 2008 p. 521). In this sense, it is not merely a security concerns but an intent to occupy the nocturnal segment of their everyday life from diurnal bustle of contemporary Jakarta, in which main streets are projected as outside of community’s normality and order that may bring unwelcome mobility inside their territories. <i>Material and Immaterial Flows</i> A Vintage Tram System as a Strategic Mobility Alternative in Santos City, Brazil: Linking Past and Present in the Historical City Center Niedja Santos, Sao Caetano Municipal University, Sao Caetano, Brazil Santos, one of the twenty oldest Brazilian cities, is a traditional seaside resort in Brazil with 430,000 inhabitants, also known as the Brazilian cruise ship capital, receiving about five million tourists each year. The vintage tram system emerged as a strategic mobility alternative as a result of a plan aimed at reconfiguring the abandoned city center into a touristic attraction, transporting people in the historical city center, while also safeguarding tangible and intangible heritage. Several aspects are considered in this program. Former drivers were invited to return as “Tram’s Grandfathers” and are operating the trams nowadays, a five kilometer ride has been implemented passing through touristic attractions, some of the trams were donated by Sister Cities around the world, Santos’ history is told while people are transported through the historical city center, and the tour departures from a restored 1800’s train station and arrives at the Pele Museum. This is a sustainable action that has impacted the city center revitalization, mainly through the opening of restaurants, companies, and building restoration. <i>Human Environments and Ecosystemic Effects</i>

Friday, 26 October	
13:00-13:45	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 3	Workshop Role of Social and Cultural Attitudes in the Human-Nature Relationship Sanaz Shobeiri, University of Westminster, London, United Kingdom This workshop explores the cultural and social attitudes that have formed and affected the human-nature relationship in an urban context. This workshop starts by generally investigating the existing variety of practical approaches and the variety of "influences" that have formed and affected the human-nature interaction in the global context. The workshop would then focus on the influence of routines, rituals, and the disappearing history that have been weakened or faded but which have the potential to be revived or strengthened in order to redefine the relationship between human beings and nature. To this end the author starts the workshop with the question, "What is your preferred practical approach towards nature?" The author would provide a list of the participants' responses. The author would then broaden the list by adding/introducing other possible practical approaches. This is done by using/introducing a wide range of existing references in different fields, in particular landscape urbanism, cultural studies, and urban design and planning. The author has investigated these references with details through literature review. This would result in familiarizing the participants with new concepts/ways of dealing with nature and hence invite them to think more widely about the relationship between human beings and nature through potential multidisciplinary areas. The author would then ask about "the reasons of participants" for selecting their mentioned practical approaches. The author would categorize the reasons and it would lead to a debate about the factors/influences that have formed the variety of definitions and subsequently practical approaches for the human-nature relationship. Following the debate about various influences, at this stage of the workshop the author asks participants' views about this sentence: "How a single influence affects the human-nature relationship strongly depends on the context, the particular characteristics of the people and the natural structure." This sentence will be discussed by the participants through a conversation in groups of 3-4 people for 5-10 minutes. By the use of the answers/opinions of groups about this sentence the following diagram-puzzle would be trained/created by groups that would be a key outcome of the part 1 of the workshop. In part 2 of the workshop the context and the influence become more precise. For the start of part 2 of this workshop the author exemplifies some of the findings of her Ph.D. thesis about a particular context and a particular influence. In other words part 2 would be started by exemplifying the role of social and cultural attitudes of Iranian-Tehranians in relationship between Tehranians and Tehran's seven river-valleys. Communal morning exercises in parks, groups of retired men and non-employed women in parks, use of parks at night on weekends, holidays and in summer, squares and streets, rivers and bridges, Qanat, programmes in parks, and Persian New Year and related water-based events are the main examples of these cultural and social attitudes in Iranian-Tehranian context that are related to the human-nature interaction. The workshop would then raise a dialogue and invite the participants (with variety of backgrounds) to provide their own examples of routines, rituals, and the disappearing history that are related to the human-nature relationship. In collaboration with the workshop participants various types of cultural and social attitudes would be identified. As a key outcome of this part a categorization of routines, rituals and the disappearing history with integrated components introduced by author and participants would be created that can strengthen and develop the human-nature interaction in urban areas in global context. Furthermore as a supplementary and subordinate outcome part 2 explores (through an extended dialogue between the presenter and participants) the possible methods such as direct observation, interviews and literature review for investigating further social and cultural attitudes related to human-nature interaction. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i>

