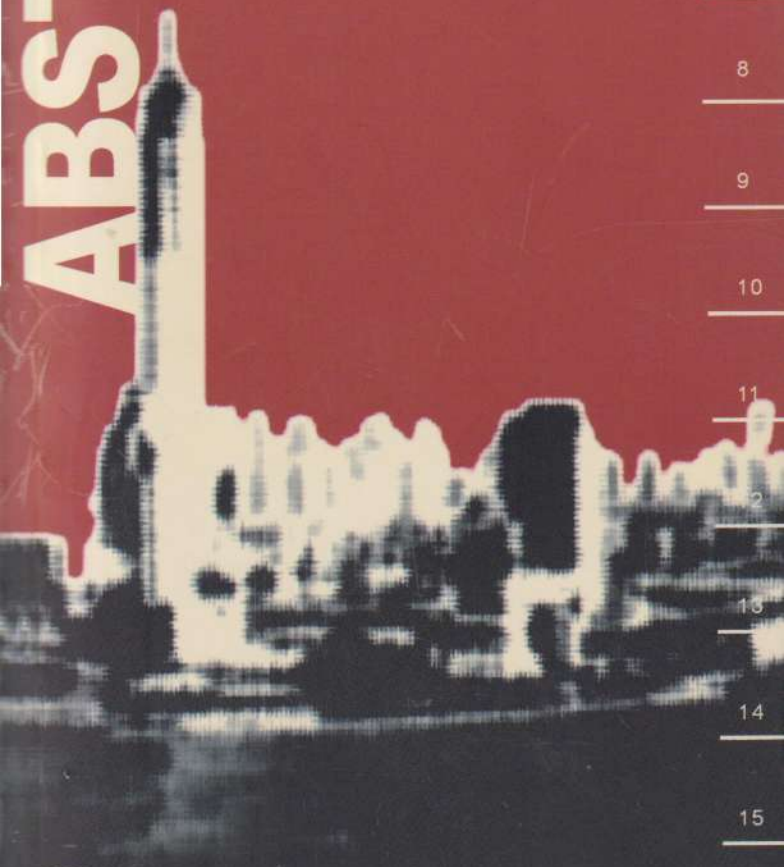


ACSP-AESOP-APSA-ANZAPS
Planning for Cities in the 21st Century:
Opportunities and Challenges

July 11-15, 2001
Shanghai China

ABSTRACTS



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World Planning Schools Congress

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World Planning Schools Congress
ACSP-AESOP-APSA-ANZAPS

ABSTRACTS

**Planning for Cities in the 21st Century:
Opportunities and Challenges**

July 11-15, 2001
Shanghai, China

Organizer

College of Architecture & Urban Planning
Tongji University

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Track 01

The Role of Cities and Regions in Globalization



1001

The Role of São Paulo as a Global City: Private Benefits and Social Costs Once Again?

Ana Cristina FERNANDES, Wilson CANO
Brazil

São Paulo has become a strategic Latin-American location for global business, especially after Brazilian economy has managed to curtail inflation and complied with the so-called Washington Consensus. Since 1990, the number of corporate command activities located in São Paulo jumped up, as did branch offices of transnational firms, financial operations, consultancy, auditing and marketing activities, and the entire service infrastructure needed for mediation between domestic and global markets.

Nonetheless, the effects of this global city role of São Paulo have changed its significance within the Brazilian urban system whilst social disparities seem to have increased. This paper aims at addressing these contradictory effects from São Paulo's role as a global city within a developing and unequal social economy. To which extent São Paulo's improved international links have harvested disparities and fragmentation of Brazilian urban network and social economy? Outward orientation has contributed to boost job creation within the metropolitan economy? To which extent one can say that on the contrary globalization has pressed São Paulo's jobs, incomes and life quality down? To which extent the global city status has raised land rent whilst pushing the poor to distant areas lacking urban infrastructure? Is the city competitiveness agenda the proper way to deal with the new problems that the metropolis is facing given its inequalities?

We consider as hypothesis that there has been some re-concentration of high-income activities in São Paulo's core areas, so as to reassure its economic leadership and reinforce its international linkages in detriment of domestic integration. And regarding the city itself, we ...

1002

Globalization, National Markets and Sub-National Specialization: A Perspective from States in Western U.S.

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University of California at Berkeley, U.S.A.
Subhrajit GUHATHAKURTA
Arizona State University, U.S.A.

The study examines the extent to which global economic integration is leading to regional specialization, regional disparities and competition between regions/states in the Western United States. The paper investigates the role of globalization in contributing to regional disparities resulting from differential structural changes in different regional economies. These structural changes are induced by competition between states for foreign investment and export markets, which often lead to greater specialization and agglomeration effects. The regions in this case are defined by state boundaries for two reasons: 1) The states in the US have some latitude to form industrial and trade policy and do in fact promote such policies through trade organizations, state departments of commerce, and the local chambers of commerce; 2) U.S. states are also the primary and major sources of data on industrial structure and economic activity within their boundaries; and 3) US states are the building blocks of economic and trading patterns at the national level. Given the concentration of "new economy" industries, the diversity of the industrial structure and the spillover effects in the U.S. western region, California and other adjacent western states such as Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, are ideally suited for this study. On the other hand, since the states in question belong to an economically integrated space of a national market, with free flow of goods, capital and labor, there are, at the same time, the harmonizing and standardizing effects of national economic integration. The tension and dialectic interplay between these disparate forces—those of global economic integration and national market integration,



1003

Polynuclear Urban Regions in the Global Mosaic of Regional Economies: Patterns of Economic Specialization and Diversification in the Randstad, the RheinRuhr Area and the Flemish Diamond

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The current round of globalisation enhances the emergence of new patterns of interregional economic specialisation rather than global homogenisation. Several authors including Scott (1998) and Porter (1998) have recently emphasised the persistent susceptibility of economic activity to specialisation and concentration in space. Concomitantly, inspired by the perception that competition among cities for mobile resources increases, some groups of neighbouring medium-sized cities attempt to join forces to be a match for larger metropolitan agglomerations. Well-known examples in North Western Europe are the Randstad Holland, the Flemish Diamond (Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent) and the RheinRuhr Area in Germany. In planning literature, such regions have become known as polynuclear urban regions (cf. Dieleman & Faludi, 1998).

An important challenge to urban and regional planners is how to formulate new roles for their newly defined regions. A good start would be to establish whether the regional economy is moving in the direction of pronounced economic specialisation or, in contrast, economic diversification. Specialisation could suggest that the region is acquiring a distinct place in the global patchwork of regional economies. It could even portend the formation of a competitive regional cluster of specialised economic activity. In such a case, planners would dispose of various possible measures to enhance and capitalise on the process already going on. Economic diversification, alternatively, would provide less clear indications to planners. ...

1004

Cross-Border Orchid: Redefining Regions and Planning in Globalization

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China

Considering a region as a territorially defined labor market, what's the regional transformation of local agriculture in the globalization? The authors present a case study of the orchid industry vis-à-vis rural development in Taiwan, and address various issues of dramatic regional transformation caused by the global flows of capital and technology and local embeddedness in the global economy. The authors will argue that, under such circumstances, the planning strategies have to be redefined in relation to globalization and there will be new possible roles for the local and regional governments.

A political economic methodology will be employed for an analysis of the structure and dynamics of Taiwan's Phalaenopsis (Butterfly Orchid) industry in the global economy. On the social and historical innovative seedbed of local orchid communities, the productivity of this industry has been liberated from the constraints of land and bio-time thanks to the biotechnological advancement made over the years. The tacit know-how of breeding and the standardization of production process have provided technological support for the trans-border production networks of Phalaenopsis industry and the changing patterns of international trade of Phalaenopsis market. The trans-border production and trade networks are related not only to the selective globalization of science, technology, and skillful labors, but also to the variable regional geometry of segments and networks in the global economy. ...



1005

Three Generations of Key Projects for Urban Investments in the Netherlands

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1. Central theme or hypothesis: what question to address?

How successfully does the Netherlands operate with its approach of Key Projects for Urban Investment, also in comparison to large projects in the USA and the UK?

Key Projects are an evergreen in recent national spatial planning in the Netherlands, although selection criteria and content change over time. There is a discrepancy between the policy weight - they are seen as of strategic importance for Dutch spatial planning - and the instrumentation of these projects in terms of finance, special procedures, risk sharing etc. The outcomes are mixed till now and the time is ripe for comparison and evaluation of the three generations: is there an added value in terms of better land use, better programme, better public realm, better process, better financial returns, better international competitiveness?

2. Approach and methodology: how to address that question?

The paper will be descriptive, comparative and evaluative, starting from an institutional point of view. It begins with a historical policy overview of the three generations.

Origin of and experiences with the first generation: 5 Pilot Projects for Public Private Partnership in Urban Regeneration (from 1988);

The shift to the second generation: 7 Key Projects for Spatial Development (from 1991);

The birth of the third generation: 6 New Key Projects around High Speed Train Stations (from 1996)....

1006

Brazilian Metropolitan Areas in an Age of Globalisation: Some Remarks about the Case of Rio de Janeiro City

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Late capitalism, which has been usually recognised as globalisation, has a specific pattern of development governed by a peculiar predominantly selective and socially excluding expansion logic. This logic has determined a typical pattern of urban space production and management that is also selective and socially excluding.

This work attempts to reveal how the above mentioned pattern of urban space production, management and investment has developed, specially in metropolitan areas of peripheral capitalism, taking as a case study the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The research was carried out using two analytical/methodological movements that served as organising principles here.

The first, which can be understood as a theoretical construct of this remarks, examines the importance and theoretical status of the term "globalisation" as an expression of the new pattern of accumulation grounded on a predominantly selective and socially excluding economic dynamic.

The second movement, delineating the empirical aspect of this paper, is divided into two sub-sections. The first analyses the discourse, the administrative practices and the planning implemented by experts working for the city administration of Rio de Janeiro, keeping in mind the increasing competitiveness between cities.

The second sub-section describes the ways in which residential, commercial and selective services were built in city areas, with special attention to those included in the process of decentralisation. This sub-section also studies their impact in the nucleus of the Rio de Janeiro metropolis...



1007

The Embeddingness of White Elephants in Old Industrial Regions: The Case of General Motors in Saltillo and the Ruhrgebiet – Integration and Sociological Considerations

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Germany**

The proposed paper offers insight into the integrative aspects of industrial restructuring by presenting the experiences of General Motors (GM) in the Ruhrgebiet (Germany) and Saltillo (Mexico). Dubbed as the "Detroit of Mexico" Saltillo's regional economy has been launched into the number one position while the Ruhr continues stagnating under the spell of declining coal & steel industries. Further, the experience of Saltillo presents a case of horizontal integration with agglomerative effects while GM in the Ruhr is an outstanding case of inward investment. What accounts for these differences in big-industry experience and what are the distinguishing spatial traditions that compel positive interplay, thus allowing for economic interpenetration to take hold or not? Reflecting on the functionality of space, industry and society, what are the mediums, then, which facilitate or retard horizontal industrial networking?

I propose that the emerging international spatial division of production – resulting from the loose bindings of new and proposed free trade zones, trade partnerships, re-connecting market networks and multi-national agreements for development – is emblematic of new economic rules. These new rules are pushing white elephants (big industries) to downsize production resources while still being held accountable to the imperatives of efficiency and competitiveness. The generated tension in laggard industrial regions is manifested in the strong bifurcating effects that regional milieus come to experience, but may lay beyond the scopes of original policy design. Pointing to policy orientations, I offer that the relative strategic advantages of:

- market proximity
- labor flexibility, and
- hard-structure capacities

are increasingly taking a back seat to regional socio-spatial attributes like,

- local innovative and flexible know-how,
- a broader (more international) cultural vision of development,
- a general willingness for market immersion...

1008

Digital Landscapes in Bangalore, India and Guadalajara, Mexico: Nodes in the Informational/Global Economy

Ivonne AUDIRAC

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U.S.A.**

This paper applies Castells' informational/network society framework to the analysis of two so-called "silicon valleys" found in Bangalore, India and Guadalajara, Mexico. It uses case studies to examine the local sociospatial consequences of these cities' insertion in the world electronics industry as part of software and electronics manufacturing networks working in real time on a 24-hour planetary scale. Contrary to global city conceptualization of the nature and form of new industrial space in developing countries, often described as endless urban sprawl, this work suggests the emergence of dynamic edge-city like urban forms. These new digital landscapes are shaped by the location decisions of software and electronics multinational companies, state-level government entrepreneurial activities, and the urban amenities valued by the informational elite. It discusses the global/local challenges facing these cities, which must balance their local social and environmental responsibilities with the polarizing effects of the global/informational economy they so arduously seek out.



1009

Cities as a Centres of Authority from Perspectives of Transformation in Poland

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Poland**

The problem of the new territorial division is always present during the times of political transformations. The old decisive centres - cities - were destroyed and the new ones are formed in the altered political, social and economic scenery of Poland after 1989. Owing to administrative division of the country, the shape of social and economic relations and communication system changes, this is why it seems challenging to study the influence of administrative divisions on modelling provincials' and administrative districts' authorities. There have been repeated changes in number and structure of territorial division in Poland between 1945 and 1996. From political and economic reasons, the new administrative centres were formed. Some attempts were made to decentralise the government, as the effect however, its centralisation took place. Also nowadays, enormous influence on forming territorial division of Poland, based on natural, environmental factors, and functioning social and economic structures, exerted particular interests of political parties, social and economical ambitions of people living in the regional capitals and also existing territorial, political, economic and religious structures of local organisations. The attempt has been made to describe and explain the process of territorial distribution of authorities, on a local level (administrative units), and on over-regional level (province) understood as functioning informal connections between the representatives of political power, administrative and self-governed centres.

1010

Processes Affecting the Development and Transformation of Towns in Central European States at the Turn of the 20th Century

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**Adam Mickiewicz University
Poland**

The year 1989 marked a new path of economic and social development for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The old political regime imposed upon this part of the continent after the Second World War crumbled, and a new one based on state sovereignty, democracy, and a market economy started to be introduced. This meant replacing the old command system organising the structure and functioning of the state, society and economy by one in which the regulatory role is played by the laws of economy and social development. The political, social and economic changes in Central Europe co-occurred with a deep, multi-level economic crisis in this region, and with changes brought about by the post-industrial development of the world at the turn of the century. In these new conditions the development of individual countries, regions and towns was affected by a variety of factors and processes, sometimes completely novel. Those considered especially significant for the development and transformation of the spatial-functional structure of towns include: systemic changes; postmodern changes in production and accumulation; urbanisation with its suburbanisation and re-urbanisation stages as well as the accompanying process of urban renewal; globalisation together with one of its major components, viz. metropolitanisation; and the processes of integration of the post-Communist states with the West European structures. The present paper discusses the relations between the mentioned processes and the quantitative and qualitative development of Central-European towns, especially in Poland, one of the biggest countries in Europe. Towns, especially the biggest, are those places where the occurring changes, both beneficial and adverse, are easily visible....



1011

A Preliminary Evaluation of the Impacts of Foreign Direct Investment(FDI) on the Urban Transformation of Shanghai

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Australia

Shanghai's urban restructuring has been a topic of intense study recently. The metropolitan area has topped the per capita accumulation of FDI in China, which has been the second largest FDI recipient country (after the U.S.) since 1993. This paper will examine the impacts of FDI on the restructuring of the city and will seek to add to the literature by examining the extent to which incentives for FDI have influenced Shanghai's urban development and city restructuring?

The nature of Shanghai's FDI inflow, including its entry patterns, shares in the world and East Asia, external linkages and technological character have shaped the city's position in the global division of labour. FDI flows of capital have tended to promote urban development projects which have disregarded the 'normal' urban construction procedures - themselves in flux as China has moved away from strict state control to a more decentralised and market-based system. Regional incentives to Economic and Technological Development Zones (ETDZs) for FDI have been one of the major influences on the dynamics of Shanghai's metropolitan development.

The rapid growth of the economy and changes to its structure have brought about a process of spatial transformation in which economic activities, population, settlement, and land use have been reorganised over the metropolitan area. The general trend of spatial change is characterised by the relative regional concentration of FDI, the decline of the inner city region and the accelerated growth of the industrial centres in ETDZs the peripheral areas. The impact of FDI has been particularly marked in Pudong which has topped the whole city in terms of the concentration of FDI and in growth in the industrial and tertiary sectors. Elsewhere, coupled with satellite towns, the state and municipal-rank ETDZs have become the main vehicles of spatial decentralisation.

The paper will attempt to describe the FDI-led urban development pattern according to the performance of FDI and will conclude with a discussion of future research issues.

1012

Industrial Globalization and Its Impact on Singapore's Industrial Landscape

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Singapore

Globalisation has been changing the world to a significant extent. Used to be recipients of foreign direct investment, Asian NIEs have acted as exporters of capital to other Asian emerging economies since the 1980s. A new form of international division of labour affects both recipient and investor cities. Industrial change and restructuring have cast a profound impact on Singapore's economy as well as its industrial built form, in the context of relative high density and land scarcity. The option of industrial space as investment is obtaining its popularity over the notion of industrial space used mainly for its utility. Thereafter, the dimension of the industrial land market is introduced to the formulation of industrial restructuring strategies in the background of global production.



1013

Globalization Effects on Income Polarization in US Metropolitan Areas

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U.S.A.

This study examines the negative implications of globalization on income distribution. Thirty-nine U.S. metropolitan areas with a population of more than one million were adopted as the sample. Factor analysis was employed to test the interrelationship among a wide range of social and economic characteristics suggested by previous studies on income distribution as well as more recent discussions regarding globalization.

Multiple regression analysis was used to test the relationship of the characteristics extracted by factor analysis to income inequality in our sample metropolitan areas. The result suggests that 1) a strong interrelationship exists among certain social and economic characteristics of globalized urban areas which are thought to be related to income inequality, and 2) globalized urban societies increase the inequality of income distribution.

These findings suggest that strong policies should be undertaken to deal with the problems of underclass poverty and emerging non-European, non-English speaking immigrant population in large urbanized areas in the United States. However, our findings also imply that different sub-groups in the population merit separate treatment of their problems. The economic restructuring of globalized societies, with its potentially negative effects on income equality, has implications for workforce development planning and programs, to allow for in-depth re-education and training for greater demands of technological change.

This study demonstrates that globalization contributes to the local problem of income equality. This local problem calls for a greater commitment of federal and state funds and grants to provide longer-term, more capital-intensive re-education and training programs. Similar help is needed for implementing a new direction in economic development programs: job creation as well as job retention and expansion of existing business establishments in a way that will also provide job opportunities for the targeted population subgroups. The findings call for planners to redirect their planning and economic development efforts more towards low-income neighborhoods and areas with high concentration of minorities and immigrant populations.

1014

Urban Region in Saudi Arabia and Globalization

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Presently, several clusters of cities in Saudi Arabia turned into Urban Regions. Now, these urban regions are the place for the majority of population and economic activities in Saudi Arabia. In the future it is expected that these Urban Regions will international Growth poles which will influence and will be influenced by globalization.

The proposed paper intends to investigate the nature of such reciprocal influence between urban regions in Saudi Arabia and foreign growth poles and centers through globalization.



1015

Globalization and Urban Competitiveness: A Case Study of Taipei, Taiwan**Kuan-Wei CHEN, Yung-Jaan LEE**
Leader University
China

Studies on urban competitive advantages are an important preparation for cities to establish a foundation for global city competition. In the face of globalization, enterprises and cities are in a competitive yet cooperative relationship. None of them can escape the competitiveness and exclude themselves from the global trend. Global competitiveness has been going on since no time and space limit exists. If cities are confined to the geographical boundary, they will be overwhelmed by the global economic system. Eventually, cities will lose their competitive advantages.

Globalization forces cities to move across city boundaries and to interact with other cities. Yet, some are concerned with the possibility that globalization will destroy local identity and induce homogenization. This may not be the case. Globalization and localization are not a zero-sum relationship. In fact, globalization and localization can become symbiosis. To the local, globalization is not to destroy local identity, but to give them more choices. Furthermore, in a pluralistic environment, the local can express their characteristics. In addition to globalization, the impact of city development on environmental sustainability and human health, safety, and amenity has become a global focus. In other words, a common issue cities in the 21st century have to face is how to "construct a sustainable city which can gain investment, living and consumption competitiveness".

This paper will review literature on globalization and urban competitiveness. Furthermore, an evaluation system will be suggested. Using this system, a comparison between Taipei and major East-Asian cities, such as Shanghai, Seoul, and Tokyo, will be analyzed. Based on these findings, appropriated urban strategies will be proposed.

1016

Direct Foreign Investment as a Symptom of Inclusion of Polish Cities in Globalisation Processes**Magdalena WADOWICKA**
Adam Mickiewicz University
Poland

After the change of political and socio-economic conditions, Poland, like other countries of East-Central Europe, was included in globalisation processes. The country, inhabited by almost 40 million people, became an attractive place to locate direct investment. It was perceived as a potential market whose boundaries exceeded Poland's territory. The intensive process of investing that started in 1989 involved international and national economic corporations. The sites that turned out to be especially attractive were the biggest Polish cities, although it was not their size, but location factors they offered that determined the inflow of foreign capital. The most attractive site of investment location in Poland was Warsaw, the 1.7-million capital of the country and the second largest construction site in this part of Europe after Berlin.

Substantial investments were also made in Poznań, Wrocław, Cracow, and Gdańsk, both in the cities themselves and their environs. The present paper deals with the inclusion of Polish cities in the process of globalisation as manifested by direct foreign investments. It discusses their size, types, and the investors' countries of origin. An attempt is also made to explain the causes underlying geographical, quantitative and qualitative differences in investment processes.



1017

The Role of Cities and Regions in Globalization: The Example of Three Metropolitan Cities of South Asia

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Bangladesh

Globalization is rapidly changing the scenario of South Asian Cities. Developments in information technology and improvements in transport and communication are reducing time and space and more and more people are now moving to these cities for jobs and livelihood. This paper provides a comparison between three emerging metropolitan cities of South Asia, e.g. Bangkok, Dhaka and Kathmandu and furnish an account of their growth and development. It is found that Bangkok is now moving up the ladder and emerging as an international city. Dhaka and Kathmandu are downgrading. Dhaka is a poverty ridden city and it has the severe problem of pollution and overcrowding. Kathmandu is a small city and it is gradually thriving as an international tourist resort.

1018

Metropolitan Economic Strategy: How Urban Regions Innovate and Prosper in the New Global Marketplace

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POINT ONE:

America's future prosperity depends on the productivity and competitiveness of its metropolitan regions, the key centers of innovation and business activity, where over 90 percent of the nation's job growth is currently taking place.

The nature and volume of investment, production, and trade in and through America's metropolitan regions is one of the basic structural building blocks of our country's macroeconomic growth and global competitiveness, and thus is at least as important as fiscal and monetary policy, international trade, education, and other economic issues regularly considered and debated by the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the federal government, including the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Metropolitan Economic Strategy is vital for national economic policy in the new global marketplace, both in the U.S. and in countries throughout the world.

POINT TWO:

Communities, both cities and suburbs, can only thrive as part of a larger metropolitan economic dynamic, with the entire region becoming a center of advanced innovation and technological excellence in the production and distribution of various goods and services.

The competitive advantage of a metropolitan region comes from successfully mixing highly skilled and high-value specialization together with economic and social diversity, and by strategically investing in, improving, and sustainably utilizing the region's fundamental assets – its physical, financial, and human capital.

Metropolitan Economic Strategy is vital for urban policy.

POINT THREE:

By emphasizing the interwoven economic destinies that bridge across families and communities within metropolitan regions, people begin to see themselves as "citizens of a metropolitan economy" – players on the economic "home team" competing with other metropolitan economic teams all over the world.

The real "city" of today and tomorrow is the metropolis. Metropolitan regions are the most economically organic components of urban geography and demography affecting people's daily lives at the local level, and the main access points for individuals trying to thrive in the global economy....



1019

Globalization and Cultural Resistance in Metropolises: Hong Kong and Taipei Compared

Reginald Yin-Wang KWOK
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U.S.A.

THEME, APPROACH & QUESTION

As globalization homogenizes nations and cities, cultural resistance is the major counter force to reaffirm local identity and difference. How this global local encounter works in two Asian metropolises, and the common and different economic, political and social consequences as manifested in the urban built environment is the main theme of this proposed paper.

Growth in metropolises in Asia has been largely due to the impact of globalization in the last three and a half decades. Amongst the Asian metropolises, Hong Kong and Taipei share some unique similarities. They are culturally Chinese. Politically, they are part of the China triangle. They also follow the growth path of the Asian Newly Industrializing Economies (Asian NIEs) based on globalization. The global impact on the metropolises cause a critical social change, as the labor market shifts from manufacturing to professional employment. An intellectual affluent middle class begins to dominate the social dialogue and influence public policy. How the urban development decisions are shaped and processed by the interaction of these cultural, political, and global trends, and how the recent urban development are constructed in two metropolises are the first set of research questions to be examined.

Hong Kong and Taipei are economically successful in embracing globalization, which is the key generator for their rapid and steady growth. The modern and postmodern high-rise cityscape bears witness to the presence of a global economy. ...

1020

Contesting the Recent Debate on Global City Formation in Asia: Critical Review and Related Issues

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U.S.A.

The contemporary globalization prominently influenced the formation of city and people's lives nowadays. Interestingly and especially, "world city" or "global city" building dominantly becomes the hegemonic discourse and projects for leading city policy and planning in Asia as well. The city distinctively as a new site for grounding global forces economically, politically and culturally is tremendously different from the hypothesis that old model such as development and modernization holds, which therefore needs further examination and interpretation.

Therefore, my problematic for this paper is trying to focus on reviewing those hypotheses on theorizing globalization and its impact on the city and try to see if they could fit in the Asian context, what will be the strength and what the weakness? Also, what would the new issues or implication for urban scholars and planners today? Specifically speaking, my writing is divided into two parts: 1) to introduce a critical review on the recent debate and reexamine their hypothesis from the context of Asia; and then 2) to list some new issues from the previous discussion for scholars and planners.

In details, I would love to critically introduce and examine such an interesting debate and concepts proposed by some western scholars in explaining the industrially advanced area and cities. I would argue that those hypotheses from "world cities" (proposed by Peter Hall, 1966, and John Friedmann et. al. 1982) to the "global cities" (proposed by Saskia Sassen, 1991) are all important attempts to the better model but seems too systematic and static....



1021

Challenges Facing Planners Today

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Florida State University
U.S.A.

Planners around the world face emerging challenges relating to. New technologies and the way those technologies affect existing communities. Rapidly transforming economies, which elevate the importance of market forces. Calls for re-examination of traditional planning tools such as comprehensive planning, zoning, and growth management.

These challenges are recent. New technologies associated with the internet are scarcely a decade-old in terms of impact on communities. Even "older" technologies such as the personal computer are scarcely two decades since mass adoption. Those new technologies have created vast economic opportunities, but they also demand vast amounts of capital for research, infrastructure and marketing. The need to mobilize that capital has caused governments to change systems and policies that regulate development of land and infrastructure. Challenges to the legitimacy of traditional planning tools are not new.

However, these challenges have become more bold in recent years. In the U.S., two of the most advanced statewide growth management systems, those of Oregon and Florida, are being challenged by strong political forces. In societies as diverse as China, planners report difficulty enforcing zoning rules in the face of pressure to accommodate development.

Globally, planners in very different societies find themselves wrestling with these same issues. Regions on different continents compete to create the next great technopolis. After the successful initiation of new development, other issues (affordable housing, electric power, environmental impacts, social equity) emerge....

1022

Dragon Tales: Infrastructure Change – New Urban Land Use Patterns

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Netherlands

Until recently, Hanoi as maincapital of the worlds poorest nations has been left strangely untouched in quarantine against development. Since 1986, when the Vietnamese government adopted a comprehensive renovation strategy (doi moi) involving a number of policies designed to permit the growth of market relations, the country is rapidly urbanising. Hanoi is one of the oldest cities in South East Asia, and one of the last cities in which complex Asian land-use patterns are still very visible. This paper will give some insight in Hanoi's urbanisation processes: a quest of how Hanoi is losing virginity through being exposed to global economic pressures and how Vietnam is preparing for take off on the global superhighway in the Asian century. By doing so, the interrelation between urban land use and infrastructure in the 'Asian century' – demands for reviewing modernism with Westernisation.

The paper is critical associating the Western planning models and issues on Asian cities. Uniform elements – centralising and concentrating economic and cultural powers in just a few centres - show decors of Disneyfication, neo-classical kitsch, McDonalds franchisers etc. Being locked off from these influences Hanoi still has the impression of slipping back to the 50s. The city looks like skipping a period in time, and hence displays huge contrasts. Taking benefit of venturing this extraordinary situation the paper is assuming that Hanoi has potential for developing new urban theories that relate to urban land use and infrastructure of the Asian City. The paper tries to detect some of the qualities of the city Hanoi that could be ingredients for such a new theory.



1023

Decentralization, Localization and the Emergence of a Multi-Player Decision-Making Structure in Urban Development in China

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U.S.A.

This research was partly funded by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD).

After twenty years of economic reforms, China has shown fundamental changes in its economic life. While most researchers focus on changes at the macro level and explore the trends of the nation, studies at micro level within a municipal boundary are still rare. This article fills the gap by investigating changes of decision making structure in a city, from municipal government to urban districts to street and neighborhood organizations on urban development decisions. The research examines various impacts of decentralization as a top-down initiative and localization as a bottom-up response in decision making structure. It describes the emergence of a dynamic multi-player decision making structure in urban development in the form of "expert consulting" and lower level government initiations within the public sector, and development activities of work units and various owner associations on the non-government side.

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City Spatial Development and Metropolis Growth in Changjiang Delta

Fuchun ZHEN, Songling TAO
Tongji University
China

This paper is based on these researches: Planning of the City Groups in HangJiaHuShao Area (1999~2020), the City Construction Planning of Jiaxing (2000~2020), the Research of Wuxi Urbanization Strategy (2000~2020), the Research of Architectural Environment Protection and Development in HuNing Area, etc. The emphasis is to analyze the urbanization character in Changjiang Delta on condition of its special history background and region situation. So as to explore the progress and the trend of the city spatial development in Jiangsu province and Zhejiang province.

By analyzing the form variation of two metropolis (Hangzhou and Wuxi) in the progress from unit to colony, to expound the relationship among its impetus, function development and structure optimized of the cities.

Shanghai, the largest economic center of China, is of accrete with Changjiang Delta. Confronted with economic globalization Shanghai is preparing for becoming the sixth largest metropolis in the world.



1025

The Response of Urban Planning to Global Economic Change: The Experience of Tokyo

Asato SAITO, Andy THORNLEY
London School of Economics
U.K.

For the past twenty years Japan has witnessed a dramatic rise and fall in its economic fortunes and this has had a significant influence upon the presence of Tokyo in the global economy and in Asia in particular. Tokyo's global city status was widely recognised (for instance by Friedmann 1995 and Sassen 1991) as a result of Japanese post-war economic growth and rapid integration with global economy during the 1970s and 1980s. Since the 1990s, however, as the national economy went into deep recession, Tokyo's economy has been losing its vitality. Thus, the once dominant position of Tokyo has become uncertain in recent years, and increasingly threatened by the rise of other Asian cities.

Against this background, we argue that the emphasis of urban development policy in Tokyo seems to have shifted from 'accommodation' and 'facilitation' to 'competition' and 'promotion'. During the 1980s, the main task for the urban development policy was to devise a mechanism to accommodate global city functions, such as financial services, within existing urban structures and minimise the destruction it could cause. Soaring property price and over-stretched infrastructure capacity was a major source of concern for the authority then (Togo 1995). In contrast, urban policy since the mid 1990s has focussed on how to increase the attractiveness of Tokyo in order to appeal to foreign business and investors, and be successful in inter-city competition.

The paper examines the way in which the dynamics of the global economy influenced the formation of urban policy, by analysing the strategic urban planning of Tokyo Metropolitan Government. Strategic planning documents, such as 4th Comprehensive National Development Plan and the 2nd Long Term Plan by Tokyo Metropolitan Government during the 1980s....

1026

Spatial Consequences of Economic Globalisation: Urban Change at the Periphery of Europe

Tasan-Kok TUNA
University of Utrecht
Netherlands

Economic globalisation is not only resulting in deregulation of national economies but also in deregulation of institutional and administrative structures in order to capture "hyperactive capital" (Sassen, 1994). These changes cause many transformations in urban areas on social, economic and spatial base. Within this process countries follow different strategies for tying up their national and urban economies into the world economic network, based on their social, economic and cultural backgrounds. However, instead of national central bodies, strategies of local communities, capital owners, transnational companies, investors and entrepreneurs that are trying to be part of the global economic system have had great influence on the institutional arrangements for the implementation of new economic structures. Consequently, different strategies are created in urban areas reflecting the global pressures due to nations' social, cultural and economic traditions, which are also mirrored in urban space.

Based on these arguments, the main hypotheses of this paper can be given as "differences in the consequences of economic globalisation for urban spatial structures are based on local responses and characteristics of the national social, economic, and institutional structures". Therefore, this paper aims to define a strategy to discuss "why does economic globalisation have different spatial consequences in urban areas even within the same organisational and institutional context?"



1027

Globalization and Extended Metropolitan Regions in China's Eastern Coastal Region

Chaolin GU, Taofang YU
Nanjing University
China

China's coastal urban-and-town concentrated areas are very important component part of the country as well as the world. Recently, the transnational flows of larger amounts of international capitals, the rapid development of the transnational corporations, the deepening division of labor, the economic globalization and the continuous increase of international trade have exerted a tremendous impact on the trend of the urban development along the China's eastern coastal region. After a long-term development four key urban-and-town concentrated areas have been formed, i.e., the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta, The Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan Area and the Central and Southern Liaoning Province. The economic globalization is reconstructing China's coastal metropolitan region, which not only fuels to integrate tightly with global urban system but also exerts positive impacts on the development of China's national economy. In accordance with the set standards for the extended metropolitan area (EMA), the Yangtze Delta EMA is composed with 18 metropolitan areas, the Pearl River Delta EMA consists of six metropolitan areas, the Beijing-tianjin-Tangshan EMA has four metropolitan areas and the Central and Southern Liaoning Province includes seven metropolitan areas. In this paper, the author will discuss their new trends of the extended metropolitan areas under economic globalization.

1028

Positioning the City of Kuala Lumpur in the Global City System: The Reliability of Quantitative and Qualitative Indicators

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Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
Malaysia

In the age of globalization, it was argued that major cities in the region should be positioned in the global city system, in order for these cities and their immediate regions are effectively developed. As the urban and regional economic prospects increase reliance on the participation in the fast moving international and global economy, cities that are unable to adapt to these global changes and requirements would be marginalized. The marginalisation of major cities from the mainstream of global development will affect their progress and in most cases be determined by exogenous forces. At the same time, the emergence of new global economic and informational societies has created a new form of spatial development, the global cities. Such status was achieved only when a city and its region becomes a major center of international finance, transnational corporate headquarters, related high-level and specialized services, information processing and advanced telecommunications, a city with an international command and control functions (Sassen, 1991). To what extent the above criteria and indicators really described the position of cities in underdeveloped and developing economies? It is the intention of the paper to deal with such a question, with particular reference to the city of Kuala Lumpur. Although Kuala Lumpur has substantially part of the international economy for the past three decades, it was argued that the city exercises little of the global or even regional control functions that world cities proposes. For this reason, the authors argued that Kuala Lumpur and possibly other cities in the rapidly developing economies be positioned in a different setting, and with different criteria and indicators, as compared to the existing global cities....



1029

New Economy and New Projects in Old Industrial Areas : Do They Slow Down the Trend of Decline? -The Case of the Ruhr Area

Hermann BÖMER
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Germany

The economic and social decline of the largest industrial area in Western Europe, the famous Ruhr area, continues unabated, although an advanced regional and structural innovation policy has been realised over the last 20 years. This paper asks whether the policy concentration on new economy branches (IT, E-commerce, microstructure-technology and logistics) and new projects (Metrorapid Dortmund-Essen, Düsseldorf, Cologne; Soccer World Championship in Germany 2006 with new stadiums in Gelsenkirchen, Düsseldorf, Dortmund and Cologne) and new institutional arrangements like the International Building Exhibition IBA Emscher Park, the Projekt Ruhr GmbH and the Dortmund Project will be able to slow down this negative trend of job creation in the future.

The first chapter presents figures on the employment trends of branches and functions in the Ruhr area, compares them with West Germany since the seventies and describes the regional and structural attempts of the EU, the federal government, the Land government of North-Rhine Westphalia and the local authorities to prevent a cumulative regional crisis in this area. Indeed, in comparison with other coal and steel regions in Western Europe, the Ruhr area is still a vital region, but in contrast to the Federal Republic's average and especially when the leading agglomerations like Munich and Frankfurt are taken into account, it is steadily declining. Nevertheless the cluster-orientated innovation policy in fields like software engineering, logistics and cultural policies has been successful in some parts of this area (Dortmund, Essen). But absolute dimensions and the relative weight of shrinking industries like coal mining and steel production, and the degree of external control in this region have been so large that it has been impossible to completely compensate for this loss of jobs....

1030

Understanding and Overcoming the Obstacles to a Productive U-G-I Alliance in Science Parks: A Case Study of South Korea

Jong Hwa Park
Kyungpook National University
Korea

As new modes and efficiencies in telecommunications and transportation make the worlds grow ever smaller, the global economy, and its global markets, are increasingly viewed as the exclusive domain of power-hungry multi-national corporations. There is, however, a growing argument that science park is an useful instrument to build up and strengthen a productive University-Government-Industry (U-G-I) alliance in today's globalization.

This paper attempts to analyze the obstacles to a productive U-G-I alliance in Korean science parks. The definition and inception of science parks, and the contribution of science parks to national and regional economic development are discussed with regard to a productive U-G-I alliance. Most attention has been directed toward understanding the obstacles to a productive U-G-I alliance and exploring alternative strategies. Data are collected from census publications, research reports on science parks, and web page materials. Face-to-face interviews and questionnaires will be conducted. The analysis is qualitative as well as quantitative.

Preliminary findings of my pilot study reveal that science parks are indispensable part of industrialization and national development policies in Korea. The Korean government introduced the development of science parks as a major component in the latest national development plan....



1031

Threat of Globalisation on the Cultural Heritage and Historic City

Nuray ÖZASLAN
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Turkey

Western modernism defined the ideological and material centre for the new world. Industrial development and advancing technology implied a new cultural frame to material conditions. The idea of universalism and aesthetic self-expression, technological determinism, rational structuralism and insistence on these methods for making the world a happy and liveable place resulted in failure. The contradiction between nature and technology as well as culture and machine produced not only a question of life quality but also chaos to define the values and preferences in the city making. Changing material circumstances of the contemporary culture indicate that the spatial expression of cities has no more historical deepness or cultural integration but rather a destruction. The idea of universalism resulted in the global dominance of Western modernism, which defined the centre of ideological power and filled the every corner of the world by its commodity products. This paper aims to question the value of the historic city centres in the contemporary circumstances of the urban areas and the current cultural formation of the modern society dominated by technological globalisation with its results on the urban space. It will argue the critical role of the cultural heritage in shaping the future's physical environment, which rises recent controversial debate in the concepts of sustainability, ecologic concerns and development.

1032

Decentralized Cities and Globalization in the 21st Century: The Case of Mindanao Regions in the Philippines

Sophremiano B. ANTIPOLLO
University of Southeastern Philippines
Philippines

Globalization and localization: to what extent will these paradoxical and co-existing forces determine the course of urban and regional planning? And what are the challenges they pose upon the decentralized cities in the 21st century? Globalization has recently emerged as one of the most powerful phenomena shaping our socio-economic environment. As the new millennium begins, matters concerning globalization present new challenges for urban and regional planners throughout the world. Indeed, increasing globalization of economic activities necessitates a critical re-evaluation of existing urban and regional development strategies, which seek to improve the quality of life and to reduce spatial disparities.

In the Philippines, with the enactment and on-going implementation of decentralization through the 1991 Local Government Code – hereafter referred to as The Local Code – the central challenge becomes twofold:

(1) facing global competition; and (2) improving local governance. This is so because globalization is accompanied by localization and, in the process, tends to erode the regulatory power of nation-states. For one, globalization is closely related to localization strategy of transnational corporations (TNCs) for their business activities. Under these circumstances, the general propensity of TNCs is to integrate their business activities with the local economic environment where their establishments are located. Globalization and localization, then, signal the need to emphasize the active role of spatial planning in determining regional and economic development policies and strategies. In this context, the performance of urban and regional economies are largely dependent upon the capacity and capability of local government units.

In this proposed paper, I will attempt to examine and demonstrate how the cities under the decentralized form of governance...



1033

Beijing: Lost in Translation?

Eric J. HEIKKILA
University of Southern California
U.S.A.

Central theme or hypothesis: question to be addressed

Beijing is undergoing rapid transformation in the face of powerful globalizing and modernizing influences. The extent and character of this transformation suggests that Beijing is being "replaced" as much as it is being "developed". The classical characteristic physical form of the city – whereby grand imperial structures are surrounded by traditional neighborhood hutongs – is steadily being replaced by an architectural form that strives to present a "modern" image worthy of, say, an Atlanta or Dallas. The question examined in this paper is whether or not something "irretrievable" is lost as a result of this transformation, and if so, whether the modern and traditional forms of expression can be reconciled.

Approach and methodology: how the question will be addressed.

The approach taken here is one of "grammatical syntax" in a very literal sense of the term. I begin with the premise that the physical form of a city is a specific grammar insofar as it provides shape and meaning to the physical expression of everyday life. I then build on this premise in several stages. First, I examine the basic parts of speech (nouns, adjectives, verbs, objects, etc) for any language and consider how they are expressed in the context of Beijing's traditional urban form. This evokes a semiotics or hermeneutics that is simultaneously grammatical and physical. Second, I draw on the theory of translation as practiced explicitly in the context of languages to explore the limits of accurate translation as one moves from one language system to the next. For example, what if anything is lost when Shakespeare is translated into Japanese? Third, the principles of translation are applied to the specific context of Beijing, and the translation of the cultural expression of everyday life into modern built forms. ...

1034

Planning: Theory, Strategy and Action in a Global Context (Roundtable)

Moderator:

Gill-Chin LIM
 Michigan State University, U.S.A.

Participants:

Weiping WU
 Virginia Commonwealth University, U.S.A.