Friday, 26 October	
13:00-13:45	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 4	Workshop Call for Equity and Social Justice in the Pursuit of a Sustainable Future Beth Ann Morrison, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, United States Muriel Adams, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, United States Sarra Tekola, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, United States Society without equity can never be sustainable. As globalization assimilates cultures in the name of progress, practical wisdom of living in harmony with the earth and other species is disappearing. Modern cities aim to shelter the wealthy from the hardships of those that suffer the cost of western ideals. Consumerism and isolation are compounded as entire neighborhoods are displaced by anonymous gentrification. This interactive workshop will highlight the necessity of working toward equity and social justice in the pursuit of a sustainable future. The presenters will draw connections from social science, restorative practices, public understanding of science, urban planning, decolonization, and sustainability that support the efficacy of dialogue, connection, and traditional wisdom in counteracting the destructive forces of development and consumption. Following a question and answer period, participants will have the chance to: be a part of a restorative justice circle, learn to use storytelling to counteract dominant narratives, and engage with creative placemaking and community organizing scenarios. As technological innovation continues to render careers obsolete, this work encourages increased cooperation in our cities, reduced consumption, and a new era of entrepreneurship. <i>2018 Special Focus - Mobilities in the Global North and South: Critical Urban and Global Visions</i>
13:45-14:00	Coffee Break
14:00-15:40	PARALLEL SESSIONS

Friday, 26 October	
14:00-15:40	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 1	Urban Elements Urban Poverty: A Systematic Review Graciela Teruel, Director, EQUIDE, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico, Mexico Miguel Reyes, Researcher, EQUIDE, Mexico Aniel Alberto Altamirano Ogarrio In this study, we conduct a systematic review of urban poverty and interactions with income. We follow a methodology proposed by Khan, Kunz, Kleingren, & Antes, 2003. We use Web of Science, EBSCO, SCOPUS and JSTOR. We first look at the labor market factors that contribute to and are related to poverty. We also focus on the mechanisms to effectively eradicate monetary poverty. We find these mechanisms are represented in social policy, and are related to labor policy: minimum wage, productivity, and return on education. Results in this review have the objective to uncover the common characteristics found in the literature that explain the most important elements about urban poverty with the hope of contributing to conceptualizing urban poverty in a different way that has been traditionally observed, often following only a rural approach. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i> Health and Urban Poverty: What Do We Know from a Global Systematic Literature Review? Mireya Vilar Compte, Professor, Research Institute for Equitable Development EQUIDE, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, CDMX, Mexico There are three ways in which the urban environment can affect the health of populations: the built environment, the social environment, and the availability and access to health services. When these elements interact with the socioeconomic characteristics of individuals, the health of urban populations varies. One of the main obstacles for the formulation of policies focused on the socioeconomically vulnerable groups of urban areas, is the lack of research on the subject. This study identifies how urban poverty affects the health of individuals and what are the determinants that explain access and quality of health services within this context. It was carried out through a global systematic literature review, which included published literature between 2000-2016 in three search engines: Web of Science, PubMed and EBSCO. It identified 881 research articles, out of which forty-four were systematized and included in the analysis. Five major categories emerged: (i) inequalities in the prevalence of certain health outcomes among the urban poor, (ii) barriers to effective access to health services, (iii) poor quality of services in vulnerable urban populations; (iv) determinants that affect the use of health services and the search for medical attention; and (v) the implications of the disease in marginalized urban populations. People in conditions of urban poverty face poorer health outcomes and greater barriers to accessing quality medical services; perpetuating the cycle of inequalities. This should be further documented, in order to generate evidence for policymaking and poverty measurement specific to urban spaces. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i> Cyclic Urbanism: Spatial Communities, Heterogeneity of Spaces and Cultures in the Kumbh City Nooreen Fatima, Project Associate, Urban Design, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, India Kumbh mela is a temporary mega city built every six and twelve years where seven million people live for fifty-five days. While the city of Allahabad tries to hold on to its crumbling facades, dense roads, and luring galls, city planners and policy makers envision it only as a 'pilgrimage town' and are involved in creating a dominant world-class image of the city due to the shadow cast by this mega event. The study primarily looks at how the everyday mother city of Allahabad interacts with the dynamic city created as a resultant of cyclic events of Mela (Magh Mela, Ardh Kumbh Mela, Kumbh Mela and Maha Kumbh Mela) where certain attributes of dynamicity flow from the 'temporary' city to the 'static' city. It presents the case of a historic neighbourhood of Kydganj in Allahabad and its loss of socio-spatial patterns due to the change in its building and spatial typologies that once sustained many occupational communities and their diverse cultures. The study argues that the current adopted approach of the city makers is mono-centric and projects-policies enforced are widely affecting the plural nature of the city and its spaces. It discusses the idea of heterogeneity in form, function, space, and circular systems in an urban fabric and challenges the mono-functional city and its linear systems built through the 'World Class' aspirations. The study explores the socio-cultural set-backs of such rudimentary approach of the city planners towards a dynamic urban fabric through a spatial lens. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i>

Translocal Urban Development in the Age of the Anthropocene: Mapping Bremen in "Sustainable Singapore"

Julia Lossau, University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany

My paper advances recent debates on translocality in urban studies by combining them with both research on urban imaginaries and a postcolonial account of the anthropocene. Taking Singapore as a case study, what interests me is how the city state's development is influenced – rather unlikely perhaps at first sight – by relations to Bremen, a port city in the North of Germany. By way of a mixed-method analysis, my project explores how Bremen-based firms contribute, both materially and symbolically, to the making of "Sustainable Singapore." How do their decision-makers network translocally, how do they negotiate the relationships of the local to the global, and how do their entrepreneurial efforts materialize in the built landscape of Singapore? By – exemplarily – mapping Bremen in Singapore, it is explored how landscapes of late modernism are literally transformed into landscapes of the Anthropocene.

Urban and Extranurban Spaces

City-Regionalism in a Comparative Perspective : Urban Austerity, Collective Provision, and the New "Geopolitics of Capitalism"

Andy Jonas, University of Hull, Hull, Humberside, United Kingdom

This paper examines newly emerging forms of city-regional collaboration in Finland, UK, USA, and China. Despite conditions of urban austerity, such forms have enabled the strategic delivery of transportation infrastructure and related services by a combination of global and local providers. The management of the politics of collective provision by the state is thus a critical factor in the emergence of a new "geopolitics of capitalism," producing variegated national political geographies of city-regionalism. Previous explanations have attributed such national variations to differences in political capacities and governance processes operating within city-regions. An alternative and arguably more powerful explanation suggests that emergent forms of city-regionalism enable national states to balance more effectively domestic political problems with growing pressures to compete globally and deliver investments in major infrastructure projects under conditions of austerity. The paper argues that the political challenge of raising capital for the collective provision of infrastructure under conditions of austerity is opening up new opportunities for the nation-state to (re)assert its geopolitical influence both domestically as well as internationally.

Urban and Extranurban Spaces

Green Reparations in Berlin and Detroit: Sociospatial Trauma and the Role of Urban Nature

Paul Draus, Professor, The University of Michigan, Dearborn, MI, United States

Recent years have seen increasing interest in the role of green space in cities, from both an environmental and a social justice standpoint. The promotion of "green infrastructure" or "nature-based solutions" as regional responses to accumulating repercussions of planetary urbanization and climate change, on the one hand, and localized issues such as social inequality, vulnerability, and environmental injustice/racism on the other, has prompted a rich body of research examining these actual and potential interconnections. While many have emphasized the role of urban nature or green space in improving urban quality of life, others have raised questions concerning its distribution and the unevenness of benefits relative to different populations existing within urban regions. In this paper, we focus on the question of green space distribution and function in two cities from the Western industrialized world: Berlin, Germany, and Detroit, Michigan USA. Many parallels may be drawn between Berlin and Detroit, some facile and others more meaningful. For example, Berlin and Detroit are both recognized as centers of electronic music, they are both seen as fashionably gritty, and both have benefited from an influx of artists and others seeking affordable rents and the sometimes ghostly allure of post-industrial spaces. But the parallels run deeper than these superficial similarities. Berlin was devastated by two World Wars and decades of enforced political, economic, and cultural division following the occupation of East Berlin by the Soviet Union. These historical traumas and painful memories are reflected in the city's landscape today. For forty years West Berlin was effectively a democratic island within communist East Germany, while Detroit after 1970 effectively became an impoverished Black island within a wealthy, majority-White metropolitan region. These are far from equivalent situations, but each has had a significant impact on the landscape and ecology of the city. We utilize Berlin and Detroit not only to pose questions of each other, but to lay out a comparative framework intended to guide other cities dealing with the long term social and environmental consequences of enforced political division and ethnic and spatial segregation. We first demonstrate that this social and historical trauma has a corollary in the physical landscape as well as in social and demographic measures. Borrowing from the Theorized Urban Gradient (TUG) model developed by Qureshi, Haase and Coles (2014), we compare Berlin and Detroit using a key set of ecological indicators that correlate with the legacy of sociospatial trauma, applying this comparison to the cities overall and to specific neighborhoods which might be seen as relative "winners" or "losers" in the process of post-traumatic recovery. We then forward an argument towards incorporating environmental degradation and restoration into discussions of social equity and recovery from historical trauma, proposing that green space should be seen as both a reflection of past harms and a means of healing them. Finally, we offer a concept of "green reparations" that may serve as an alternative framework to social concepts of "green infrastructure" and as a direct challenge to the potential creeping growth of "green gentrification."