Sid SEN
 Morgan State University, U.S.A.

June THOMAS
 Michigan State University, U.S.A.

Hong-Bin KANG
 Vice Mayor
 The Metropolitan City of Seoul, Korea

Won-Yong KWON
 President
 Seoul Development Institute, Seoul, Korea

Tae-II LEE
 President
 Chung-Buk Development Institute, Chung-buk, Korea



1035

A Comparison of Globalization and Sustainability Issues in Beijing, Shanghai, and the Pearl River Delta (Roundtable)

Moderator:

Robert G. DYCK
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech), U.S.A.

Participants:

Yong-Hong GUO
Planner, City of Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.

Wei HUANG
Virginia Tech, U.S.A.

Zhou YU
University of Southern California, U.S.A.

This session will address the interactive dynamics of globalization, increasingly important because of China's membership in the World Trade Organization, from a comparative perspective focusing on China's three largest urbanizing regions. Issues of interest include international trade and finance linkages, labor and capital mobility, regional economic restructuring, changing urban spatial patterns, immigration pressures, natural resource and environmental constraints, increasing economic inequalities, interregional competition, etc. These issues will require regionally specific management strategies that are capable of balancing economic development, social equity, and environmental concerns in the interests of long-term sustainability. Each of the three papers will explore different management strategies, one based on accommodations to globalization in different regions, one focused on localization in the global context, ...

1036

The Changing Place: From Rural Place to Urban Space: Impact on the Society and the Transformation into Rural Space and Urban Place

Julaihi WAHID
University Sains Malaysia, Malaysia
Abdul Hadi Harman SHAH
University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

This paper looks into the changing pattern of urban space, which is taking place after a period of four decades of physical development in Malaysia. The premise in the paper argues that the physical landscape and the image in relations to the spatial dimensions of physical development require a changing pattern towards societal aspirations. The concept of place and place making needed spatial integrity for the purpose of ensuring stability in the community as well as gearing towards global benefits. Town and cities are often seen as the center of life and Malaysia's towns consists of planned and unplanned development. If pre-colonial Malaysia shows a tendency towards rural place—as defined by culture and community, urbanization has turned it into mere 'rural space' — areas void of actual community, rather simply acres of uniform plantations. By focusing on the physical development of new towns and recreational facilities this paper will try to understand the differences in urban phenomena before, during and after colonization. The author also attempts to delineate the changing pattern of mosaic of the Malaysian town, which has become a meaningful places for the populace.



1037

A Tale of Two Cities: Hong Kong and Shen Zhen - Planning for Hyperdense Growth and Urban Prototyping in Cities Undergoing Rapid Change

Laurence Wie Wu LIAUW
Hong Kong Polytechnic University
China

This paper aims to examine hyperdense urban growth conditions in the Southern Chinese cities undergoing rapid physical, social, economic and political change over the past 30 years. Hong Kong and Shenzhen will serve as key cases for study in terms of their physical structure and planning policies. Both cities have sustained high growth rates and population increase, within a concentrated urban mass. Their extreme patterns of growth and current roles as urban hubs of the Pearl River Delta are different yet interdependent, like Siamese twins.

Through case studies and future projections, this paper will attempt to show how urban density can be generated and sustained to accommodate the 'Contemporary Chinese City' (CCC) within its changing physical and social context. The structural evolution and programmatic development of both cities have given rise to a new kind of urbanism called 'proto-urbanism', comparable to the rapid prototyping of industrial designers. The new order that emerges from such chaotic urban mix in these types of cities seem strangely coherent and self-generative. It is this rich urban condition and the processes that produce it which underlay this study. Much of China's (and Asia's) new urban fabric may soon be produced this way. So it is relevant that we try to investigate the urban processes and effects that this type of urbanism yields, in order for practitioners and policy makers to comprehend rapid growth and hyperdensity for future planning applications and regulation. Fundamental 'tools' will be identified relating to the case studies, covering infrastructure, land development, building mass accumulation, and programmatic distribution, planning and economic policy. These urban parameters are methods to map and measure types of urban characteristics, ...

1038

A Global Perspective of Homeownership and Property Rights

Alven H. LAM
Department of Housing and Urban Development
U.S.A.

"Homeownership" in the U.S. has reached 67 percent and it has been benchmarked as approaching the fulfillment of the "American Dream." The success of housing policy to provide safe, comfortable, and affordable living space for every citizen is more than a social agenda. It contributes about 20 percent of the national economy, improves the living environment, and creates stronger base for social harmony and justice.

"Property rights" in developing countries have the equivalence to the term "homeownership" used in America. Policies to enhance property rights for low- and moderate- income group have positive effects in terms of reducing poverty, increasing productivity, and stabilizing political and social conditions. For countries that are restructuring their economies, establishing or enhancing property rights system will be a fundamental strategy to create a free market system that can be competitive in a global economy.

This paper will describe the common principles of expanding homeownership and enhancing property rights. The intention is to draw parallels of economic and urban development implications so that the benefits of raising homeownership can be transparent to policy makers in countries considering enhancing real property rights. The paper will analyze housing and urban policies as well as regulatory and institutional frameworks to implement the policies.



1039

The Unbearable Lightness of dot.com Companies: Space and New Economy**Anne HAILA**
University of Helsinki
Finland

The discussion on dot.com companies has focused on the profitability of the new economy companies as investment objects and their performance on the stock markets. Less attention has been given to the products of these companies, and even less to the spatial requirements these companies have and their influence on urban landscape. Dot.com companies that are young and small, produce innovative products and have uncertain future require new type of built environment in which to operate. The paper will discuss the problems dot.com companies face in the real estate market and two solutions to answer their special demand for space. These are science parks and new space producers.

1040

A New View of City Master Planning in Response to Rapid Urbanisation in China: A Case of Experimental Practice in Guangzhou**Bing ZHANG**
China Academy of Urban Planning and Design
China

This paper focuses on the latest development of the ideas in China's city master planning based on the author's practice of preparing the conceptual strategic plan for the Greater Guangzhou, Guangdong Province in 2000. More than twenty years ago, when China's planning work got back on the proper track, planners started to seek a more effective planning. Many theories and technologies from the western countries have been transplanted, though, the failures in controlling development challenged the legitimacy of city planning, especially city master planning. How to guide city development effectively at the macro level in response to rapid urbanisation comes to be a central topic for Chinese planners. The practice in Guangzhou takes up the challenge, arguing that mode of planning should make a shift to problem-solving mode exploiting development opportunities economically and spatially and escaping from the red tape. At this point some international practice has been borrowed more or less.

The paper consists of the parts as follows. (1) Traditional ideas of making master plan are reviewed critically and some significant debate emerging in professional fields are introduced comparatively. (2) The backdrop against which the conceptual strategic planning for the Greater Guangzhou is analysed from four perspectives. The first is that the authorities at the central and local levels encourage the improvement of planning methodology; The second is the changing basis of the methodology of planning practice; The third, market economy now is becoming the main driving force for city development, so the factors taken into account by planners differ tremendously from those in past planned economy; The fourth is that the rapid economic growth and urbanisation request planning work to fit the new circumstances. (3) The new views emerged in the planning for the Greater Guangzhou are articulated. (4) As a conclusion, the author suggests that the leading planning practice be a signal that China's master planning work would be reformed so as to adapt itself to the rapidly changing economy and society.



1041

A Comparative Study on the Regional Economic Competitiveness in Korea

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Korea

One option to compete with other regions is to have the economy specialized on the high-value products, which requires a high degree of competitive advantages. However, Korean regional economy is regarded as a high spatial imbalance particularly concentrated on the Seoul metropolitan region in terms of gross regional domestic product, population, social infrastructure as well as an accumulated agglomeration. In these socio-economic situations of Korean regional economy, this paper argues the following three points: (1) How has a regional economic competitiveness changed in South Korea? (2) What are major factors to decide on a regional economic competitiveness? (3) What are new trends of a regional economic competitiveness?

Analyzing the macro analysis of regional competitiveness in Korea, the major constraints of policy measures for promoting regional economic development can be identified as: (1) one of the main bottlenecks of the regional competitiveness in Korea is a heavy concentration of high-tech industries in two metropolitan regions. At the same time, the local industries mostly produce spare-parts or play a chain production role for their mother firms mostly located in the metropolitan regions. It hampers for local governments to devise effective policy measures geared toward local employment and regional income generation. (2) Since the local industries mostly consist of small scale and labor-intensive companies, their adoption capacity of new innovative technology and R/D investment are also limited. (3) The Korean government faces high pressure to change her metropolitan regulation policy to promote the balanced regional competitiveness for the non-metropolitan regions through the recent globalization of Korean economy after the financial crisis. (4) A simplified and monopolized regional policy means made by the Central Government also discourages local governments to promote their own regional competitiveness due to the lack of local finance and the risk management capacity of their regional policies.

1042

City-Networks: The Proyecto-Cities Initiative

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Fundation Metropol
Spain

The objective of my paper is first to give the background and describe the evolution of the Proyecto-CITIES initiative that began in 1997. I will also highlight some of the first findings of this initiative, and some of the challenges that my non-profit organization faced in trying to establish a global network of cities.

By 2025, more than half of the total world population will live in cities. There will be 30 mega-cities each with over 8 million people, and at least 500 cities with more than a million inhabitants. This process of urbanization is not only quantitative: the other significant urban phenomenon is the rise of the city-region as the organizing principle of the world economy and leadership.

City-regions will need not only to invent ways to meet the urban challenges of the new century, they will also have to share this new knowledge with other cities. At the same time one level, the economic competition of the future will be among city-regions. At the same time, city-regions will have to engage in authentic co-operation with each other.

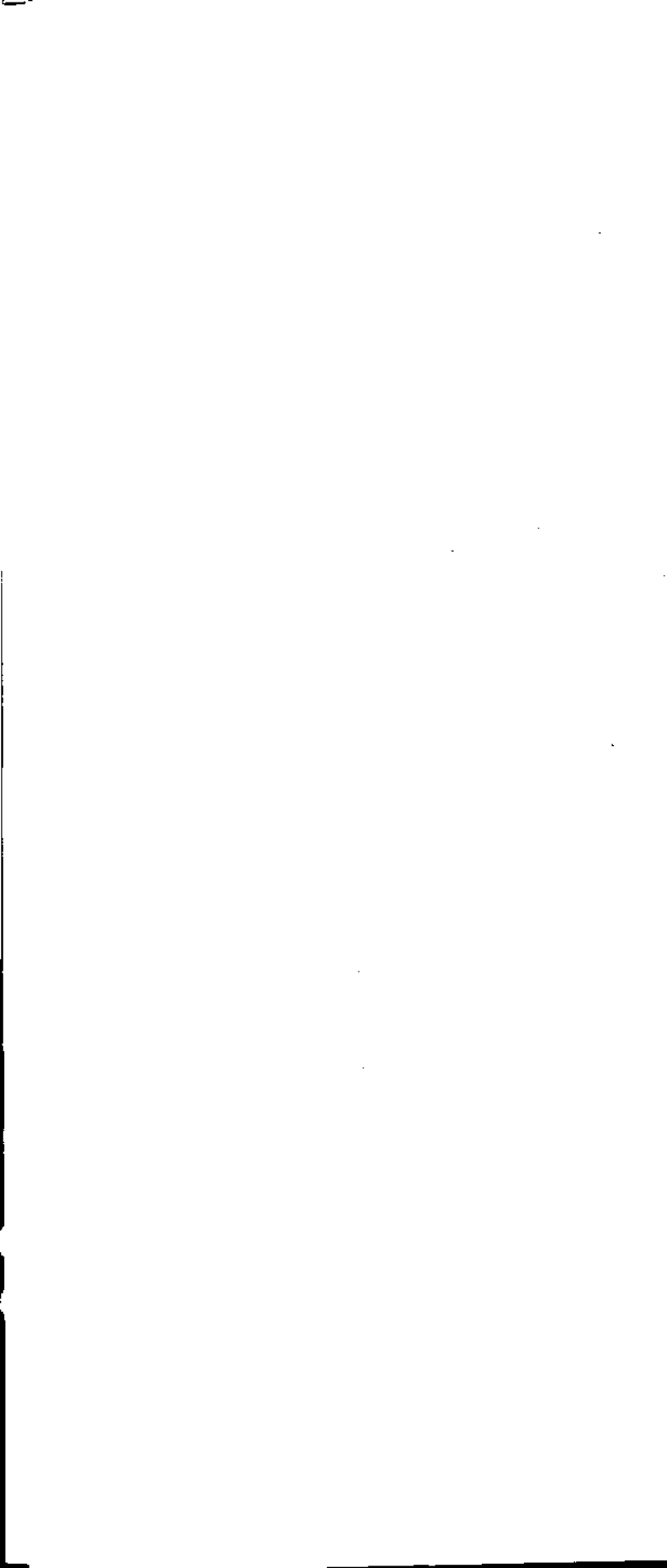
Recognizing the need to connect with other city-regions around the world, city networks are beginning to emerge. Global city-networks are needed to encourage and inspire strategies to face existing challenges. Such networks permit access to larger spheres of action, ...





Track 02

Public Participation, Urban Governance and Public Policy





2001

Juggling Demands for Economic Rationality with Participatory Democracy: Lessons from New Zealand

Ali MEMON
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New Zealand

The institutional framework for urban governance and planning in New Zealand has been subject to wide ranging reforms during the last two decades of the 20th Century (as in a number of other countries). These reforms were part of the broader restructuring and downsizing of the role of the state in society and shaped predominantly by a New Right market driven ideology. Questions arise about the implications of such policy reforms for public participation in planning decision making. My paper will reflect on the recent urban planning experience in New Zealand from this perspective. It will focus specifically on the experience of the indigenous Maori people in urban planning decision making.

The paper will be based on two case studies from Christchurch. The key question that will inform the case studies is to what extent are economic rationalism and participant democracy compatible as meta-policy objectives. The case studies will be based on qualitative and quantitative data. The first case study will focus on the participation of the local indigenous Maori tribe in Canterbury in proposals for development of new sewage treatment works for the city. The second case study will be based on a private sector proposal to build a new town located in the peri-urban zone of the city. The land on which this proposal is located is adjacent to one of the most significant Maori heritage sites in the South Island of New Zealand.

The case study findings will be reviewed in the context of current debate in the planning literature on public participation.

2003

Tools for Communication in Urban Planning

Lisbeth BIRGERSSON, Björn MALBERT, Knut STRÖMBERG
Chalmers University of Technology
Sweden

This paper focuses the increasing demand for communication in planning and on the functions of tools supporting the exchange of knowledge and arguments across disciplinary and cultural borders. Tools refer in this paper to a broad range of methods, social settings, illustrations and media that can be used in different communication situations. Such tools are used in compulsory or voluntary activities like information meetings, review processes, exhibitions, hearings and other knowledge building or negotiation situations. Communication in planning can both be seen from a strategic view – for instance, how to involve stakeholders to implement a plan – and from an ethical view – for instance, the right of citizens to influence how green in the city is used. Current discourses in planning theory and experience from planning practice is used as a base for formulating criteria to discuss the quality of collaborative planning and the application of communicative tools. The quality has to be appraised both in terms of the process itself as well as of the outcome of the planning efforts.

With the help of examples from innovative practices different approaches are identified to provide a base for analysis of communication situations in urban planning and research. The examples studied intend to extend existing practices by the view that learning and knowledge building is relational and based on shared and situated practice.

For urban planners, tools have to be able to transform conceived experience in a place into abstracted knowledge in space. Such 'paced' images and concepts should, in turn, support co-ordination of different practices involved in planning and implementation. Place and space are conceptual tools used in the paper to introduce the idea of creating interfaces between different practices that will enable mutual learning and thus give a framework for tools in transition.



2005

The Importance of Urban Design in Regeneration Policy: How Governments Have Missed the Point

Sherin AMINOSSEHE
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U.K.

Working as a policy adviser in the fields of architecture, planning and urban design in the past three years, initially with one of the London Mayoral candidates and currently to the shadow cabinet, I have noticed deficiencies within urban policy formulation in the UK.

The aim of this paper is therefore to look at the importance of urban design in regeneration policy in the UK. As recently as 10 years ago, urban design was an esoteric activity occupying that nether world between architecture and planning. Today, it has become a centrepiece of government policy. Why the emphasis on urban design? As government programmes embraced a more integrated attitude to regeneration and new settlements, it became clear that a more "holistic" approach to urban environment was required.

As the emphasis of projects moves to the delivering of quality, the need to view an area of city in a more co-ordinated way becomes essential. Creating spaces - and paying for them; upgrading the environment - and ensuring safety improvements; calming traffic - and mixing uses and encouraging street life; generating partnership - and establishing means of 'stewardship'; all move urban design away from the idea of 'architecture writ large' to its real place at the heart of the process of enhancing urban quality.

The paper starts with the definition of urban design within a policy context and then establishes a framework of questions, which have not been considered by decision-makers, which include:

Are those responsible for design close enough to the decision making process?

Are the different communities sufficiently empowered as stakeholders?

Are the needs of the community considered? ...

2006

The Myth of Public Participation in New Planning Paradigms: The Case of Botswana

Aloysius C. MOSHA
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Botswana

In most developing countries especially those in Africa, plans general planning schemes for cities had until the 1990's been prepared and executed using the "master planning" approach, which was inflexible and prescriptive. During both the colonial and post colonial eras the master planning approach was suitable because decision-making in political and government systems was top-down, highly centralized, technocratic, bureaucratic, dogmatic and undemocratic (Koenigberger, 1964; Harris, 1983; Armstrong, 1987; Mattingly, 1988; Arimah, 2000 etc). However, economic liberalization and political democratization that emerged in these countries in the late 1980s to mid-1990s prompted the democratization of one of the roles of professional urban planning and management, namely, the preparation of a general planning scheme. The move has required the participation and partnerships of the stakeholders in both urban development planning and urban development implementation (Safer, 1992; Halla, 1994; Choguill, 1999).

Democratized preparation of a general planning scheme has continued to take place all over the world and has been reported by, for example, Healey, 1994; Innes, 1996; Peltenburg (2000) etc. The reportage reveals that the SUDPF approach, appearing under various interchangeable names (e.g. environmental planning and management, participatory planning, coordinating approach to planning, strategic planning, urban management and governance etc. has already replaced the master planning approach in the preparation and execution of general planning schemes in most countries.



2007

Organized Land Invasion and Social Mobilization In a Chinese Cemetery: "Javanese" Style

Bakti SETIAWAN
Gadjah Mada University
Indonesia

It is commonly assumed that the idea of "radical planning," implemented in an overtly politically challenging fashion, is something that is impossible in non-liberal, democratic contexts, like Indonesia. However, under a specific set of circumstances, where the poor were so severely impoverished by existing-unequal power relations, where local authorities were too busy with state business, and where a strong, local community leader existed, a strategic and effective social mobilization effort was successfully planned and implemented.

This paper documents and analyzes the process, the circumstances, the results, and the implications of an organized land invasion in a Chinese cemetery in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. It shows how under an authoritarian regime and feudalistic society like Indonesia, a community-based organization lead by a strong and smart community leader was able to distribute more than 200 parcels of land and form a promising urban community. Through an ethnographic case study method, this study was able to identify factors crucial in determining the success of social transformation conducted within a hierarchical and feudalistic social structure, such as the one that exists in Yogyakarta. This paper questions whether such confrontational tactic is effective for social transformation in cultures that depend on patronage-interpersonal relations such as that exist in Indonesia.

2008

The Politics of Participation: Participation, Identities and the Creation of Place

Bart WISSINK
Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy
Netherlands

In the new global order, conflicts over space become radicalized. National spatial policies that are meant to enlarge the competitive advantage in the global economy are met by local and regional reactions of groups that want to create or maintain their own places. At other levels of government, similar conflicts of interest and meaning between groups with divergent identities emerge. The interests and arguments of non-resident groups seem to have a growing influence on the outcomes of these struggles for the creation of places. Against this backdrop, developments in recent years have shown the emergence of new forms of collaborative planning and participative practice. This paper will explore the contribution of the new participative practices in bridging the views of divergent groups with divergent identities. It will draw on research into recent participative planning concerning the Dutch 'Green Heart', an open area in the middle of the 'Randstad' – the principal urban agglomeration of the Netherlands. The paper will show that the outcome of this Green Heart case study is comparable to recent developments in participative practices in the city of Amsterdam.

On the basis of this analysis, the conclusion is drawn that new collaborative practices don't solve the fundamental differences between groups involved in the struggle over places, as these struggles turn out to be struggles over identities as well. Therefore, the crucial question isn't whether 'new participative practices are helping to change policy agendas and policy processes of city government'. The question is rather which participative practices are helping what groups to change agendas and processes. Who should be involved in participation? And how should the right locality for planning be determined? Whose planning should it be? The paper will assess possible answers to these 'politics of participation'.

The key data for the paper will come from secondary analyses of recent research into the planning of the Green Heart and the city of Amsterdam, ...



2011

Regions, Innovation Policies and Institutional Capacity Building: The Design of a Regional Development Agency in Aveiro, Portugal

Carlos RODRIGUES, Artur Da Rosa PIRES, Carlos ESTEVES
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Portugal

It is commonly accepted that innovation plays a crucial role in promoting socio-economic development. The interactive and cooperative character of innovation suggests that innovation goes far beyond the technological and linear approaches, involving the institutional and organizational dimensions. Accordingly, one may argue that innovative processes have a social and territorial basis.