Human Environments and Ecosystemic Effects

The Global Unrealized: Two aborted Japanese-designed extension projects to European art museums

Jens Sejrup, Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Anthropology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Despite prevailing notions of globalization as emanating from the West outward, cultural globalization and architectural interventions from outside the West are increasingly affecting Europe. Such globalizing projects are claimed to reflect local aspirations to better capture lucrative flows and uplift local institutions and localities to a global scale. But large-scale interventions are contentious, especially when they affect historic neighborhoods. Taking Japan as a prime example of a non-Western agent, this paper analyzes conflictual dynamics of locality and globality in two unrealized Japanese-designed extension projects to European museum buildings: the Uffizi Gallery in Florence and the IVAM in Valencia. In both cases, the building projects were eventually shelved despite claims to localization and prestigious validation. The two cases attest to a European uneasiness with material manifestation of modernity flowing inward from elsewhere.

2018 Special Focus - Mobilities in the Global North and South: Critical Urban and Global Visions

Friday, 26 October	
14:00-15:40	PARALLEL SESSIONS
Room 3	Confronting Complexities A Socio-material Framework for Urban Metabolism: The Case Urban Energy Flows of Saint-Nazaire, France and Its Hinterland Bahers Jean Baptiste, Assistant Professor, Geography and environmental assessment , School of Environmental Engineers, Bruz, France Audrey Tanguy, Postdoctoral Fellow, Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire de Recherche en Ingénierie Durable et en Écoconception (LIRIDE), Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada Urban metabolism (UM) questions cities' material and energy systems by identifying paths and transformation processes of all kinds of flows in urban contexts. In particular, one of its objectives is tracing the origin and destination of materials, energy, water, emissions, and waste flows to understand relationships between the cities and other spatial areas (hinterlands) that lead to political, social, and environment consequences. We propose a new approach which combines methodologies to understand the politics of UM and to analyze metabolic links between hinterland and consumption territories, in order to develop a "political-industrial ecology" of energy metabolism (Breetz, 2017; Cousins and Newell, 2015). To illustrate this approach, we developed a case study of the energy metabolism of the Saint-Nazaire metropolitan area, located on the west coast of France. Saint-Nazaire is a predominant port zone in France, consisting in a complex network of highly energy-intensive industrial sites operating in the steel, petrochemical, and agri-food industries. In particular, the territory is home to the second largest crude oil refinery in France. The objective of this research is twofold. First, it aims to follow energy flows in order to provide insights on their territorial organization. Second, the resulting contextualized metabolism is used to discuss the potential contribution of a socio-material framework to evaluate energy transition initiatives currently investigated in the territory. The role and influence of different actors on metabolic flows and their management are a key issue to understand the governance of flows. <i>Material and Immaterial Flows</i> The Development for Educational Purposes and Infrastructures in the Fringe Area of Yogyakarta, Indonesia Maximilian Wanabakti, Student Research Assistant, Independent Researcher, Cynthia Ratih Susilo, Yogyakarta, Indonesia Government's consideration of the economic-equality result in new infrastructures outside the city. Paingan becomes favorable for educational purposes as a new economic center development. Unfortunately, there are no detailed policies and land-use plans for compact development. Each of education buildings is built spread across the area which contributes as a nucleus of urban growth. These infrastructures become a major catalyst of urban sprawl. This situation needs to be understood to deter sprawl development. In this study, high dependence on cars makes further developments influenced by road hierarchy. Nevertheless, the universities create a diverse population and agriculture's plot size sells for new development making the urban structure in Kampong and the settlement rigid. This encourages more of the new or reconstruction in high-density and mix-use development which are the characters of a compact development. This paper discusses how the development of the education building in the fringe area contributes to a sprawl development. By unstructured visual observation, the justification for exploring urban evolution based on a comparison of limited satellite-image, urban forms, and architectural settings. This paper finds that the education buildings and road hierarchy are contributing to economic development, urban structure and sprawl to compact forms. The Infrastructures can shape sprawl to a compact development by limiting the economic attractiveness and the expansion of road network access to the education buildings while improving the accessibility and connectivity. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i> Prediction of Urban Expansion with the Aim of Preventing Ecosystem Damage: Using the Slope, Land Use, Exclusion Area, Urban, Transportation, and Hillside Model and the Environmental Conservation Value Assessment Map Jinboo Hwang Raek Jang, Research Professor, Korea University, South Korea Seongwoo Jeon, Professor, Korea University, South Korea The majority of the world's population lives in urban areas, and urban areas are increasingly expanding. This has damaged many areas that need to be conserved. In addition, the expansion of urban areas creates housing, transportation, environmental, and climate problems, and drives a policy need for urban expansion. In this study, urban expansion models were used to create policies to cope with urban expansion. The urban expansion model used in this study is the Slope, Land Use, Exclusion Area, Urban, Transportation, and Hillside (SLEUTH) model and has the advantage of being able to consider policy factors over other models. In this study, we examined the impact of the class of the Environmental Conservation Value Assessment Map on urban expansion by reflecting it in model operation. The SLEUTH model is an urban expansion model based on Cellular Automata, which can predict land-use changes as well as urban expansion. In this study, Yongin City, Gyeonggi-do was chosen as the focus of the study, an area where damage from the land use perspective caused by the expansion of urban areas. The land use status of the interim year was estimated using land cover maps and input data for model operation. <i>Urban and Extranurban Spaces</i>

Friday, 26 October	
15:40-17:40	Closing Panel "Mobilities: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the Present and Future of a Crucial Concept" Ever-expanding mobilities - from the flow of goods and capital, commuters and migrants, or information and policies - are defining aspects of our increasingly connected, increasingly urban global society. Having once been largely neglected and overlooked, the concept of mobility has experienced dynamic development throughout the social sciences and humanities in recent years. The goal of this panel discussion is to bring together scholars with ranging inter- and sub-disciplinary perspectives on mobility to reflect on the mobilities turn, to evaluate its current development and impact on international scholarship both within and across disciplinary boundaries, and to consider the future potentials and challenges of both research on mobilities as well as research from mobile perspectives. Panelists: Christiane Brosius, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany Melissa Butcher, Birkbeck, University of London, London, United Kingdom Arunava Dasgupta, School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi, India Ulrike Gerhard, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany Jason Henderson, San Francisco State University, Can Francisco, CA, United States Martin Lanzendorf, Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany David Wilson, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, United States Moderator: Gregg Culver, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany
17:40-18:00	Closing Session and Award Ceremony Come join the plenary speakers and your fellow delegates for the Ninth International Conference on Urban and ExtraUrban Studies' Closing Session and Award Ceremony, where there will be special recognition given to those who have helped at the conference. The ceremony will be held at Heidelberg University directly following the last session of the day.