In this conceptual framework, the development of innovation policies in peripheral regions, namely those lacking a strong regional identity and characterized by a city polycentric territorial configuration, may be regarded, above all, as an issue of institutional capacity building. The policy-making effort should be directed, on the one hand, to overcome the barriers raised by the combination of the weakness which generally characterizes the institutional fabric of those regions with the low interaction among firms and the science and technology system. On the other hand, it should contribute to endow the region with the skills needed to sustain and lubricate the mobilization of knowledge and relational capital over the time.

This paper draws on the results of a research project which led to the design of a model of a regional development agency for the Portuguese relatively peripheral region of Aveiro. It will highlight the planning approach considered as appropriate to the design of a model which incorporates the specificity of the regional productive, institutional and organizational fabric and acknowledges the need for a regional "animateur" in order to stimulate and integrate the functions offered by the existing organizations. ...

2012

Improvised and Institutionalized Forms of Citizen Involvement in the Urban Environmental Management of Quanzhou, Fujian, China

Daniel ABRAMSON
University of British Columbia
Canada

This was the first of a series of session proposals from members of the Global Planning Educators Interest Group (GPEIG) focusing on participatory practices in urban planning. This session will address the trend of increased reliance of governments on decentralized administration and markets to provide community-level services, or the trend of national identity giving way to local identities as a dominant theme in community planning and development, and the relation these trends have to increased transparency and participation in decision-making on the one hand, and to continued participation-as-mobilization practices on the other.

Participatory approaches that emphasize citizen roles as stakeholders are often promoted as a form of democratization (a political goal), whereas in fact they may equally or dominantly be a response to a reduction of government responsibility for the provision of social goods (an economic or political-economic goal). Participation in this sense aims to bring a wider range of social and economic actors to play in the decision-making and implementation of development. It is also seen as an approach to mediating between the increasingly diverse interest groups that emerge when development policy shifts from a planned to a market-based economy.

Another response to government divestiture (or simple inaction) is community self-mobilization, a process in which participation is seen as a tool to promote the interests of a particular (usually disenfranchised) group, rather than mediate between the full range of conflicting interest groups from a position of detached objectivity. In either case, however, in the context of developing countries that have in recent decades undergone ...



2013

Participatory Budget and Democratization of the Urban Planning

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Brazil

The aim of this paper is to evaluate the experience of the Participatory Budget, that has been held in Brazil for more than a decade, explaining the structure and functioning of this process and discussing its limits and possibilities as a new form of direct democracy and a new democratic instrument of urban planning.

After the promulgation of the Brazilian Federal Constitution, in 1988, a new experience of direct democracy, in which the citizens debate and decide, by themselves, the structure of the public budget, has been appearing, in a growing number of cities. These experiences are called "Orçamento Participativo" [Participatory Budget] and are happening in approximately 130 Brazilian municipalities. Although this practice of direct deliberation is not specifically established up by the Federal Constitution, it emerges as a new instrument of participatory democracy.

The practice of elaborating public budgets through direct debates with the citizens, that express their opinions and decide by themselves, yearly, which are the priorities for the public expenditures, has been taking place, in the Brazilian local sphere, beside the traditional institutes of direct participation: plebiscite, referendum and popular law initiative. The function of elaborating the project of law of the budget expenditures, originally attributed to the Executive Power, is now being shared with the civil society. When the citizens start to deliberate about the priorities for a certain region of the city, they start to interfere directly in the definition of local public policies and urban planning, collaborating with the Executive Power.

The Participatory Budget was initially practiced in Porto Alegre (RS). Then it became a model of public budget democratization, not only for left-wing forces, but also for right-wings parties. It is important to mention that the experience is also being practised in some federal states, such as ...

2014

New Institutions for Local Development in Italy

Francesco Domenico MOCCIA
Italy

In the wide planning process for Agenda 2000-2006 the new Plan for the Development of Southern Italy is supporting the growth of new institutions as free association of municipalities. They promote public-private partnership, the involvement of civic associations, Unions, and business representatives. This new institutions implement a strategic planning model to understand the economical and geographical setting in which they act (SWAT Analysis is required in the regional forms used to apply for funding), to fund strategic ideas of local development, and select projects to be supported by public funds.

In the long standing Italian local government based on Comuni, the administrative organization of cities or groups of township, this new institutions are associating in larger partnerships often suspicious and conflicting communities, and promoting among them participation in planning, one more novelty.

Territorial Pacts, some of whom were involved in the European Community Program Territorial Pacts for Employment, are moving through this process with a leading role. As the program is being implemented these organizations find new roles in a perspective local development agency. This is happening with no regulation and enabling law, as an experiment in governance. This paper will present what actors are been selected and what kind of interaction is going on during the planning process to understand if the planning setting this institutions are offering help to built up new governance of local development.



2015

Explaining the Potential Role of LA21-Processes as a Participatory Planning Reform

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University of Twente
Netherlands

Explaining the potential role of LA21-processes as a participatory planning reform.

LA21-processes, on the basis of chapter 28 of Agenda, are under way in more than 400 municipalities all over the world. A Local Agenda 21 can be characterised as a local action plan for the achievement of sustainable development, which has to be worked out through a broad consultative process between local authorities, citizens and relevant stakeholder groups. The underlying assumption is that a transition towards sustainable development can never be reached without the involvement of all societal actors.

The paper will concentrate on the experiences in a number of forerunning Western European countries. In these pioneering countries the effects on the ground of LA21-processes are becoming visible. These pioneers show that the impact of LA21 as a participatory reform is rather limited.

The main question we pose in the paper is: How can the limited impact of LA21 as a participatory reform be explained?

To explain the limited success of LA21 as a participation reform we will discuss lessons from older participatory processes from the seventies and eighties. Given these experiences the paper will concentrate on explanatory factors like the (1) moment of participation in the decision process, (2) the willingness of citizens to participate, (3) the representativeness of the participants, (4) the facilitating role of city government, (5) the tension between participatory processes and representative democracy and (6) the input of LA21-processes in 'real' decision making. ...

2017

Community Organizing in Manila and Quezon City, the Philippines: Results from a Survey of Informal Settlements

Gavin SHATKIN
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U.S.A.

Recent years have witnessed reforms in many countries for decentralization and an increased role for organizations of civil society in governance. One aspect of this change has been an increased role for community-based organizations (CBOs) in social welfare program and policy formation and implementation. Central to this new model is the idea that CBOs, being based in localities and made up of local residents, can play an important role in mobilizing communities for local improvement and asserting the interests of residents in dealings with government. Yet there are several assumptions inherent in this model—that communities have an inherent capacity to organize; that CBOs accurately reflect the interests of residents; and that CBO-government relations are generally cooperative. A multitude of case studies have documented the successes or failures of individual CBOs. However, very little research has addressed certain basic questions that are essential to assessing the veracity of these assumptions: What percentage of communities has a CBO? How are these organizations usually structured and what do they do? How do they relate to government and other civil society actors? ...

This paper will address these questions with reference to informal settlements in Metro Manila. Specifically, it will examine the findings of a survey conducted by the author of 80 randomly sampled informal settlements in two cities—Quezon City and Manila. The survey contained questions regarding the history of the settlement, the demographic characteristics of residents, the CBO in the area (where one existed), and the settlement's relations with outside actors. Based on a comparison of the two cities, ...



2021

New Labor Market Intermediaries in the New Economy

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U.S.A.

1. Research question/theme:

This paper provides case studies of three Boston One-Stop Career Centers (OSCCs) as an exploration of the emergence of "new labor market intermediaries" (NLMIs) in the United States and asks whether they signal a transformation of urban labor market institutions adapting to the new economy. Some scholars posit that NLMIs reflect how the emerging global, distributed, technological economy is changing relationships among workers and firms towards increasingly flexible, contingent, and network arrangements. The cases presented here offer suggestive evidence that some public and nongovernmental organizations are also adopting more network-like forms and functions as labor market intermediaries. At the same time, institutional context (including types of collaborative relationships with firms) helps explain variation in the job-matching outcomes of OSCCs. Based on the findings, the paper raises questions and discusses implications for job-seekers—especially low-skill workers—and labor market institutions.

2. Method: The paper combines qualitative analysis of three OSCC based on interviews with staff and participants and quantitative analysis of job-matching results derived from administrative data. At the same time, the findings are framed within an extensive literature review. Based on the qualitative and quantitative research, three case studies are developed that detail differing experiences and outcomes among the OSCCs....

3. Relevance: This research addresses a gap in current planning scholarship on how some labor market intermediaries ...

2023

A Collaborative Partnership Approach to Integrated Waterside Revitalisation: The Mersey Basin Campaign, North West England

Joon S. KIM, Peter W.J. BATEY
University of Liverpool
U.K.

The emergence of a new model of governance, bringing together governmental and non-governmental forces to achieve the policy goal, calls for a novel form of partnership driven by interdependence and networking between a range of actors. Although this approach is often described theoretically as 'collaborative planning', there is widespread acknowledgement that the 'new' practice has operational difficulties. This paper draws on the results of a research project investigating how a concrete example of collaborative partnerships, the Mersey Basin Campaign in the North West of England, can operate for integrated waterside revitalisation.

The Mersey Basin Campaign is a government-sponsored 25-year initiative that was launched in 1985. The Campaign aims to improve water quality and the waterside environments of the Mersey Basin, a heavily urbanised area containing the two conurbations of Merseyside and Greater Manchester. In 1999, the Campaign won the inaugural Thiess Environmental Services 'River Prize' in Brisbane, Australia as the World's best river-management initiative for its environmental co-operation between all sectors. From the experience of the Campaign, our research identified three key aspects of integrated waterside revitalisation: consensus building; facilitation; and open participation. In carrying out the research, six detailed case studies within the Campaign's activities have been investigated in the context of the three key aspects. About 40 semi-structured interviews have been undertaken, and over 25 meetings and fieldwork projects have been observed.

Our research shows that having a shared ownership of the partnership, between member representatives, is fundamental for effective partnership service delivery. ...



2025

Project of Participatory Budget Implementation in Campinas – SP/Brasil

Julio M. TREIGUER

Partido dos Trabalhadores (Party of Workers)

Brazil

This paper presents a planning and methodology for participatory budget development and implementation in Campinas Community, São Paulo, Brazil and try to connect it with the Metropolitan Area created recently.s

We must understand the participatory budget plan and methodology using the local reality elements. In this sense we must consider different aspects, such as politic culture, associative culture, governance culture, community objective situation, mainly by the budget point of view. Using the previous experiences and keeping the local characteristics we will begin to explain to the people about the Municipal Budget and Participatory Budget and how they could participate. Simultaneously we create the Budget Regions using, for example, geographic relation and culture rules. Next we build the Annual Budget Agenda, where we define: 1-The Regional Meetings (Public Works Schedule presentation, choice of priority public works and services, representatives election). 2-The invest of Participatory Budget Council (counsels and delegates). 3-The caravan of priorities (priorities evaluation by the Council, development by the Government of the Annual Budget propose using its program and the previous priorities). 4-The Investment Plan (the Budget Council and the Municipal Administration discuss the Annual Budget propose developed using the priorities). 4-The Investment Plan (the Budget Council and the Municipal Administration discuss the Annual Budget propose developed using the priorities). 5-Sending the Budget to the Municipal Chamber (the Budget Law propose is elaborated and accorded between the Council and Govern, and it is send to the Municipal Chamber). 6- Inspection and Control (after the approval of the Budget Law the Public Works Schedule is inspected and controlled by the delegates and counsels. They must be organized in commissions and they must have all the information that they need to make their works as better as possible).

The major relevance of this paper is the practice of urban planning associated with the popular participation that produces the citizenship increase. In the Participatory Budget the population is participating in the priority definitions for the public investments and its shows a new practice in the public administration. This way of work with the budget builds a qualified and active citizenship in the management of public resources. The direct participation of the citizen in discovering their own needs and investments, ...

2027

Strategic Planning Model in a Developing Context

Kenneth ODERO

University of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe

This paper describes in detail a strategic planning model (SPM) developed at the Department of Rural and Urban Planning, University of Zimbabwe in 2000. Three organisations—City of Kadoma (Local Authority), Department of Rural and Urban Planning and the Municipal Development Programme (Non-Governmental Organisation)—collaborated to develop a strategic plan for the City of Kadoma. This multi-stage model represents the conceptualisation, preparation, public consultation, and plan making process. Data collected over one year period (1999-2000) is used to present detailed analysis of challenges experienced by the three parties while preparing the strategic plan. By focusing on the process rather than the output, the model serves an important role: It deepens understanding of constraints facing institutions in developing countries willing to partner. The lessons drawn from this experience are relevant for planners (both teaching and practising), municipalities and donor agencies working in the area of local government capacity building.



2029

Participatory Development and Local Governance: Three Models of Practices in Taipei

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National Taiwan University
China

The end of the Martial Law, demand for social justice by the previously neglected populace, mounting tension between the developmental state and global capital, strains in domestic ethnic and class relations have combined to change the way Taiwan people view and exercise citizenship. Not completely comfortable with the rights-claiming basis of

Western concept of citizenship, and weary of the ethical approach to citizenship that has long undergirded Republican polity, citizens of Taiwan began to fashion ways to claim what they thought were their rights while insisting on the value of moral relations within their community. This paper will examine three models of community movements that have developed in Taipei during the last ten years. While each was concerned with a perceived threat to the community, the *modus operandi* adopted was different.

The paper begins with a discussion of the pattern of citizen action (or the lack of it) in the face of community threat before the Martial Law was lifted in Taiwan. It will then focus on three empirical cases of community movement since then, and analyze the relationship between organizational sponsorship, social capital, role of local government, and significant agents. Based on the analysis, we will construct three heuristic models of citizen participation and discuss the conditions under which each may be expected to develop as well as its different implications for the development of civil society in Taiwan.

2030

The Dynamics of Strategic Behaviour: Agency Perceptions, Motivation and Interaction in Collaborative and Associative Governance

Mark TEWDWR-JONES
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U.K.

Considerable academic work over the last ten years has focussed on collaborative planning and associative governance within the realm of urban and regional development (Healey 1997). This work has parallels with other disciplines, notably geography, where institutional capacity building has been considered as part of local systems of governance (Amin and Thrift 1995; Amin and Hausner 1997). Both bodies of work are premised to a degree on the rationality of communication. Habermas contrasted his ideas on the possibilities for communicative action with the widespread notion of 'strategic behaviour' in social relations (cf. Goffman 1959). The dual nature of governance as both an institutional and a political activity means that consideration of such strategic forms of behaviour is essential to deeper understandings of the nature of collaborative and associative forms of governance and their outcomes, that extend beyond surface relations (Phelps and Tewdwr-Jones 2000).

By considering the process of institutional capacity building as a form of political interaction between various actors and agencies wielding different degrees of power, motivation, interest and purpose, the acts of collaboration are played out. Here at the intersection of capacity building between agencies in the governance process, the convergence of actors' rationales for involvement and participation with the policy or practical requirements of the partnership activity ensures interaction can be identified as a political and transpersonal experience. Each agency will readily agree to sign up to the process of partnership if a strategic or local purpose needs to be met. ...



2031

A Critical Evaluation of Planning System in Turkey: Centralization vs. Decentralization

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Turkey

Urban planning and planning institutions are too weak to give direction to the development of cities in the developing part of the world. The market forces are the main actors in shaping the cities. The 1980s witnessed to the strengthening of the market ideology and further weakening of the state-led planning practices. The planning institutions have been criticized for their lack of accountability, participation and flexibility as well as for their over-centralization.

Turkish case is no exception to this trend. It is commonly held view that, at least until the 1980's planning institutions and practices were characterized by over-centralization and lack of necessary means to control the development of the cities. It was criticized for its failure to take the local demands and initiatives into account.

For this reason, the move towards a more decentralized planning system has been welcomed by most of those who worked in and around planning institutions. Starting from the mid-1980s, while the planning agencies at the central government level were hallowed out and most of the planning functions were delegated to local authorities. The responsibility of preparation and ratification of development and master plans have been given to the elected local authorities.

The main objective of this paper is to assess the success and failures of this transformation in the planning system in Turkey. It questions the arguments that strengthening the local planning agencies would increased the articulation of local people to the planning process and that diagnosing the planning problems would be much easier ...

2033

The Rise of Collaborative Planning and the Decline of Local Democracy? Making Sense of Public Participation and Community Involvement in Urban Governance.

Nick BAILEY, Deborah PEEL
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U.K.

Central theme or hypothesis

Public participation and community involvement at the local level have gradually risen up the political agenda in the UK to the point where they are now seen as essential to the successful delivery of planning and regeneration strategies (Foley & Martin 2000). As part of this rhetoric, there is a growing emphasis on encouraging 'active citizenship', community representatives sitting on partnership management boards, and a revival of interest and participation in local democracy. It is argued by central government that community involvement enables tacit local knowledge to be used, increases ownership of problems and solutions, and leads to the development of long-term and sustainable solutions. Is there sufficient evidence to support these assertions?

While public involvement in local affairs has declined in the last decade, as measured by participation in local elections, substantial evidence exists that more people are participating in 'collaborative planning' processes (Healey 1997, Sanderson 1999). Local authorities and regeneration partnerships, in particular, have been experimenting with innovative techniques to involve, consult, and engage those who do not normally get involved.

Approach and methodology

This paper will begin by exploring some of the issues facing local democracy in the UK and Europe that suggest that there are a number of reasons why there is a significant disengagement from local democracy in many advanced western economies. Second, it will then identify the growing number ...



2034

"Grass-Rooted" Rural Development Processes— A Comparison of a Japanese and an Austrian Case

Norio OKADA

Kyoto University, Japan

Gerlind WEBER

Universität für Bodenkultur Wien, Austria

The demands of sustainable development can only be fulfilled on a mid-term basis, when it will be possible to successfully stabilise not just urban areas but also rural areas as sites for economic enterprise and when their further development according to the formulated visions is possible. For this to happen bottom-up initiatives need to be set in addition to adequate top-down measures (for example special public support of the less-developed regions). In Japan as well as in Austria there are numerous development initiatives, which at first originated from the public.

Using two extremely successful local grass-rooted development initiatives, which took place in less-developed rural regions of Austria and Japan, as examples, the following questions are touched in a comparative study:

What started the community-based development process?

What characteristics do the persons who started the development process in the beginning have? What were their personal motives?

What were the conditions of the break through?

How did the relationship between active inhabitants, local and federal decision-makers develop?

At what time did the active inhabitants contact the public authorities? ...

What were the first concrete successes?

What were the driving-forces of keeping the processes going on?

In what form did the quality of life of the inhabitants of the communities...

2035

Citizen Participation Effectiveness in Planning and Design: A Case Study of the Americans with Disabilities Act Compliance Process by the Missouri Division of State Parks

Pat CRAWFORD

Arizona State University

U.S.A.

Central Theme

The research explores the effectiveness of citizen participation in the state park setting and uses compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as the issue which brings the state agency and the citizens together. The research hypothesis proposes that "the use of a citizen advisory committee (CAC) composed of people with disabilities increased the effectiveness of Missouri's Division of State Parks planning and designs for compliance with the ADA."

Relevance to Planning Practice

With increasing emphasis on civil rights and government accountability, U.S. citizens are demanding a voice in the public planning processes. Citizen advisory committees (CACs) are commonly used by U.S. government agencies to meet part of their public involvement requirements or as an action of good will.

The research aims to improve the use of citizen advisory committees through a better understanding of what makes them effective, how perceptions differ across stakeholders and identifying barriers to effective participation.

Methodology and Data Sources

The research encompassed two scales of inquiry. The first addresses participation and accessibility nation wide in state park agencies. Methods employed included a survey of state park directors, a content analysis of state park mission statements, and use of existing data from a 1998 state park opinion survey of the draft proposed ADA guidelines for outdoor developed areas. The second scale uses a "best case" study approach to address the CAC used for ADA compliance by the Missouri Division of State Parks. ...



2036

Collaborative Planning in the Absence of 'Soft Infrastructure': A Report from Wisconsin

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U.S.A.

The turn to collaborative and community-based planning can now be said to enjoy widespread support in many areas of natural resource planning around the world (Healey 1997; Agrawal and Ribot 1999; Gibson et al. 2000). In the U.S. various public sector efforts have been given authority and/or guidance to foster local decision processes and engage the public in natural resource policy decisions. However, the skill and knowledge of those in the public sector that sponsor such processes are often aimed toward technical solutions to natural resource problems, rather the human relations and social science principles that can lead to better local decision making and/or community based planning (Kenney 2000). Improving the skills, expertise and knowledge of natural resource professionals at a local level therefore emerges as important to the development of effective community-based planning efforts.

This paper reports on a Wisconsin (USA) survey of community involvement skills of professionals working for a number of agencies engaged in watershed protection programs. The community involvement skills, past experience, past training and future needs of diverse agencies were surveyed. Results show that there is limited training and professional preparation in community led decision-making and planning processes by those at the local level. Particular areas of concern include an absence of skills in group processes, facilitation, conflict resolution, and even general meeting rules. This paper that as a result of these claims, ...

2037

Social and Physical Barriers to Participation: A Cross-Country Comparison

Ruth YABES
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U.S.A.