Muriel Adams	Arizona State University	United States
William Alfonso	Universidad del Rosario	Colombia
Aniel Alberto Altamirano Ogarrio		
Durreshahwar S. Alvi	Indus Valley School of Art and Architecture	Pakistan
Synthia Angelina	Aachen University	Germany
Alexandra Appel	University of Würzburg	Germany
Hafsa Asad		
Pratyusha Basu	University of Texas at El Paso	United States
Harald Bauder	Ryerson University	Canada
Arnon Ben Israel	Kaye College	Israel
Shanna Beron	Geographisches Institut Heidelberg	Germany
Bedour Braker	Jan Braker Architekt, Hamburg, Germany	
Harris Breslow	American University of Sharjah	United Arab Emirates
Alex Bridger	University of Huddersfield	United Kingdom
Michael Broadway	Northern Michigan University	United States
Christiane Brosius	University of Heidelberg	Germany
Melissa Butcher	Birkbeck, University of London	United Kingdom
Fernanda Cantarim	Pontificia Catholic University of Paraná	Brazil
Donna Carmichael	London School of Economics	
Jayajit Chakraborty	University of Texas, El Paso	United States
Somayeh Chitchian		Germany
Kenneth Conzelmann	City University of New York	United States
Timothy Cresswell	Trinity College	United States
Gregg Culver	University of Heidelberg	Germany
Jacob Dein	University of Tennessee, Knoxville	
Derek Denman	Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity	Germany
Paul Draus	The University of Michigan, Dearborn	United States
Jonas Dreher	University of Heidelberg	Germany
Isaiah Ellis	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	United States
Suzanna Elmassah	Zayed University	
Olivia Engelhardt	Northern Michigan University	United States
Nooreen Fatima	School of Planning and Architecture	India
Sylvia Filas Przybył	Statistical Office in Poznań	Poland
Pierre Filion	University of Waterloo	Canada
Carola Fricke	University of Freiburg	Germany
Kerstin Fröhlich	University of Heidelberg	Germany
Ulrike Gerhard	University of Heidelberg	Germany
Troy Glover	University of Waterloo	Canada
Anna Growe	University of Heidelberg	Germany
Christoph Haferburg	University of Hamburg	Denmark
Pierre Hamel	Université de Montréal	Canada
Jakob Hebsaker	Goethe University Frankfurt	Germany
Jason Henderson	San Francisco State University	United States





Jinhoo Hwang	Korea University	South Korea
Anum Jamal	Indus Valley School of Art and Architecture, Karachi	Pakistan
Hammad Jamil		
Bahers Jean Baptiste	School of Environmental Engineers	France
Andy Jonas	University of Hull	United Kingdom
Hesam Kamalipour	Cardiff University	
Roger Keil	York University	Canada
Judith Keller	University of Heidelberg	Germany
Franziska Kirschner	Goethe University Frankfurt	Germany
Dragana Kislovski	Maharshi University of Spirituality	India
Tomasz Klimanek	Statistical Office in Poznań	Poland
Shino Koda	Tottori University of Environmental Studies	Japan
Anna Kovacs Gyori	University of Salzburg	Austria
Mo Michelsen Stockholm Krag	Aarhus School of Architecture	Denmark
Svenja Kück	University of Heidelberg	Germany
Genta Kuno	Kyoto University	Japan
Martin Lanzendorf	Goethe University Frankfurt	Germany
Alejandro Lara	University of Concepcion	Chile
Jose Alberto Lara Pulido	Universidad Iberoamericana	
Robin Le Blanc	Washington and Lee University	United States
Seungjoo Lee	Stony Brook University	United States
Kyung Il Lee	Korea University	South Korea
Kathrin Leutz	University of Heidelberg	Germany
Steven Logan	University of Toronto	Canada
Julia Lossau	University of Bremen	Germany
Lucy Lynch	York University	Canada
Alan Mabin	University of the Witwatersrand	South Africa
Franz-Benjamin Mocnik	Heidelberg University	
Beth Ann Morrison	Arizona State University	United States
Ngaka Mosiane	Gauteng City-Region Observatory	South Africa
Ashton Oltmanns	Hollis + Miller Architects	
Sumaila Palla	Indus Valley School of Art & Architecture	Pakistan
Clara Pardo Martínez	University of El Rosario	Colombia
Nastaran Peimani	Cardiff University	
Lukas Peter	University of Bristol	United Kingdom
Marius Pieterse	University of Witswatersrand, Johannesburg	South Africa
Fujie Rao	University of Melbourne	Australia
Per Gunnar Røe	University of Oslo	Norway
Niedja Santos	Sao Caetano Municipal University	Brazil
R. Gökçe Sanul	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Belgium
Ahmed Sayed	Bangladesh University	Bangladesh
Caroline Schauss	Heidelberg University	Germany
Nicole M. Schmidt	Heidelberg University	Germany





Philipp Schulz	Heidelberg University	Germany
Kyla Searle	Brown University	United States
Gemma Searle	University of California, Berkeley	United States
Jens Sejrurp	University of Copenhagen	Denmark
Urmi Sengupta	Queen's University, Belfast	United Kingdom
Sanaz Shobeiri	University of Westminster	United Kingdom
Reinhold Siegle	University of Heidelberg	Germany
Richard Southern	University of Hertfordshire	United Kingdom
Christine Steinmetz	University of New South Wales	Australia
Sarra Tekola	Arizona State University	United States
Eshetayehu Kinfu Tesfaye	University of Rostock, Hawassa University	Germany, Ethiopia
Le Na Tran	University of Kitakyushu	Japan
Mireya Vilar Compte	Universidad Iberoamericana	Mexico
Madeleine Wagner	University of Heidelberg	Germany
Maximilian Wanabakti	University of Atma Jaya Yogyakarta	Indonesia
Cosima Werner	University of Heidelberg	Germany
William Westgard Cruice	Utrecht University	Netherlands
Ragnhild Wikstroem	University of Oslo	Norway
David Wilson	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	United States
Xuesong Yao	Northeast Normal University	China
Mine Yıldırım	The New School	United States
Ying Zhang	Northeast Normal University	China





Ninth International Conference on The Image

Hong Kong Baptist University
Hong Kong SAR | **3–4 November 2018**
ontheimage.com/2018-conference



IX Congreso Internacional sobre la Imagen

Universidad Baptista de Hong Kong
RAE de Hong Kong | **3–4 de noviembre de 2018**
sobrelainimagen.com/congreso-2018



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

UBC Robson Square
Vancouver, Canada | **17–19 January 2019**
onsustainability.com/2019-conference



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

UBC Robson Square
Vancouver, Canada | **21–22 February 2019**
organization-studies.com/2019-conference



XIX Congreso Internacional de Conocimiento, Cultura y Cambio en Organizaciones

Universidad de Columbia Británica,
Robson Square
Vancouver, Canadá | **21–22 de febrero de 2019**
la-organizacion.com/congreso-2019



Thirteenth International Conference on Design Principles & Practices

Saint Petersburg State University
Saint Petersburg, Russia | **1–3 March 2019**
designprinciplesandpractices.com/2019-conference



XIII Congreso Internacional sobre Principios y Prácticas del Diseño

Universidad Estatal de San Petersburgo
San Petersburgo, Rusia | **1–3 de marzo de 2019**
el-diseno.com/congreso-2019



Fifteenth International Conference on Technology, Knowledge, and Society

ELISAVA Barcelona School of Design and Engineering
Barcelona, Spain | **11–12 March 2019**
techandsoc.com/2019-conference



XV Congreso Internacional de Tecnología, Conocimiento y Sociedad

Elisava Escuela Universitaria de Diseño e Ingeniería de Barcelona
Barcelona, España | **11–12 de marzo de 2019**
tecno-soc.com/congreso-2019



Eleventh International Conference on Climate Change: Impacts & Responses

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



Ninth International Conference on Religion & Spirituality in Society

University of Granada
Granada, Spain | **25–26 April 2019**
religioninsociety.com/2019-conference



IX Congreso Internacional sobre Religión y Espiritualidad en la Sociedad

Universidad de Granada
Granada, España | **25–26 de abril de 2019**
la-religion.com/congreso-2019



Twelfth International Conference on e-Learning & Innovative Pedagogies

Hotel Grand Chancellor Hobart
Hobart, Australia | **2–3 May 2019**
ubi-learn.com/2019-conference



Fourth International Conference on Tourism & Leisure Studies

Florida International University
Miami, USA | **16–17 May 2019**
tourismandleisurestudies.com/2019-conference



Ninth International Conference on The Constructed Environment

Centro Cultural Vila Flor
Guimarães, Portugal | **23–24 May 2019**
constructedenvironment.com/2019-conference



Nineteenth International Conference on Diversity in Organizations, Communities & Nations

University of Patras
Patras, Greece | **5–7 June 2019**
ondiversity.com/2019-conference



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**
sobreadaprendizaje.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



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



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

Pontifical Catholic University of Chile
Santiago, Chile | **29-31 January 2020**
onsustainability.com/2019-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



Fifteenth International Conference on The Arts in Society

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



In Memoriam

Dr. Jessica L. Weinhold-Brokish

Since 2013, Jessica has been a cherished member of the Common Ground Research Networks team. In her role as Conference Program Developer, she brought her scholarly background to the workplace with an optimistic and upbeat personality. Jessica had a masterful way of bringing speakers with diverse interests into complementary dialogues within our conference programs. Her interests included post-communism, gender, autobiography, conflict studies, and theories of space and place. She was a devoted wife to her husband and mother to three beautiful children. She will be missed dearly.

October 20, 1976 – March 23, 2018