Central Theme

U.S. and Canadian planners and administrators have discussed socio-economic and policy barriers to citizen participation for over thirty years, with the debate revolving around a series of ladders and critiques of these (Amstein 1969; Connor 1988; Potapchuk 1991). The design disciplines, from the perspectives of architecture, environment and behavior, and planning, focus more on the physical barriers to participation (Sanoff 2000). The mixture of viewpoints about participation by other academic disciplines, by community residents, and by people from other countries introduces additional complexity and layers of understanding about participation that extends beyond Day's "contested concept" (Day 1997). My paper explores participation practices in community planning as well as hands-on experience with participatory techniques from the perspectives of planning in different countries, such as Canada, the Philippines, England, Thailand, and China.

Methodology and Data Sources

During my presentation time, I will facilitate a 5 minute, abbreviated brainstorming and affinity diagramming technique to generate lists of barriers to participation from the international audience members. The responses from the conference audience will be compared with information I gathered using the same techniques in an intensive workshop at the Environmental Design Research Association (EDRA) 2001 conference in Edinburgh, Scotland, which focused on work place design and participation practices. I will also compare the results from our session with the responses given by 100 Arizona State University graduate students who identified barriers through brainstorming and affinity diagrams, over a three-year time span in three different citizen participation courses. ...



2038

From Conflict Management to Collaborative Planning: A Comparison of Planning Systems in China and Britain**Suet-Ying HO****University of Liverpool, U.K.****Wing-Shing TANG****Hong Kong Baptist University, China**

The paper aims to compare and contrast the planning systems in China and Britain, with supporting case studies from selected cities. Using Patsy Healey's models of conflict management and collaborative planning as an analytical framework, the paper examines whether the planning systems in China and Britain are designed for conflict management or collaborative planning.

Patsy Healey's model is particularly relevant to the debate on the modifications of the planning system in China. Currently, the Chinese government is attempting to modify its planning system to cope with the pressures on urban development brought about by rapidly expanding economic activities. The direction of modification, however, seems to point towards the conflict management model – this is largely a result of using the planning system of Hong Kong as the model. The paper outlines the ways in which these modifications conform to the conflict management model.

Using British planning as an example, the paper analyses the issues/problems of a planning system which mainly aims at conflict management. While the British planning system is by and large within the conflict management model, local planning authorities do have the discretion to engage in a more collaborative approach. Using Manchester as a case study, it shows both the constraints imposed by the planning system, and the possibilities, at the local level, to move to a more collaborative approach by local planning authorities. The emphasis on local diversity in Manchester implies a recognition of local character and is an important element in the development of local governance. ...

2039

The Reform of Urban Governance Forms in Institution Innovation: Setting the Reform of Water Administration as an Example**Xiaoma TAO, Luying SHEN****Tongji University****China**

With the development of Shanghai economy in recent years, great changes have taken place in the economic institutions. The institution innovation from planning economy to market economy affects considerably the future of the city and the life of citizens as well. The citizens have raised their standard of living and are longing for high-quality living. To meet with this demand, it is necessary to enhance urban governance and encourage public participation according to the institution innovation. As a result, the reform of government sections of Shanghai is in progress. Among them, the reform of water administration has considerable sense of representative. Shanghai stands now is a water-deficient city. The sustainable utilization and pollution control of water has a great impact to both the living quality of citizens and the developing potentiality of Shanghai. The objective of the reform of water administration is to found a water management body to coordinate efforts in various related institutions so as to create a sophisticated, standard and scientific management. We will compare the organizations, functions and effects of the former water administration with the present in our thesis, based on which we will point out some inefficiencies of the reform and the following steps that should be taken. We hope our analysis of the reform of water administration could be revelatory of the development of the public service in Shanghai, and enlighten the reform of urban governance in other fields.



2040

Social Learning and Communication Planning Model, Public-Participation and Its application on Community Planning Project : A Case Study from Da Xi Project, Taiwan

Tse-Fong TSENG
National University of Kaohsiung
China

This paper presents a planning operation experience about application of "social learning and communication" planning model on a community planning project in Taiwan, using the Da Xi Project as a case study. The focus of its content is on the relationships between planning model, Public-Participation, role of professional planners and planning implementations. From the historical development of planning profession, planning models are taking various formulations in different time period, including rational planning model, advocate planning model, Neo-Marxism planning model, equity planning model, social learning and communication planning model, radical planning model and liberal planning models. No matter how a planning model is developed, the main focus is surrounded on social power, social interests and resources, social justice and social representation. This shows that the implementation of planning profession cannot be discussed outside of real social experiences.

The professional development of planning in Taiwan however, is pursuing inside the ivory tower. It is not till the social movement on projects of community renaissances in 1994, the government has started to initialize over 300 projects to encourage professional planners walked into community. From then on, different type of planning theories and operations are applied on these community projects. Unfortunately, many of these projects are having difficulties during the planning process and draw only a few people in public participation. The "Da-Xi community renaissance project" about the reservation of a historical street is one of the successful ones. By applying the "social learning and communication" planning model, the planners developed a public-participation process for this project in meaning of ...

2041

Learning Radical Planning in Indonesia

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U.S.A.

There is a theoretical gap in our understanding of how local residents engage in community-based planning for social transformation. This gap has occurred because our understanding of radical planning is closely associated with the political expectations created by Western liberal democracies. In other words, we have not begun to theorize about how local residents engage in planning for social transformation in an environment where there are threats of violent repercussions for social activism. Within restrictive political environments, like those found throughout Southeast Asia, planning for social transformation does occur, but it occurs in ways that are not yet represented in our theorization of this process. In many Southeast Asian societies overt challenges to dominant power configurations are an ineffective and even dangerous way to initiate change. To understand how social transformation occurs within these environments, we must look at more covert, incipient, and incremental forms of planning -- here referred to as covert planning (Beard 2000).

Based on longitudinal case study, this paper examines the community-based planning efforts of a squatter community in Java over a 6-year period, 1994-1999. Community-based planning efforts ranged from implementing state-designed development programs to covert planning. Examples of state-designed development programs include implementing a national mother-child health care program and a national neighborhood governance program. Covert planning was exemplified in a subtle land tenure claim and...



2042

Urban Regeneration without Local Government: A Case Study of Post-Colonial Hong Kong

Winnie Wai-Yi LAW, Mee-Kam NG
University of Hong Kong
China

Central Theme

Social capital and community based growth are two major pillars for sustainable urban regeneration, which needs to be nurtured by community empowerment and partnership under integrated local governance (Putnam, 1993; Plein, Green & Williams, 1998; Vigar & Healey, 1999). A "participatory governance process" (Osborne and Plastrik, 1997) guided by the principles of sustainability is central to the meeting of local needs and the accumulation of social capital. However, as Downes (1998: 589) argues, governments must actively participate in the process of creating the conditions under which governance can take place. Unfortunately, local government is absent in Hong Kong (Lo, 1999). District councils in Hong Kong serve only advisory functions and have no executive power. With the absence of local government, local issues and concerns are always sidelined in the top-down policy making process. Departmental agencies are not compelled by regulations to actively consult district councils before the making of public policies. The voices of non-government organizations, local citizens and district members are seldom heard in the regeneration policy and strategy making processes (Ng, Cook and Chui, forthcoming). These circumstances breed a culture of political indifference and mistrust, and the various stakeholders have little idea about their respective roles in local governance process. The results are: the regeneration strategy and policy are not meeting the needs of various local communities; ...

2044

Informality in Urban and Regional Planning

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~~In most western countries~~ the traditional planning system is rooted in three levels of government: national, regional and local authorities. This model consists of a public service that is chiefly concerned with the organisation of space on the national scale for the long-term, a provincial authority directed at the medium-term and the municipality with a peculiar aim at the short-term future. The functioning of this model strengthened the formal levels of government and vice versa physical planning derived much of its importance from the status of the sort of government involved.

In most western countries - even in the Netherlands, with a less liberal planning system - the 'classic' model is slowly disappearing. Modern planning is increasingly situated on an informal inter-municipal and regional scale. The long-term planning on these levels can be characterised by a highly strategic character, with the best track for development, with more attention to and possibilities for market forces and often with a prospective view (i.e. based on values and standards) on the future. Moreover planning on these levels is no longer merely a governmental task, but diverse actors and stakeholders are involved even in a shared-power situation. It is especially the last point that should be emphasised because this seems the proper way to achieve both effectiveness and legitimacy for urban land use planning. In reaction to the fast changes in western societies, the effectiveness of physical planning (in terms of physical and financial results) seems to prevail. Especially as the relative position of market forces get more important. Informal agreements on planning programs and a constant stream of adjustments, is a major characteristic of such a planning process. The outcome of it is -per definition- highly fragmented. In short, if physical planning is based on some form of governance in which the central goal is 'optimal effectiveness', we consider the effectiveness only a short-term success. ...



2045

The Strategic Territorial Integration Role of Regional Planning: The French Case (1997-2000)

Alain MOTTE
University d'Aix-Marseille
France

Regional planning has been put discretely by the Jospin government between 1997 and 2000 at the core of the French territorial planning system. It is a quiet revolution in terms of planning. If this formal system is put in practice. Regional planning could play a strategic integration territorial role for national and local planning.

At national level, the National Plan which was established in the forties, vigorously developed throughout the sixties, and quite disappeared in the late nineties. Nine prospective << notional service strategies >> (1995 and 1999 laws) are now elaborated jointly by the regions and the notional government. There is no integration of these strategies at national level of government, the integration role is left to the regions.

At regional level, the plan has been transformed (1995 and 1999 laws) into a prospective

"Regional development scheme" which is co-ordinating the new local planning instruments. This role has been reinforced through contractualisation processes, between regions and the state / local governments. There has been a transfer of the definition of planning coherence of public planning strategies to regional levels of government.

Finally in urban and rural areas new planning instruments and procedures have been set up, "agglomeration projects" and "Rural charters", which have a global / territorial perspective. The regional level could play a role of integration.

The paper will address the following questions. What is the nature of this new regional planning instrument? How does it work legally and in practice to integrate the national and local strategies?

2046

Governing Fragmentation: The Space of Participatory Approaches in Planning

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Italy

Drawing from Italian experience the paper tries to discuss the effectiveness of participatory approaches in dealing with the problem of the growing fragmentation of contemporary urban societies.

The Paper is divided into three parts

1. In the first part there is a description of how "fragmentation" can be a key concept to interpret very different phenomena in contemporary urban societies:

- the dispersed form of urbanization
- the pulverization of economic activities
- the weakening of social traditional primary groups (families, neighborhoods, parishes, etc...) together with the multiplication of new lighter and non spatial networks
- the multiplication of ethnic minorities that live in the cities
- the weakening of traditional political subjects like political parties and trade unions and the explosion of particularistic demands and of nymby syndrome
- the weakening of traditional administrative levels, the creation of new quangos and the entrance of private subjects in the area of government.

2. The second part of the paper illustrates how new demands of public treatment emerge from and must deal with this situation of fragmentation:

- demands of reorganisation and re-identification of the spatial pattern of the dispersed city
- demands of public intervention for sustaining local economic development
- demands for dealing with problems of social exclusion like the ...



2048

Enhancing Municipal Governance: A Canadian Approach to Municipal Capacity Building in Palestine

Amr ELLEITHY

Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Canada

Mitchell E. KOSNY

Ryerson Polytechnic University, Canada

In the past ten years there has been a growing shift in our approach to urban governance. Planners who have traditionally taken a 'needs-based' focus which emphasizes a community's deficiencies and problems, are moving to planning based on community capacities and assets.

The Canadian perspective on enhancing municipal management no longer emphasizes solely the provision of services in its conventional technical and administrative form. Governance which implies partnership between civil society and the state, and a more progressive look to build capacity through shared knowledge and power in the management of local resources is now central to the Canadian model.

After years of neglect, municipalities across the Palestinian Territories are burdened with all the pressures of creating modern urban governance. They face the arduous tasks of constructing and expanding basic infrastructure and amenities; developing appropriate policies and guidelines for land development and environmental protection; building an effective local institutional framework; supplying affordable housing; achieving new levels of economic and social development; and improving the day-to-day living conditions of residents.

In 1999, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities began (with funding from the Canadian International Development Agency) a process of strengthening urban governance and building the capacity of new Palestinian municipalities. ...

2049

Recent Innovative Approaches Combining Growth Management and Public Participation for Landscape Preservation in Japan

Andre SORENSEN

University of Tokyo

Japan

While past Japanese efforts at urban growth management have been conspicuous in their failure to prevent continued urban sprawl, recent approaches combining intensive public participation methods (referred to as *machizukuri* which literally translates as 'community building') with urban fringe growth management for landscape preservation show real promise. A new growth management and landscape preservation movement was born in Japan during the early 1990s as a result of increasing automobile ownership and a 'resort boom' at the end of the 1980s. Because development pressure for large scale resort facilities and big box retail outlets spread far from the main urban centres into areas with very weak city planning controls, a new round of haphazard urban sprawl occurred during the 1980s. Many areas which had previously retained beautiful traditional rural landscapes came under increasing development pressure which threatened to destroy the landscape amenities it sought. Although many communities shared a growing concern about such development patterns, the highly centralised system of Japanese land planning, and constitutional protections of land ownership rights put real limits on local government powers to restrict development. One solution is seen in the spread of *machizukuri* ordinances which establish local citizen participation in plan making and a development control review process conducted by a local residents' council as an alternative to simple legal controls on development. While avoiding the need to compensate landowners for reduced development prospects because of their weak legal basis, the ordinances nonetheless appear effective because developers are reluctant to directly oppose the wishes of the local residents' council. ...



2050

The Impact of the New Elected Mayor on the Strategic Planning Agenda for London, UK

Andy THORNLEY
London School of Economic
U.K.

In May 2000 the citizens of London elected their first ever Mayor for the metropolis. Their choice was Ken Livingstone, who had stood as an independent although having a left wing background. As well as the Mayor a new Greater London Authority was formed including an elected Assembly. Thus a completely new form of government came into existence to make policy decisions for the city. Among the new Authority's responsibilities is the requirement to produce eight strategies for the metropolitan area covering a number of different topics. These include a number of environmental themes, an economic development strategy and a new kind of land-use strategy called the Spatial Development Strategy. This paper will draw upon a research project undertaken at the LSE to explore the way the strategic agenda evolved during the first year of the new authority, looking particularly at the attempted resolution of potential conflicts and the incorporation of different interests. One of the key issues that arose was the coexistence of different approaches to policy formulation, with different timetables and constraints. This made the achievement of co-ordination difficult, even though this was one of the basic reasons for establishing the new authority.

2051

What Makes Collaborations Work?: Determinants of Success in Interorganizational Collaboration for National Resource Management

Aysin DEDEKORKUT
Florida State University
U.S.A.

Regional planning and management is a problematic issue under the fragmented administrative structure of the USA and many other countries. Different jurisdictions and levels of government have differing regulations and standards. Ecosystem boundaries almost never correspond to administrative boundaries. Yet, the need to plan and manage the ecosystem as a whole and developing integrated policies has been widely acknowledged. This requires collaboration among organizations.

There is extensive literature on why organizations collaborate, but not enough about what makes collaborative actions successful. The only available information comes from case studies. To add to the knowledge of this field, this research attempts to identify the determinants of success in interorganizational collaboration using quantitative analysis of mail survey data from a set of collaborative natural resource management cases. However, the implications of the results are not limited to this area and will be useful in understanding collaborative planning and decision making in many other interorganizational settings including regional planning, metropolitan area planning, economic development, and growth management.

Understanding what makes collaborations work is a very important issue, because in spite of the documented need to collaborate many efforts take years to bear fruit, and most of them do not achieve much. I believe this is due to poor understanding of the collaboration process and its elements. If this process is thoroughly examined and the factors that lead to success are determined, it will help future collaboration efforts immensely by identifying the circumstances in which collaboration will most likely succeed and the factors that can be manipulated to enhance the likelihood of success.



2057

The (Collective) Policy Agreement and Spatial Quality: Instrument and Objective

Jef Van Den BROECK
Catholic University Leuven
Belgium

1. Hypothesis: (Collective) Policy agreements between stakeholders can be used as a concrete planning instrument and partially as an alternative for 'legal plans and regulations'. However spatial quality and sustainability remain the ultimate objective of a process and not the agreement as such.

(1) Planners are used to think that plans can change reality. Collaborative planning stresses that co-operation between stakeholders is indispensable. Only firm commitments between actual interests and forces in society are able to guarantee within certain conditions the success of a process. Stakeholders, both public and private, are the ones that actually can influence reality. Communication, mediation and negotiation, conflict management are key words and instruments in this process.

(2) A policy agreement is perceived as a result agreement, a binding contract, between stakeholders (then partners) stipulating responsibilities and the financing of concrete actions. The prefix 'collective' sometimes is added. It points to a wide social basis for decisions.

(3) However- just think of the well known collective labour agreements- in practice there are many obstacles at the start and during planning processes. Technical, financial, juridical and political aspects mostly are not the main constraints. In such negotiation processes there is the human factor and a lot of anecdotic situations influencing the process and the outcome fundamentally. In my paper I will describe these factors in the light of a case: the 'Ghent Canal Area'. It was (is) a carefully designed and managed process with clear social, economic, environmental and spatial objectives in a discordant atmosphere. As an actor in the process I will focus on the role of the planner. Often people say that collaborative processes and agreements result in 'gray' solutions without quality. ...

2058

Public Participation in Local Planning - Planning on Women's Conditions in Six Communes in Norway

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Volda University College
Norway

Although there are more women than men in Norway, they are less visible in local politics and local planning processes. An important goal therefore is to get more women involved in public planning. This in turn is believed to lead to greater participation of women in the political process.

The planning process in six rural communes (municipalities) in Norway which participated in a National Project "Commune Planning on Women's Conditions" (1989 - 1992), was an attempt to make local planning less frightening and more commonplace. Participate methods were used to engage inhabitants, especially women, in strategic planning for local development and based on theories and methods for communicative planning. The experience was that high political and administrative involvement and engagement, as well as high mobilization of women, was needed to implement changes and tasks introduced and developed during the planning process. This activity must be integrated with the political and administrative system on local level and that women themselves must decide how they shall participate and they must have strong influence on the design of planning processes and projects.

Effects in 2000 from this project are presented and discussed related both to the national system for planning on local level and effects in the six participating communes. Can we improve communicative and participate planning theories and methods based on this and other experience?



2059

Enhancing Public Involvement: Views from Academics and Reflective Practitioners

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Catholic University Leuven
Belgium

1. Central theme

In many places there is a pervasive struggle in the terrain of governance between pluralistic democratic tendencies, which seek to acknowledge a wide range of stakeholders and techno-corporate tendencies. The latter seek to keep control over the management of a territory using tools of technical analyses and management and following standardized rulebooks or recipes of conventional collaboration between government, major business organizations and trade unions (see Healey, 1997; Albrechts 1999).

These practices are developing in wake of a crisis of representative democracy (a shift towards a more hybrid democracy) and a demand to transform the state in ways that will serve all of its citizens and especially the least powerful. Out of this a type of planning emerges that expands practical democratic deliberation rather than to restrict them, to encourage diverse citizens' voices rather than to stifle them, to direct resources to basic needs rather than to narrow private gain. This type of approach uses public involvement to present real political opportunities, learning from action not only what works but also what matters.

The purpose of this paper is to provide ideas, suggestions, critical reflections from academics and practitioners on how one could improve public involvement (especially marginalized groups) helping them arguing and later on acting together on equal terms with other stakeholders. This paper takes a specific and limited stand using views expressed by academics and reflective practitioners on a number of questions formulated in a Delphi.

In this way the paper provides a (very selective) combination of analysis, commentary through academic and practitioners' voices. These voices provide theoretic reflections, practical richness, nuance, detail, insight and warning.

2. Approach and Methodology

The main method used is an (international) Delphi questionnaire. Academics from Europe, North-America, Australia and practitioners (from Europe) participated in this Delphi. . The Delphi was part of a broader research project ...

2062

The Effect of Participation on Socio-environmental Sustainability in Local Planning in the Philippines

Mabini AREVALO Jr.
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Australia

The sustainable development of local communities in developing countries deals with more than just solving environmental problems. Local sustainable development has a socio-environmental dimension which is about letting local people think and decide what is most important. It also refers to such things as joint ownership of the local planning process, a community sense of ownership of vision and plans and inclusion rather than exclusion. This paper shows that the use of a participatory planning approach in local planning increases socio-environmental sustainability. This can be achieved at varying degrees depending on the level and method of participation applied. This paper is based on a case study of experience in participatory planning in a capital town of a province in Eastern Philippines which is a typical Filipino town in many respects. Although participation was institutionalised and facilitated by planning professionals, it was functional and interactive. Preliminary findings suggest that a participatory rather than a traditional, top-down approach to planning goes a long way in promoting local socio-environmental sustainability.



2063

Developing Institutional Capacity at the Regional Level: The Development of a Coastal Forum in the North West of England

Mark BAKER
University of Manchester
U.K.

In May 1999 a new Coastal Forum for the North West Region of England was established with a remit to promote integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) in the region. Although this initiative is in accordance with recent European Commission strategy for the promotion of ICZM which stresses the key role that the regional level of government has in integrated planning and management of the coastal zone (EC, 2000), the North West Coastal Forum is one of the first attempts at the establishment of a regional forum in England and is especially notable for the role played by the Government Office for the North West in its formation (none of the other Government Offices in the other English regions have taken on such a role).

This paper examines the process of establishing a coastal forum in the North West region of England. It explores the reasons why the Coastal forum was created; the key actors and agencies involved and their remits; the structure and organisation the Forum, the issues it aims to address; and the progress made since the Forum was formally launched at a major NW Coastal Conference in May 2000. Through documentary analysis and interviews with key players, it examines the relationships between the key agencies involved and, in particular, the key role played by the Government Office for the North West in promoting and establishing the Forum and how this has influenced its organisation, structure and composition. ...

2064

Building an Interactive Community

Mohamed Alaa MANDOUR
Egypt

"People need the chance to make active decisions about their environment. This is a fundamental human need. It is a need to create; and a need to control. Whenever people have the opportunity to change the environment around them, they do it, they enjoy it, and gain enormous satisfaction from what they have done. On the other hand, people need a chance to identify with the part of the environment, in which they live and work, they want some sense of ownership, some sense of territory".

Urban settlement upgrading is a complex issue. It is characterized by innumerable groups of people with competing vested interests, conflicting values and priorities, and by fragile yet productive networks and relationships, high densities, petty economics and technically difficult to service neighborhoods. Statistical information is hard to get, and even when it is not, it often hides as much as it reveals. Governments want quickly visible results which can rapidly expand the scale of their operation, but find themselves encumbered with process and conditions which do not fit their general schema nor any generally theory of planning and with which they are ill equipped to deal. What they confront are process which are spontaneous, intuitive, incremental, mostly unregulated and with measure of adhocism. And what they confront are people who like 'planning' because it gives them more than they had before, but mistrust it because they always get less than they expect.

In developing a new process "method" and with these general issues in mind, we have borrowed principally from the effective and everyday ways in which most informal settlements emerge and consolidate, most housing gets built and most problems actually do get solved, one way or another.

These settlements are dynamic, hopelessly un-rigorous in conventional planning terms, and unstoppable. They are settlements with which governments are learning to live, having failed to stop them. The issue at stake is not new to development theorists nor to housing practitioners. ...



2065

Much Ado about Brownfields: Results of a Participatory Consensus Process for Developing State Policy on Brownfields

Nancy FRANK
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
U.S.A.

Since 1998, the State of Wisconsin (a "rustbelt" state in the upper Midwest of the United States) has appointed a group of representatives from state agencies, local governments, businesses, and other public and private organizations to discuss barriers to brownfield redevelopment and develop new policies and incentives for adoption by the state legislature. Called the "Brownfields Study Group," this effort has been successful in leading the legislature to create new liability protections, new financing tools, and new local government authority to clean up and redevelop abandoned, idle or underused industrial or commercial facilities where redevelopment is hampered by actual or perceived environmental contamination.

The Brownfields Study Group has been very successful in getting its recommendations enacted into law. Less clear is whether the Brownfields Study Group has been successful in addressing the problem of brownfield redevelopment.

The author has been a member of the Brownfields Study Group since its inception. As a member, the author has been able to observe the processes that have led to the drafting of recommendations.

This paper will address two sets of criteria for assessing the success of the Brownfields Study Group. First, the consensus processes of the Brownfields Study Group will be evaluated in relation to a set of criteria related to participatory and deliberative processes. Second, the substantive recommendations of the Brownfields Study Group will be evaluated in terms of their significance and usefulness in promoting brownfield redevelopment.

2066

A Typical Case for Local Resistance Geographies: Bergama Villagers Against Eurogold

Oytun Eylem DOGMU , Ahu DALGAKIRAN
Dokuz Eylul University
Turkey

With the alteration of political and economic structure in the post 1980 era, the objections to the capitalist system have gained a new dimension. In this historical section, which witnessed the end of cold war, the dispersion of the Eastern Block and the sovereignty of MNFs (Multi-National Firms) in economic sense, there have been efforts to purify the social opposition from class-based formations. This has led the proletariat as being the indisputable side of class-warfare, to be kept not only out of struggle but also to be disregarded as a "social subject".

This process, being guided by the ideologists of capitalism, has turned out to be an endeavor of restructuring the defected opposition on a new base. In such a situation, the effort of creating new foci and issues of opposition and issues has moved toward the most visible results of capitalism. The term "environment" was then suitable for displaying the inevitably emerging usual results of capitalism and was soon seen as a candidate in playing a role as the dynamic of a mass movement.

In accordance with this concept in particular, while the opposition was distracted with the propaganda of "clean living environments" in western societies, green politics in the third world has played a significant role in organizing the opposition and accelerating the movement. In western geography, the opposition was parried with the transfer of heavy industries to underdeveloped countries, whereas, in the third world the situation was much different as the land under threat was in fact the habitat of people. In this respect, these resistances are significant experiences in improving the efficiency of public in decision-making processes and ...



2067

Community Participation in Tourism Development Policy: Capital or Social Mobilisation?

Polladach THEERAPAPISIT, Ray WYATT
University of Melbourne
Australia

At the present there is a consensus among researchers and practitioners that the current growth of mass tourism development in Southeast Asia, in order to recover from economic crisis, is not necessarily desirable. Therefore, there is a need to examine the different policy approaches initiated by different bodies so as to anticipate the problems and benefits of global tourism—particularly their impacts on sustainability of local resources. Whatever the region, the central question remains: "How can conflicts of interest between stakeholders be balanced between global and local levels and which actors play which roles for which objectives in planning?" Answers to these questions will inform any examination of options for tourism policy.

This paper has two parts; firstly, in the first quarter of 2000 a total of 13 tourism policymakers, who worked in central and local government authorities, NGOs and the private sector in Thailand were asked to use the computer-aided policymaking software known as Strategizer (Wyatt, 1999). The main function of this software is to deduce users' decision-making styles in tourism planning—by recording the relationship between policy options' desirability levels and their scores on ten policy-evaluation criteria. Such prediction of policy preference is seldom formalized within policymaking practice. From this small sample of policymakers we reached a tentative conclusion that they gave greatest emphasis to the criteria of likelihood of acceptance, return for effort and urgency when assessing each option. This contrasted to the emphases, by policymakers elsewhere, on the criteria of moral correctness, effectiveness and safety. In another word...

2069

Induced Cooperation in Housing Development: Towards Tools for the Public Sector

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Netherlands

In the development process of housing at a local level, several actors are involved. As a result, there is need for coordination between the actors. This coordination could be taken care of by the market. However, housing development is considered to be, at least partly, the responsibility of the public sector. Leaving the development entirely to market forces is not an option for several reasons. The other extreme, in which the public sector is entirely responsible for housing development is not considered a feasible option either. Housing development processes can hence be described as policy processes that take place in a market environment, or the other way round as market processes that are largely influenced by public policy (e.g. Van Der Krabben, 1995; Ball, 1998). In earlier texts, we introduced on the basis of empirical research the notion of "induced cooperation" as an approach for the local planning authority to pursue its housing and land use policy aims in an environment of mutual dependency (Verhage, 2001). In this paper, the notion of induced cooperation is worked out further using an in depth study of a large scale housing development in the Netherlands. On a practical level, this allows us to discern tools that enable the public sector, represented by the local planning authority, to pursue a housing and land use policy by inducing the other actors in the housing development process to cooperate. On a more theoretical level, the paper contributes to our understanding of the role and position of the public sector, and the possibility of "institutional capacity building" (Healey, 1997) in development projects where policy and economics meet.



2071

Children, Young People and the Identity and Use of Space in Urban Settings

Suzanne SPEAK

**University of Newcastle upon Tyne
U.K.**

The rights of children to be involved in and consulted on decisions which affect their lives are embodied in Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989). Since the development and ratification of this convention, the UN, amongst other agencies has emphasised the importance of encouraging children's participation. There is growing literature on children's geographies with a number of academics and practitioners exploring children's relation to urban space. However, the planning profession in the UK still has little awareness of children's concerns and no formal vehicle for engaging with children. In the UK the assumption remains that the formal education process is the most likely route for children's participation. Research shows this assumption to be flawed.

This paper draws on several years of empirical research in two major cities in the UK, London and Newcastle upon Tyne. It describes the way in which children and young people perceive their urban neighbourhoods and how their use and identity of space and place, far from being problematic, can and should be seen as an important vehicle for engaging them in a range of public debates and activities around the development of citizenship. It emphasises the rights of children and young people to be involved in decisions about their local neighbourhood development.

The paper highlights the difference between the identities which children and young people attribute to places, and those attributed by adult 'professionals'. Using specific examples of both good and bad practice in working with children and young people, it will discuss way of reconciling those differences. Finally, the paper discusses the role of the planning system in developing participation amongst young people in their urban environments and in understanding and supporting what children and young people appreciate about their urban locations.

2074

Setting Boundaries Facilitating People's Empowerment in Planning

Hans Christie BJØNNES

**Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)
Norway**

This paper has two main departures for setting boundaries facilitating people's empowerment in planning and urban upgrading. First, people's empowerment in planning has to be addressed in a societal context of "gemeinschaft" and "gesellschaft". Who are the citizens as actors? How do people themselves define their communities, and what do they see as paths to empowerment? Shall we build the community as a whole or strengthen weak groups separately within the community? In relation to building participation in planning, how can the setting of boundaries build community inclusion and people's empowerment in the planning process?

Secondly, empowerment in planning must be addressed in a territorial perspective. This could be direct control over land as a prime resource. And it could be within a socialist system the up-keeping of public ownership of land in front of privatisation and capitalisation of public land. What are land ownership system and distribution in times of intense urban transformation? And what is the effect of the process of fragmentation of land ownership within communities? What are linkages between land ownership, the roles of community, the local government institutions and people's empowerment in planning efforts? And coming to the main subject of empowerment in planning: How do the view of nature of communities, land ownership and distribution, and scale of setting of boundaries, affect the functioning of institutions in public interest? Which scale enable people to have control over own ...



2081

**Mega City Structure and Governance
(Roundtable)**

Moderator:

Salah S. EL-SHAKHS
Rutgers University, U.S.A.

Tridib BANERJEE

University of Southern California, U.S.A.

Participants:

Nohad TOULAN
Portland State University., Egypt

Jae-Seong CHO

Wonkwang University, Korea

Aprodicio LAQUIAN

University of British Columbia, Canada

Members of Tongji University will be invited, China

The purpose of this round table discussion is to explore, in a comparative context, the major issues and questions facing planning and governance of Mega cities: e.g. issues of decentralization, participation, coordination, integration, political fragmentation, administrative and political structures, finance, etc., and how do we plan for their future?

2082

**Young Peoples Participation in Planning: Past, Present and Future
(Roundtable)**

Moderator:

Patricia A. WILSON
University of Texas, U.S.A.

Participants:

Leonie SANDERCOCK
University of Melbourne, Australia

John FORESTER

Cornell University, U.S.A.

Ellen SHOSHKES

New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, U.S.A.

Patsy HEALEY

University of Newcastle upon Tyne ,U.K.

The purpose of this roundtable is to explore the edges of participatory planning, in which dialogue leads not just to compromise or even to common ground, but rather to transformation of the participants themselves as they reveal their own stories and 'hear with the heart' the stories of other stakeholders. The roundtable members discuss their experiences with transformational dialogue, particularly in the context of conflict where longstanding hatred, fear, and even violence, prevent rational deliberation. The roundtable members use their stories to draw out the implications for a comparative research agenda in the theory, policy, and practice of participatory planning, taking into account the contributions and situations in different regions of the globe.

Geographically, the roundtable members draw on experiences in Australia (Sandercock), Japan (Shoshkes), Latin America (Wilson), Europe (Healy and Forester), and the U.S. Applications will be focused primarily on community development, such as the inner city Sydney, Australia, ...



2083

A Model of Local-Regional Governance with Specific Reference to the Italian Recent Experience

Sandro FABBRO
University of Udine
Italy

It is acknowledged that, among the numerous effects of economic globalisation on local communities and regions, there is, on one hand, a sort of "traditional" defence of the "traditional" identities, and, on the other hand, processes of cultural omogeneization, time-space bewilderment (Harvey, 1990) or, as it has been described, disembedding (Giddens 1990). Between these two extremes, territorial planners should put themselves in a position enabling them to transfer the decisions concerning the future of local and regional communities, as much as possible inside the communities themselves (this is, in the final analysis, the task of territorial planners). However, in doing so, they should consider communities as networks of actors (existing and potential) able to build, but also to restructure, their own identity and the time-space frameworks within their sphere of action (Healey, 1996, 1998). From this viewpoint, the role of regional planning, that recently has been rediscovered (Roberts P., Lloyd G, 1999) also in the context of a new vision of regions (Keating, 1998), can be redefined as a complex action of co-ordination and strategic networking between many local territorial systems.

In Italy, the problem of territorial governance at the "local" level, that is the level that stays between the "micro" level of "Comune" (even if, in Italy, there is possible to find very small "Comuni" as well as very big ones) and the "macro" level of the "Regione", results inadequately solved. ...

2084

Community Participation in Tourism Development Policy: Capital or Social Mobilisation? (Roundtable)

Moderator:

Kathryn FRANK
 Georgia Institute of Technology, U.S.A.

Participants:

Barry CHECKOWAY
 University of Michigan, U.S.A.

David DRISKELL
 Growing Up in Cities, Childwatch International

Teresa VAZQUEZ
 University of Texas at Arlington, U.S.A.

Sandra ZICUS
 University of Hawaii at Manoa, U.S.A.

Melania PORTILLA
 The Omar Dengo Foundation, Costa Rica

Abraham NDUNG'U
 Egerton University and Kenyatta University, Kenya

Varsha RAMBALLEY
 Department of Traditional and Local Government Affairs,
 South Africa

Martin VIEHOVER
 Youth for Intergenerational Justice and Sustainability (YOIS) -
 Europe, Germany



2086

Participation: A Way to Solidarity?

Virginia NICOTERA
University of Reggio Calabria
Italy

My research interests are urban design policy, citizens participation and consensus building in planning practice. For this reason I would like to present a contribution about the suggested track.

The approach will be mainly theoretical.

The idea of "participation" implied in that planning form called "interactive" requires the continuous and active involvement of citizens in the decision making process, thus new ways of communication occur which use new languages through they should be transmitted, discussed and shared. Communication is the focus of the informatic age because is a "structural" component of today society. Desire to know, to be able to participate is always more diffuse. Main resource is knowledge in all its ways: data, informations, symbol, culture, ideas, values.

Knowledge and communication are the basis and premises of participation.

But point of arrival should be something more than an information exchange.

In the interactive process, should hopefully be something else: is it a dream to call it solidarity?

2087

The Role Transition of Government, Planners and Citizens in the Process of Comprehensive Community Plan

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A good comprehensive plan must reflect the citizens' will and meet the citizens' demands, it must be made by the community, of the community and for the community. In order to realize this target, we must redetermine the role of government, planners and citizens. In the course of planning, the citizens should serve as decision maker and participant. They decide whether to make a new plan or not, whether to accept a new plan or not; they decide the type of community land use, the development goals, development orient and development scale of the community in the future and so on; they participate the whole process of making a comprehensive plan, implement and management this comprehensive plan. The planners should serve as conductor, organizer, collector, coordinator, synthesizer and designer. They teach citizens some professional knowledge and help citizens to make the development goals of the community, they also organize a series of public meeting to absorb citizens participation and to collect the basic materials for planning, they must coordinate the benefit conflict of different group and different individual and synthesize all citizens' opinion and on this basis to make the comprehensive community plan. The government should serve as law-maker, implementer and administer. They accept the comprehensive community plan according to citizens' agreement and make it become a law document; They also make the comprehensive plan into force and manage the implement process of comprehensive community plan.



2088

Integrated Territorial Strategy-Making and Governance: The Role of Local Communities and Environmental Focus Groups

Rik HOUTHAEVE
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Belgium

This paper explores the extent to which new procedures of strategic plan-making and territorial integration of policy programmes at a (sub-)regional and national level are capable of building partnerships with local authorities and communities.

The focus of the research is the strategic planning process for the Ghent Maritime-Industrial Region (The 'Ghent Canal-zone'). The context of this discussion is formed by the on-going renewal of the spatial planning system in Flanders (one of the three regions into which Belgium has been federalised). Within the 'Ghent Canal-Zone' an integrated network-organisation was formed to answer the challenges of a dynamic, process-focused type of organisation and to shape the interactions (consensus building) between actors involved in the decision-making process. We will look at detailed information on the approaches taken by network-organisation to enhance public participation in this particular case.

We will evaluate the objective performances of this approach: their articulation in the strategic plan itself and its institutional sustainability as a concept of decision-making. Generally a more integrated policy-making on territorial development encourages a more local and participatory approach. Although the new planning-system is offering a favorable 'regime' for place-based polity, these policies are countered by opposing tendencies towards narrow policy agendas focused on particular land-use topics.

2089

Recuperation and Optimisation the Ria de Aveiro's Quays: An Example of ICZM in Portugal

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Portugal

The ESGIRA – MARIA Project (Integrated Management Structure for the Ria of Aveiro) is a research project co-financed by the DGENV within the framework of the LIFE Environment Projects from the European Commission. The main goal of this project is to test the efficiency of an integrated management structure formed through negotiation among the various groups of the partnership, in particular with the pilot-project of the restoration and revitalisation the Ria de Aveiro's quays in order to define a Strategic Planning Model to the surroundings of Ria.

This project arise as a result of the MARIA project (Integrated Management Program for the Ria of Aveiro), co-financed by LIFE'96. The Environmental and Planning Department (University of Aveiro) established a partnership with the local, regional and central administrations and local associations whose principal objective is to 'find coastal management forms, which would allow the guided management not only for integrated development but also participation and agreement.' (MARIA, 1998) not only limited to the area of the Ria of Aveiro, but also to other areas with similar characteristics.

The hypothesis of this research is: can a strategic partnership contribute to the definition of an Integrated Management Structure for the 'Ria of Aveiro' taking into consideration the necessity of testing such a structure, in so far as to its capacity to manage a multiplicity of determining vectors of the current environmental state of this lagoon region.

All this research take in account with the ICZM concepts of the Demonstration Programme on Integrated Coastal Zone Management and the Council Recommendation concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe.

The methodological approach is based on the consensus building between ...



2090

The Quality of Development Plans: What Makes a Good Plan?

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U.K.

The UK has seen a resurgence of interest in development plans since 1990, initially as a vehicle for the Government's environmental agenda (HMSO, 1990), leading to the current 'third wave' of post-war enthusiasm for development plan production (Yewlett, 2001).

This enthusiasm led to concerns about the absence of plans, and to the RTPI commissioning research into the plan production process (Crow et al, 1997). Following the 1997 election, whilst launching an initiative to 'Modernise Planning' (DETR, 1998), the new Labour Government confirmed the position that the UK Planning system was to be 'plan led', which brought the question of the quality of development plans into immediate focus.

In 1999 the RTPI commissioned further work on the question 'What makes a good plan?' Drawing on a series of focus group workshops, held at a variety of locations during the first quarter of 2000, the research led to the production of 'Fitness for Purpose: Quality in Development Plans' in December 2000.

The present paper will summarise the findings of the research and discuss the potential lessons for the international planning community of both this research and the UK history leading up to it.

2091

Institutional Framing of Policies for Multiple-Intensive Land Use: Coordinated Action in Contexts of Metropolitan Fragmentation

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The research presented investigates the chances and limits to the optimisation of multiple intensive land-use at the level of metropolitan regions. The perspective chosen is that of the institutional conditions for the development and implementation of spatial concepts.

The main objective is to explore the interrelationship between the formulation of a spatial policy for the metropolitan area and the institutional arrangements that enable effective governance processes to be conducted and spatial decisions to be implemented. The underlying assumption is that, on the one hand, the formation of the preferences of actors occurs through interaction within an institutional environment which is framed by spatial concepts; and that, on the other hand, deeper interaction patterns - such as the formal/informal interaction between the parties and the rules of their relationship (i.e. financial, legal, administrative) - play a structuring role in defining the way concept formation occurs and is turned into spatial preferences and behaviors. In face of competing claims on space, an increasing gap has emerged in recent decades between the expression of collective preferences represented by spatial plans and the aggregate of individual choices, decisions and behaviors of private and public actors. The reconstruction of governance settings that may enable to achieve a greater congruence between spatial, institutional/administrative, and policy conditions bears thus the feature of a question of collective action: how can the acting of private and public actors be coordinated and balanced in a context in which the expression of collective preferences and the aggregate of individual spatial behaviors seem to drift apart in practice, and where no counterweight is available against increasing processes of spatial selection? The research addresses this question by asking: - which new and sustainable institutional settings for integrated and coordinated decision-making are surfacing in European metropolitan areas?

- which relationships do such institutional settings at the metropolitan level have with the formation of spatial concepts and ...



2092

Innovations in Aging-Sensitive Community Planning and Land Use Regulation

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American society has a history of assisting older people in the form of social security; subsidized, low-income housing; delivery of meals to shut-ins; and medical insurance. However, we have fallen short in one arena that has a profound impact on the quality of our experiences in day-to-day living—the built environment. Through land use planning and regulations, public investments, private financing, and dominant societal values, we have created communities that present significant obstacles to the continued independence of older adults. Our housing stock with its preponderance of single-family homes favors healthy households with relatively significant incomes. In any given community, affordable housing alternatives are often severely restricted. The prevailing land use pattern requires access to an automobile, creating a hostile environment for pedestrians and limited, if any, transit services.

This situation would not be a great a concern if families, friends and institutions such as churches were able to provide the individualized support that each person needs as he or she ages. But the reality of the aging of the baby boom generation is such that proportionately and numerically, society stands to be overwhelmed by the needs of older people. The number who are 65 and older in the United States will more than double from 1990 to 2030 (31.2 to 66 million) ultimately representing one out of every five people. This means fewer wage earners paying into the social service and retirement system and more expectations of relatively fewer caregivers (both family members and professionals). ...

2093

Complexity as a Criterion for Decision-Making

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The aim of this contribution is to introduce a general tool identifying ways of decision-making dealing with – in particular – (urban) conflicts that differ in complexity. The tool emphasized here states that an effective and efficient solution to relatively simple and common (urban) conflicts could be found on the basis of 'hierarchy' and 'standards' approaches. Traditionally, policy-making was often based on a straightforward functional rationality approach, with planners (implicitly) assuming direct causal cause-and-effect relationships – *causa proxima* – to be responsible for environmental and spatial issues. Due to less direct causal relationships – *causa remota* – a functional rational approach is no longer a realistic option when dealing with the growing number of highly complex conflicts. For these kind of (urban) conflicts locally based 'communicative' and 'objective' approaches could be more useful. The general tool introduced here is using complexity as the key word to decision-making and planning.

Conflicts between top-down and bottom-up approaches in Dutch policy-making has been the starting point for this theoretical exercise dealing with differences in the complexity of conflicts. Since the eighties, the compact city in The Netherlands, as in Europe, is popular as a spatial concept, and as a concept that contributes to sustainability. However, against general expectations it proved rather hard to emphasize dense urban development while simultaneously pressing strict environmental rules. In a number of cases there is simply not enough space available to keep an acceptable distance between intrusive and sensitive functions. In those cases other interests are being frustrated. Environmental restrictions are in contrast with spatial wishes. A one-sided emphasis on environmental quality frustrates the compactness and the diversity of compact cities. ...



2094

Argumentation Analysis and Assessment (AAA) in Participatory Processes in Strategic Planning*

Kimmo LAPINTIE
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Finland

Argumentation is an instrument that is - in spite of its clear relevance - not widely and systematically used in planning, as many critical case studies have shown (Lapintie 1996, 1997, 1998). This entails that the argumentative process is often full of common fallacies that make it difficult to utilise the potentials of rational discussion of land-use issues. It is also rather common in both planning theory and practice that argumentation is confused with rhetoric or persuading the audience. In other fields aiming at rational solutions (such as in academic discourse or in legal proceedings), the consistent application of the rules of argumentation is more common, and the respective research field, argumentation theory, is also much developed since its revitalisation in the 1950s (van Eemeren et al. 1996).

For this reason, a method to apply argumentation in a consistent way in planning has been developed in Helsinki University of Technology, in connection with several large and small research projects (Ecopolis 1993-96, The City and Planning Professions 1996-2001, Consolidation in Urban Compaction 2000-01). The method is still not tested in actual planning processes, but it has been used in post hoc -evaluation of planning documents. It is mainly based on one of the major branches of argumentation theory, the so-called pragma-dialectical theory, which has already been applied in many other fields (van Eemeren & Grootendorst 1992). The theoretical basis of this method is described in Lapintie (1998)....

**The title is given by Co-chair.*

2095

Competition and Cooperation – European Metropolitan Regions Facing New Challenges

André MÜLLER
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Starting point is the special role which metropolitan regions play for the spatial, economic, ecological and social development in Europe. Solely the high demographic share of the metropolitan regions and their economic potential underlines their importance. They are furthermore the cultural centre and turntable of international transport. The dangers of an overburdening of European Metropolitan Regions are, however, unmistakable. A too high transport load, ecological burdens, social polarization etc. impair the quality of life in metropolitan regions and represent an essential challenge to the political and planning sector. Sustainability as a concept is explicitly based on the networking of ecological, social and economic requirements. The guiding principle of sustainable development intends economic prosperity, social security and stabilization of ecological systems for equal objective dimensions. To achieve these objectives and to orientate urban and regional policy accordingly is a decisive future task. Thus it is necessary to elaborate and to implement – principally suprasectoral – strategies and measures so that a sustainable development can be realized in European Metropolitan Regions.

It is therefore the aim to point out innovative strategies to implement a sustainable development, to discuss new approaches to regional planning and management as well as to classify and reflect the importance of cooperative solutions at the regional and interregional level in order to realize a future-oriented, sustainable development in European metropolitan regions. Main aspects in this context are the following:

Intercommunal Cooperation – Strengthening the Regional Level
 The municipal authorities in metropolitan regions do not always offer adequate preconditions for future tasks. ...





Track 03

Housing and Community





3001

Role of High Rise Apartment in Urban Housing : Case Study on Dhaka City**Ahsanul KABIR, Anirba MUSTAFA**
Khulna University
Bangladesh

The housing situation in the urban areas of Bangladesh is severe. About one third urban population is homeless and another one third is living in a deplorable housing. Different attempts have been taken to minimize the suffering of the people by different government organizations and development partners. With a view to supply more facilitated urban housing in relatively small piece of land "High Rise Apartment" has been initiated a decade before specially in the capital Dhaka. This papers attempts to analyze the finding of a comprehensive study on the role of high rise apartment in developing urban housing stock in Dhaka city. Though it was expected to contribute significantly to solve or at least minimize the housing crisis in Dhaka city, it is found to serve only a richer segment of urban population. This paper critically analyzes the served population by the high rise and also draw guidelines to improve its contribution to the general population.

3002

Partnership Working in Neighborhood Regeneration: What Are the Processes Involved in Building the Capacity for Policy Learning and Adaptation**Angela HULL**
University of Newcastle upon Tyne
U.K.

The academic community can play an important role in overcoming the obstacles to mainstreaming 'best practice' from local partnership working to core service provision. The English Government has put in place a range of initiatives that seek to embed more effective, multi-agency, service delivery, such as Health Action Zones, Education Action Zones, Employment Action Zones and New Deal for Communities. The documentation on what is being attempted, the understanding of residents' aspirations and integration of needs, the operational cultures of service deliverers, and the potential for influencing mainstream policy, is recognised to be poor (Alcock et al, 1998; SPRU, 1999; Davies et al, 2000; Hull et al, 2000; DETR 2000a). The policy issues of integrating innovation into core services and balancing the extent of innovation with the capacity of organisations to accept change, has not yet been fully considered (DETR 2000b). With mainstreaming a key feature of the Government's recent Comprehensive Spending Review, the piloting of Local Service Partnership agreements, and the launch of the Children and Young People's Unit it is now timely to consider these issues more fully.

Political, institutional and organisational processes have been a neglected area of policy formulation and implementation. Evidence presented to the Government's Social Exclusion Unit suggests that departmental cultures and the attitudes of policy communities account for many of the difficulties surrounding "joined-up working" (DETR 2000b). There was commitment from senior management and front-line staff, but this needed to be supported by genuine shifts in attitudes to budgeting and expenditure management at both central and local levels. This raises several questions (Sanderson, 1999): How is evidence generated, validated, disseminated, adopted and who is involved in each of these activities? What are the processes involved in building the capacity for policy learning and adaptation based on evaluation? How should we theorise about Institutional frameworks that encourage policy learning including ways of addressing organisational power relations, domination, self-interested behaviour, and the absence of trust?



3003

Who's Moving In and Out: Densification and Gentrification in the U.S.

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U.S.A.

1.a. RESEARCH THEME/PROBLEM

There are potentially conflicting objectives within "Smart Growth" and "Livability" movements—(1) densification encouraging pedestrian trips, and (2) improving access not only to jobs, but also to food and retail shops for lower-income households (LIHs) in affordable residential neighborhoods. That is, if high- and middle-income households (MIHs) are drawn to newly improved/densified pedestrian-friendly areas, they risk displacing LIHs, which have fewer housing options into areas of urban form which provide fewer transportation and proximity options. We must better understand these urban neighborhood dynamics in order to prevent "Livability/Smart Growth" from contradicting itself, and to encourage growth and densification types which provide more opportunities for pedestrian shopping trips without forcing current pedestrians away from their chosen residential neighborhoods.

1.b. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

These two objectives of "Smart Growth/Livability" will thwart one another unless LIHs are able to stay in "Old Urbanism" neighborhoods/areas when reconcentration occurs; that is, there is a serious risk of increasing the choices of Middle-Income Households while reducing the choices for Lower-Income Households.

2.a. METHODOLOGY/APPROACH

In this paper I locate areas in major west coast U.S. metropolis—Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego—in which either (a) densification, (b) displacement of LIHs by MIHs, (c) both, and/or (d) policy changes intended to encourage these trends can be found in definable districts. I then ascertain whether displacement appears to be associated with densification, and under what circumstances. ...

3004

Architectural Considerations of Intelligent Supertall Housing in Developing Countries

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India

In fulfilling the basic needs of the population of developing countries, housing ranks third. For more than being a shelter, the term house came in connotation because of the significant role it played in shaping the lifestyles of individuals and molding the future of such countries. With its present growth rate (about 150 persons/min.) the world population will be crossing 8.5 billion by 2025. 57% of this population will be urban and 95% of which will be contributed by developing countries. 81% of mega cities of world will be in these countries by the year 2015.

The problem of acute shortage of urban mass housing as faced by the developing countries is increasing day by day. One of the immediate possible solutions to this population is to construct super tall buildings. With the current advanced structural concepts and construction technologies super tall buildings can be easily constructed. But the inhabitants experience various problems including health/social/psychological ones in such buildings.

Intelligent buildings' concept can be suitably used to develop super tall mass housing for urban areas of developing countries. In present era, the term "intelligent building" refers to the integration of various systems, like, building automation system, telecommunication system, office automation system, computer aided facility management system, etc. ...



3005

Community Development and Conservation: The Case of the Drum Tower - Muslim District in Xi'an, China

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Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway

Xiao LI

Xi'an University of Archaeology and Technology, China

The paper addresses an ongoing development project in Xi'an, China, addressing community and housing development. The project is a joint effort by Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Xi'an Department of Urban Design and Planning and Xi'an University of Archaeology and Technology. The project is financed by the city of Xi'an and the Norwegian Development Agency.

In Xi'an the impact from forces of urban transformation and modernisation are easily observed. Whole quarters of traditional buildings are torn down and replaced with high-rise western inspired buildings. These are frequently applied for office use, luxury hotels and department stores. New motorways and by pass roads are constructed. High Tech Industrial areas are developed. Museums are constructed preparing for tourist development. The Drum Tower - Muslim District is situated close to the city centre on historical ground. The construction activity in the neighborhood to the study area indicates the presence of strong forces of change. The Drum Tower - Muslim District is a very dense built up area with 1-3-storey buildings. It is constructed on basis of traditional building methods. The area is transforming very fast. However, not replaced by high-rise buildings, but new materials are applied, especially for commercial activities facing the narrow crowded streets. Incomes from tourists are important for the residents. The area is populated with a majority of Muslims, who are a minority group in China. The ethnic dimension appears to impose some extra difficulties when it comes to communication in the project. ...

3006

Formulating Proper Reconstruction Floor Area Ratio for the Concept of Sustainable Development in Existing Residential Areas

Kyoung-Gu HONG, Kun-Hyuck AHN

Seoul National University

Korea

Formulating Proper Reconstruction Floor Area Ratio for The Concept of Sustainable Deve-lopment in Existing Residential Areas.

The purpose of this study is to assume and formulate theoretical FAR formulae for sustainable development in existing residential areas in Seoul, Korea. The FAR formulae are theoretically formulated at the base of a land value and zoning regulation. These are the FAR formulae that explain the sustainable, continuous development conditions of reconstruction without subsidies and public fund supplies, when detached housing area and apartment housing complex have been slum and come up to endurance of building in ready-made residential areas.

If this study analyzes the effect-factors of reconstruction and compares the correlations with each factor, after reviewing the theoretical reconstruction conditions in established residential areas, on the basis of the analysis, it will analyze the feasibility of reconstruction by types and establish the formulae for sustainable, continuous reconstruction conditions. At Last, it will estimates the theoretical FAR formulae that make the successive developments in residential uses and examine the feasibility of these.

The implications of this paper are as follows : First, this is the theoretical FAR formula that reflects a land value and zoning regulation. So it enables a existing apartment housing complex to be reconstructed in succession, when detached house and apartment housing complex have been slum and come up to endurance of building in ready-made residential area. Secondly, ...



3007

The Evaluation Method of the Metropolitan Residential Neighborhoods' in Terms of Contemporary Urban Conditions and Future Needs

Jihad BITAR, Atsushi DEGUCHI, Satoshi HAGISHIMA
Kyushu University
Japan

Many disciplines, particularly scientific fields, have been experiencing continual growth and development for several decades. It would seem that they have anticipated the arrival of a new century, a new millennium, a new era and have prepared themselves well to participate in revolutionary advances.

Urban design, on the other hand, seems to be constantly looking backwards for ideas about design for the present, depending on pre-World War II theories and dismissing over half a century of progress and development. Instead of simply duplicating the plans of our ancestors, it is the time for us to make a step forward into this new era? We should finally begin to develop our living spaces to meet the requirements of the twenty-first century.

In this paper, after a critique of contemporary urban theories and clarifying the missing principles of New Urbanism, I will offer a new perspective on evaluating our neighborhoods. I seek to effect change in the ways that urbanists, policy makers, and local planners design our cities and towns.

Neighborhoods are shaped in various ways depending upon the residents' needs, desires, traditions and the environmental concerns. Therefore, any community planning process should consider the following five points, which are the proposed principals toward livable communities:

- 1) Mixed use, such as residential, educational, commercial, and public service facilities as well as the new necessary facilities
- 2) Residents' universe, which includes the residents' movement network, the urban furniture, the public art, and the neighborhood focal point.
- 3) Transportation the means used for traveling to and from communities...

3008

Residents' Attitudes towards Housing Diversity: Lessons from Two Master Planned Communities in Queensland

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Queensland University of Technology
Australia

With recent demographic and social changes towards smaller average household sizes, an ageing population and a diversity of household types, there has been considerable debate on the need for greater housing diversity in residential communities (Paris, 1993; Sarkissian et al., 1990; Troy, 1996). Our own recent research has identified housing diversity as one of the key issues in the design of master planned communities in South East Queensland (Minnery & Bajracharya, 1999). The idea of 'housing diversity', however, is problematic. There are a number of ways in which it is conceptualised and thus a variety of indicators. For example, in some social research diversity is linked to racial segregation or integration (Bobo & Zubrinsky, 1996). The objectives of this paper are to explore the idea of housing diversity (relating the concept to housing and neighbourhood design), to examine peoples' attitude towards housing diversity and to see whether there are links between their attitude, their level of residential satisfaction and their feeling of 'neighbourliness'.

The report is based on a sample survey of 200 households in two master planned communities in South East Queensland (Forest Lake and Springfield). The survey took advantage of the fact that diversity lot sizes, housing types and house sizes were deliberately designed into one of the communities. A diverse range of residents from both 'homogenous' and 'mixed neighbourhoods' within the two communities were interviewed. ...



3009

2000-2020 Housing Issues, Malaysia

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During the 1997/8 period Malaysia was hit by an economic crisis which saw a serious devaluation of the Malaysia ringgit, a stock market crash, construction industry in crisis with over supply of housing and stalled projects. There were recriminations and scapegoats found after an extended boom/bull period of greed and prosperity in the housing market.

The aftermath of this difficult period has been a reflective, yet positive period, where a number of housing issues are being rethought, reviewed and reflected upon by government, developers, architects, planners and users.

This paper details some of these current issues such as: quality and values, precedent, ecology, sustainability, legislation, poor construction, profitability, condominium developments, urban design/townships and most important component and issues that could pertain to future housing and urban design in this developing nation to secure the best positive future living for its citizens.

3010

The Analysis of Korean Single Room Occupancy, Zzokbang, as Affordable Housing Service for the Poorest in C.B.D. of Seoul

Jun-Ho LEE, Chang-Ho YIM
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Korea

Zzokbang, similarly like the single room occupancy of America, is the lodging house for the people who are mainly working in informal sector (peddling, begging, and daily working). Zzokbang is the last resort just for the urban poor before homelessness in Korea.

Since the Korean War, Zzokbangs have existed in Korean city, but the presence of them was publicized recently. The existing studies focused on the welfare improvement of Zzokbang users, on the other hand there are few studies on its spatial characteristics. The purpose of this study is to show that Zzokbang provides the informal housing service to the poor who cannot afford to a formal housing.

Zzokbang's function is analyzed by showing the characteristics of Zzokbang user and Zzokbang through questionnaires and looking into land registers and building registers of Zzokbangs. And the social importance of Zzokbang is shown by comparing Zzokbang with single room occupancy of America.

The results are as follows: First, the Zzokbang's physical characteristic is that its site is smaller than building permit areas and its building were built in 1960s. For these reasons, the charge of Zzokbang is cheaper than inns. Second, Zzokbang's users are made up of lodger, dweller, and the people who parallel homeless with Zzokbang living because of Zzokbang's cheap charge. Third, considering foreign case, Zzokbang's removal causes that Zzokbang users will turn into the homelessness and social problem own to homeless will increase.

This study is significant because regarding the crisis of Zzokbang own to urban renewal, the importance of Zzokbang are aroused by showing its function.



3011

Proliferation of Unauthorized Housing Activities in Mysore City

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India

Water, the life blood of human civilization is a major constituent of the natural environment. It is essential for the survival and sustenance of rural and urban life. In addition, it has a special quality of enlivening the surroundings through its different manifestations - flowing, spraying, falling from above etc. Very often water bodies are an integral part of parks and other recreational structures.

Every city has traditionally grown around sources of water - either natural or man made. The city of Bangalore belongs to the latter category. Bangalore was founded by Kempe Gowda, in 15th Century AD Bangalore is geographically located at an altitude of 937 meters above the mean sea level and latitude 12058. North and longitude 76031. East in the southeastern corner of the State of Karnataka. The Deccan Plateau covers a large part of South India, which has an average elevation of 300-600 meters above mean sea level. A large part of the State lies in the rain shadow, and receives rain from the northeast and southwest monsoons. Rainfall decreases away from the coast, and Bangalore gets moderate rainfall of around 900mms. Largely between June and October. The soil composition of Bangalore comprises of well-drained clayey soils of valleys, gravelly - clayey soils and crust laterites, covering an area of 1275 Sqkms. these soils are deficient in moisture storage. The nearest perennial river source to Bangalore is the Cauvery, located 42 kms away. At present, water is being brought to the city from this river and is pumped up by 500 m from source. This water supply scheme has been planned in four stages, three of which are complete, and the fourth is under completion.

3012

Neighborhood Effects of Public Housing: A Longitudinal Case Study of New York and Los Angeles

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Korea

In spite of numerous journalists and academics who have described the most notorious public housing environments, there exist quite a number of proponents to public, who argue that public housing is still a good policy too to provide low income households with decent home. Concentrated inner-city poverty generates problems that are different both in kind and in magnitude from those experienced by poor people in other geographic settings. According to Wilson(1987), geographic isolation of poor people generates behavioral adaptations called concentration effects. Studies have shown a consistent relationship between social and spatial isolation, on the one hand, and high rates of teenage childbearing, school drop-outs and welfare dependency, on the other.

Although the worst case scenarios within public housing, including the concentration of poverty, crime, and racial segregation have been well documented, little research has been done to examine the effects of public housing developments on surrounding neighborhoods. To the extent that public housing generates negative externalities, one would expect it to affect property values and the social composition of the neighborhoods in which it is located. The few studies that have examined the impact of public housing on neighboring property values fail to find the negative effects that public housing critics have argued. Similarly, the few studies that explore the effect of public housing on neighborhood racial or socio-economic composition reach contradictory results. Thus the research is not conclusive for either the magnitude or the direction of the neighborhood impacts. ...



3013

Creating Identity In City Community: Case Studies from Huzhou

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In the recent years, many distinctive cities and communities have been damaged. It caused the alike looks of communities and lost of people's sense of belonging. So people all over the world began to realize the importance of identity in communities.

This paper set forth the conception and essential opinions of community identity, and then federalizes its factors: 1) the regional variation; 2) functional characteristic; 3) history and culture; 4) the renovation of technology; 5) people's perceptions. It also discusses the main methods of creating community identity, including: 1) esteem and preserve the historic sites; 2) avoid the tendency toward standardization and homogenization lack of varieties; 3) create the public architecture and road network with prominent community identity; 4) build up the community town cultural characteristic by detailed handle and landscape design; 5) exert the macroscopical regulate and control of administrative departments; 6) exert the positivities of developer, and limit their negativity. By studying one case of "Mi Hang" historic block in Huzhou, the paper furthermore sum up the important enlightenment for our community construction.

3014

Community Movement and Housing Policies In Brazil: Some Remarks

Regina BIENENSTEIN
Brazil

The paper deals with the relationship between community development and local housing policies in Brazil. It aims to discuss the role of organized population in the definition of housing policies, pointing to difficulties, results and future perspectives.

The city of Niterói, located in Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, is used as case study. Niterói presents an interesting situation: as the result of local government action, it became and has been considered as one of best cities of the country, in terms of life quality. Besides this, it had an important community movement for housing.

In spite of that, the number and size of the favelas have increased in the city and the housing question has not been a priority for local government.

The key data source of the paper is the work of technical assistance developed by the Núcleo de Estudos e Projetos Habitacionais e Urbanos, Universidade Federal Fluminense / NEPHU, during the last 15 years. This Núcleo has information about 15% of Niterói's low income people and their housing conditions, as well as, about the community struggle for housing process.

The relevance of the work is related to the fact that conditions of poverty and neglect in which large number of people live in Brazilian cities do not permit planners to be isolated from this section of urban areas and population.

Some of the major references of the paper are: José Luis Coraggio, Manuel Castels, David Harvey, Ermínia Maricato, Luiz César de Queiroz Ribeiro.



3015

Housing Forms and Its Changes in Urban Fringe Areas of Bangkok Metropolitan Region Articulating Global Economy

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The Metropolises in ASEAN countries introducing open economic policies have been modernizing their socio-economic structures by accepting foreign direct investments, securities investment and international finances. Urban fringe areas of rapidly expanding metropolises are frontiers in terms of not only industrial centers, but also urban settlements for new housing demandees. This study aims to understand the housing forms in fringe areas of Bangkok Metropolitan Region (BMR) under rapid industrialization articulating global economy and how changes in socio-economic characteristics of residents and job structure affect their living patters and living standards. On the other hand, seen economic vulnerability due to the weakness in managing and coordinating capability of governments for open economies as a possible phenomenon of developing countries, this paper also examines how the housing forms of fringe areas of BMR have been fluctuated under the economic crisis since 1997. This study considers Northern Development Corridor (NDC) as the case study area, one of three typical development corridors of BMR. Three questionnaire surveys were conducted to examine the households' housing history and changes in socio-economic characteristics in 1995(299 samples) and clarify changes in their housing forms under economic crisis in 1999(40 samples) and 2000(79 samples).

Rapidly industrializing society formalized younger generations' job and housing patterns, while many of middle and higher age group with lower educational background could not improve their job and income structures so much. Land and housing price inflation due to high economic growth and speculation made difficult housing market in even the urban fringe area to provide adequate home ownership for the lower income group, including factory workers. The recent economic crisis influenced many people's life in Bangkok seriously, increased the number of cut-off wages, laid-off, bankruptcies and decline in sales & profits. ...

3016

The Legacy: Fact or Fiction - The Black Church and Black College CDC

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The African-American church and college have a shared history, dedicated to a social mission as the following example shows. Understanding the value of education and its connection to social mobility, African Methodist Episcopal churches and other black Christian congregations pooled resources to start black private colleges after the Civil War. These schools educated countless numbers blacks blocked by segregation from obtaining a college degree elsewhere. The creation of a black middle class is owed to the union of these institutions and their resources.

The conference paper will focus on black church and black college sponsored community development corporations (CDCs) as latter day manifestations of this legacy of social mission. The paper will discuss findings from the first national survey of black college CDCs and black church CDCs.

Impact and capacity in terms of housing production, social services, and staff will be explored in the paper. These are issues are common to the discussion of CDCs that involves urban planners and others concerned about community development. ...



3017

Breaking the Bonds: Changing Meanings of Home through Loss

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Meanings of home have been the focus of much intellectual endeavour across a wide range of disciplines (Thompson, 1993). The loss of home and the consequent disruption to this critical person/place relationship have not, however, been a major part of this research, although there are notable exceptions (see for example, Read, 1996; Thompson, 1996).

Changing meanings of home for those experiencing family and partnership breakdown have received even less attention. This is despite its prevalence in contemporary western communities and the consequent implications for housing supply, affordability and design. My paper presents outcomes of qualitative, in-depth research exploring meanings of home for separated and divorced people. The main data sources are individual interviews with those who have experienced the loss of a significant relationship, and focus groups with professional mediators and psychologists who work with separating couples. I discuss how constructions of domestic space are fractured through relationship breakdown. Experiential stories reveal intense feelings of grief which impact on the individual's relationship with his or her home. Attitudes to the physical dwelling often reflect the changing nature of the relationship as it descends into crisis. There is a symbolic element as well, which is mirrored in the ways that the physical space is used to negotiate power imbalances, re-establish another life, maintain continuity for children, and as a bargaining tool to redress intense anger and frustration.

My research provides important insights for planners and design professionals responding to the needs of those experiencing a significant partnership loss in a society, which continues to idealise the traditional nuclear family. Residential design flexibility and innovation have to be considered, as does the issue of housing stress for those who are forced out of home ownership into the rental market when joint finances are divided. There are also significant issues for children living in single parent households. Re-partnering and blended family outcomes provide planners with further housing issues to consider.

3018

Gender and Housing in Hanoi

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Housing at the cities of the developing countries is heated problem. In Vietnam, by the renovation of economic, living condition has been improving and demand of accommodation has been increasing day by day. There are accommodations just have been built, but there are a lot of buildings, which had been built since 30 or 40 years ago, with an area of 3 or 4 square meters for a person, have been being downgrade seriously. That has a direct influence on living condition of each family, in which consist of women and children.

At present, in Hanoi as in the other cities of Vietnam, proportion of women is about 52% of the population, equals to 51% of labor capacity. By the market economic, proportion of women that work in the State offices tended to decrease. According to statistical data, 10% of the women population works in the State enterprises, and 90% of them are house works, or they work in other economy components, or they do business at their own house. They contribute sufficiently into the total income of the family. Although women are the people, who mainly use the space inside of their house but in the past, architects and politicians did not care about this, so it had an effect on living condition, on style of living, on looking after and teaching their children, this means the "three-fold" role of women did not have a fair appreciation.



3019

Migrant Housing in Urban China: Choice and Constraint

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China's recent waves of internal migration reflect a rapidly urbanizing society undergoing a transition from a planned to a market economy. Largely circular and expected to return to their home places in the long run, migrants confront severe restrictions on housing in urban destinations. This paper examines migrant housing and residential patterns in China's urban settings, with a focus on Shanghai and Beijing, and is motivated by two key research questions: (1) What are the choices and constraints migrants face in the cities? and (2) How do housing patterns of temporary migrants compare to those of permanent migrants and urban residents?

The main findings of this paper are primarily based on data drawn from citywide migrant housing surveys conducted in Shanghai (1999) and Beijing (2000), results from the 1997 official floating population surveys, and results from the 1995 1 percent population surveys. The migrant housing surveys have produced several reference groups—including temporary migrants, permanent migrants, and local residents—and provide far better insights than the official surveys. Divided into four sections, the paper reviews relevant research within and outside of China, analyzes migrant housing patterns in Shanghai and Beijing, examines divergences among the reference groups, and concludes with a comparison of different patterns in the two cities.

I will argue that interpretations of migrant housing patterns need to be linked with China's unique institutional factors, in particular the circulating nature of migration, the existing household registration system, and the transitioning state of the urban housing market. Together they define constraints migrants face in making housing decisions. Employment factors also have significant impact on migrant settlement in the destination city.

3020

Building Affordable Housing in Taiwan: Learning from the United States or Singapore?

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The housing boom in the late 1980s in Taiwan has not only worsened housing affordability but has also increased social inequality. Although the state in Taiwan has provided a strong leadership in economic development, it plays only a minor role in housing. About 95% of housing is private construction. This paper will explore past housing strategies for the urban poor in Taiwan from 1949 to 1999 under the regime of the Nationalist government, which had been influenced by the practices of Singapore and the United States. Singapore has relied on a direct provision of affordable housing from the state, while the United States is based on an indirect role of the state by offering incentives for the private sector and community organizations.

This paper argues that the experiences of Singapore and the United States could not apply in Taiwan because of the lack of particular social structures that supported the housing system. The Singaporean model could not work in Taiwan due to the lack of a strong housing intervention from the state. Although the needs for political legitimization and economic growth were the same as those of Singapore, Taiwan's government had never treated public housing as an important element towards reducing the cost of reproducing the labor force. Most housing subsidies went to the Nationalist state's supporters including military personnel and government employees. To bribe the local elite, the state gave them the interests of land speculation by authorizing the power of land use planning to local governments that were mostly under private developers' control. ...



3021

Planning for Housing the Poor in Indian Metro Cities: A Strategy for the 21st Century

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India

In 21 century metro cities have to play more and more economic & socio-cultural role not only regionally & nationally but also globally. The physical form & environmental structure of these cities hence need to be developed for free economy & enormous socio-cultural activities with all possible scientific & technologic advances of the world.

Since housing comprises a large portion of the city land use & has it's own significance in city's development & functioning, it requires a special care in its planning with the total city fabric. Particularly housing of the poor, who form a vast majority & have lot more variations in their economic & socio-cultural set up in the city, needs more attention in this context.

Based on the case study of Bhopal, a capital city of the state of Madhya Pradesh & having population over 1.6 million in central India, this paper suggests a strategy for planning of housing the poor in 21 century especially for the Indian metro cities. The strategy basically spells out a compact & medium rise development with variety of affordable accommodation at appropriate locations for safe & hazardous free housing of the poor. For sustainable development, the strategy considers provision of basic services on an incremental scale for their housing areas and integration of other infrastructure of higher order with the total city fabric. Further the strategy lays stress over the planning & building of such housing which could enhance the economic potential & Socio-cultural values of the poor.

3023

A New View 'Privatization' in Housing and Reconfiguration of State, Market and Self-Help World: Comparative Perspective

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"Privatization" in housing and infrastructure is variable in form and its relationships to state and household self help world. On the one hand this might be expected owing to differences in policy frameworks among countries, and especially in comparing experiences in developed and developing countries. The context of privatization in the developed countries in the 1970s was one of changing social-economic structure, social equality in tenure, political opportunism, and the approximate balance between housing supply and household formulation. For developing countries the long-term contexts are ones of supply shortages, mass poverty, rapidly growing urban areas, and affordabilities among households, state capacities, and in societies as a whole. It can be argued that the major common themes are that some reconfigurations of state, markets and self-help worlds has been appropriate. Once the arguments are switched from "privatization" to "reconfiguration" then this opens up deeper critical worlds in intellectual evaluation. This is the approach adopted in this paper, enabling reconsideration of new perspectives in theory and empirical interpretation.



3024

Housing and Land Markets in Kathmandu, Nepal

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The dramatic growth of cities of the developing world has become something of a cliché. Between 1950 and 1990, the world's urban population more than trebled, from 730 million to 2.3 billion. Between 1990 and 2020, it is likely to double again, to over 4.6 billion. A staggering 93 per cent of this increase will occur in the developing world. That means more than 2.2 billion people will be added to the already burgeoning cities of the Third World – an increase of 160 percent.

Increase in demand for urban housing in the latter half of this century had led to the emergence of housing as a priority sector for many national governments and public authorities around the globe. The Global Report on Human Settlements 1986 (UNCHS) indicates that 40-50 percent of the population lives in slums and informal settlements in many cities of the developing world. While not all informal settlements provide unsatisfactory living conditions, they are usually inadequately served with essential infrastructure. Extremely high population densities and room occupancy rates, although not proof of unsatisfactory housing conditions, usually do indicate an inadequate supply of housing. Even as the fairly recent attitude of "slum eradication" is slowly transforming to "slum upgradation", the very fact that they need to be 'upgraded' implies that they are lacking, or at least considered so by the authorities.

Nepal, however, presents a striking paradox to this universal phenomenon. Despite the fact that it is among the poorest countries in the world, its capital and predominant urban center, Kathmandu, does not face the problem of slums to the extent prevalent in other third world cities. Although the quality of housing is low for a vast majority of the population, the incidence of extremely poor living conditions is fairly limited. Even more impressive is the fact that there are virtually no public sector housing programs or comprehensive/consolidated land development schemes that have facilitated access to housing or land to any class of people, rich or poor. What then explains this anomalous behavior of the housing market? Is it to do with:

- the country's relatively small size and population;
- the fragmented nature of land-ownership, resulting in a high percentage of people who own land;

...

3025

A Case Study of Housing Vacancy Chains in Taiwan

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The housing vacancy chains starts when a newly constructed housing is the first time to be put on the market. Also, the housing filtering process begins at the same time. Some household will occupy the newly constructed vacant housing unit, and leave the original dwelling unit vacant. The remained vacant unit is then occupied again by some other household. The process will be stopped when the last vacant unit is removed from the market, for example, been demolished. A Markov process is used to compute the length of the vacancy chains, defined as the frequency of housing transferring. In this study, we compute the length of the housing vacancy chains by using the empirical survey data of Tainan urban area, Taiwan, in 1999. The housing market is divided into several sub-markets, so that the difference of length from each group can be compared. We also examine the effects of housing subsidies on the change of length of vacancy chains.



3026

Intergenerational Differences as a Basis for Reformulation Canadian Housing Policy

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This study of the characteristics and circumstances of Canadians of different ages looks for the cohort differences that may be relevant to housing policy reformulation. The study integrates the analysis of census micro data with key-informant interviews with market analysts, architects, bankers and policy makers. It compares the "baby boom", the "bust", and the "echo" generations and develops cohort trajectories illustrating the education, household formation, and employment and housing consumption paths that people take as they age. It shows the size of the decline in the number of people entering their family formation stage of life and suggests that the effects and policy implications will differ across Canada's major cities and the smaller cities. The size of the "echo" rebound is small in Canada.

After the effects of the differences in the size of the cohorts, the increase in the employment opportunities available to women may bring about the next most important changes in the nature of housing markets and cities. The study shows that increases in education level among the "bust" generation will continue through the "echo" generation but this will not seriously reduce the prevalence of poverty but will change the characteristics of the people in need of assistance. The study concludes by describing future research directions that can fruitfully inform future policy dialogue and develops the rationale for considering intergenerational differences as a basis for policy formulation. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the crown corporation responsible for housing programs and policy, is sponsoring the study.

3027

Homes for Today and Tomorrow: Access to Housing in Singapore

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Singapore

Housing is of obvious importance. Various international agencies (notably the World Bank and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements) have recognised that housing provision is closely interconnected with economic growth and social wellbeing. The promotion of housing activities takes on prominence when we consider the scale of housing requirements in the wake of the rapid increase in the world's urban population in recent decades. The World Bank, for example, has estimated that by 2025, more than half (55% of total population) of East Asians will be urban dwellers for the first time in the region's history. The region will be home to 30% of the world's total urban population of 5 billion people and 9 of the world's 26 very large cities or mega-cities of 10 million or more residents by 2015. According to United Nations statistics, Asia is generally considered the worst region in terms of housing with national studies revealing high urban slum population figures: 54% for Indonesia, 47% for Bangladesh and 36% for India. The stakes of moving towards a policy of adequate housing are high given its important human resource implications, both in terms of access to shelter and a healthy environment.

This paper examines households' access to housing in the Asian city of Singapore. It explores how the government has opted for a role as direct producer of housing and worked to provide housing to not just a small minority but most of the population. Choosing appropriate interventions in the housing sector, the government through a centrally planned administrative machinery has actively produced a variety of housing types at all levels of affordability. At the heart of the intervention strategy are two key goals:...



3029

Planning and Design of Environmental Settlements: A Case Study of Kuwait

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Despite the diversity in the settlements planning and design, they have nevertheless something in common. All of them have marked regional characteristics, as strong statements to their respective environmental demands. The environmental challenges are one of the factors, which may positively or negatively affect the quality of the built environment, especially, if we are planning and building in areas and regions of significant environmental conditions and nature such as the desert of Kuwait.

Kuwait has gone through international political changes and after the Iraqi invasion; the configuration and dimensions of urban planning policy have experienced some modifications. Expanding the urbanized areas by spreading out the development of settlements in the desert regions is one of the national objectives (Colin, 1983). The new settlements planning and design parameters in the desert of Kuwait must be adapted to the environmental conditions such as climatic effects and land nature as well as social and cultural needs. In addition, each environment has areas of attractions that can be exploited or problems that have to be avoided or modified, this is depending on the way settlements are planned and designed. The aim of the research is to arrive at layout pattern and design criteria for the physical form of settlements, which could help in creating a comfortable environment for the resident's social and cultural needs and identity. These criteria are mainly concerned with the development of settlements in Kuwait and environments of similar conditions.

The research method is designed to examine the settlement / environment interaction in literature to identify the most important issues that can positively or negatively affect the quality of the settlement development. ...

3031

Negative Impacts of Home-Based Enterprises: Exposing Some Myths

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For many households in developing world cities, home-based enterprises (HBEs) are an essential poverty alleviation strategy. The effect of Structural Adjustment Programmes and other economic events during the last twenty years of the twentieth century have greatly increased the importance of HBEs in developing countries. However, HBEs are unpopular in planning circles because of their supposed negative externalities and there are several studies in the literature to demonstrate the dangers of mixing industrial and domestic uses.

This paper will examine the effects of HBEs on the home and neighborhood environment and argue that the harmful effects assumed by planning regulations are largely unconfirmed by empirical data. Drawing on a large data set collected as part of a DFID-sponsored research study of HBEs in urban settlements in Bolivia, India, Indonesia and South Africa, we will demonstrate that most businesses operated from the home are relatively benign in the generation of negative externalities. Indeed, the benefits HBEs bestow upon a household, dwelling or neighborhood are likely to far outweigh any problems they cause. Exceptions that create significant negative externalities are identified and discussed.

The paper proposes elements of a strategy to facilitate income generation in the home by poor households, as well as making recommendations to control the few dangerous and unhealthy uses and practices found.



3032

The Mechanism of Execution for Promoting Eco-community in Taiwan

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Research today is showing us that the sustainable development is the major solution for the environmental problem. The eco-design is the major planning method under the environmental crisis. To build the eco-nation, eco-cities, eco-communities, we must based on eco-design of communities. The community development in Taiwan and Taipei little concerned about the ecology of environment. If we would promote the eco-communities, sustainable communities, eco-villages, it is necessary for us to combine the resources of laws and systems.

The study is suggestions for promoting the eco-communities in Taiwan. It defines the eco-villages and describes the ecology of the urban and rural communities in Taiwan. At the end the study will suggest a method of execution to promote building the eco-communities.

3033

The Birth of a Sanitary City: the Colonial (Trans)Formation of Hong Kong's Public Housing

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China

Hong Kong, as a cosmopolitan, is not only characterized by its spectacular economic functions, symbolized by the bulk of commercial buildings, but also by a large number of public-housing blocks scattered around urban center and suburban new towns. In the whole twentieth century, the public housing projects of most cities are almost doomed to failure. Although Hong Kong's "success" in public housing might be a combination of historical contingencies, it is no surprise that its achievement catches the attention of urban planners in other cities. Some scholars are eager to identify the perpetuating forces behind this grand urban project.

Most scholars correctly pinpoint the role of the state in building public housing as a "deliberate urbanization". However, their understandings are still limited by a schematic model of "state" in the western context and overlook the historical specificity of the colonial state. Their ahistorical approaches over-emphasize on the post-war history of Hong Kong and make an arbitrary cut into the association between the early phase of colonialism and its latter development. Hence, there is an obvious gap between colonial or historical studies, concentrating on the historical moments before 1945, and researches of economic and social development. This study aims at bridging this gap by historicizing the state formation of Hong Kong government and the institutionalization of housing in a long duration.

The colonial formation did not happen in social vacuum; instead it is closely related to the society, i.e. the local Chinese population. The state-led housing development is impossible without the interaction between the colonizer and the colonized. Through a close reading of the colonial records and related materials, this study attempts to explore the colonial formation and transformation before and after the post-war public housing projects.

The main objective of this study is to examine how a set of institutions, regulating the spatial pattern of Hong Kong, emerged out of the conflict and negotiation between the colonial rulers and the indigenous society in the early phase of colonialism. It focus on the history of the Sanitary Board, the Urban Council and other related departments charged with responsibilities in three domains: the surveillance of urban sanitation, the regulation of the uses of public and private space and the maintenance of public order. ...



3034

Riyadh's Communities Depreciation: Causes & Remedies**Khalid ALSKAIT**
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Communities in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia witness a very strange phenomenon: depreciation of dwelling units' values after full development. This phenomenon is observed in almost all-residential neighborhoods in the city. The best value of a house occurs right after its development.... And every passing day causes value depreciation. This paper intends to uncover the causes of this phenomenon and propose appropriate remedies (including redevelopment remedies).

3035

The Effects of Homeownership on Low Income Households**Michael A. BURAYIDI**
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Providing decent and affordable housing for low-income households remains one of the greatest challenges of industrialized countries today. Since the New Deal era the U.S. federal government, through banking policies and the tax system, has promoted home ownership for middle and upper income Americans. It is often argued that home ownership is a socially desirable public policy because home ownership produces psychological benefits, promotes civic participation, raises self-esteem, stabilizes neighborhoods, and improves the social and economic welfare of homeowners. Based on what has been observed for middle and upper income households, it is argued that home ownership will confer similar traits on these households as well. Despite these theoretical assertions, the empirical work on home ownership and its benefits on low-income households have been problematic because few studies have documented the impacts of home ownership on this group.

This research contributes to our knowledge of housing by providing a comparative analysis of the effects of home ownership on different segments of low income households renters and home owners. The study utilizes data from a study of low income home owners who participated in a home ownership development program run by a Community Action Program (ADVOCAP) in east central Wisconsin. The home ownership development program (HDP) works with low income families who wish to purchase a house. Eligible families usually make about 54% of the county median income and must participate in seminars and learn about home buying, financing, establishing good credit, and home maintenance. ADVOCAP provides home down payment assistance and access to low income financing, and links home owners to rehabilitation contractors.

Data from this group of home owners is then compared to a comparable group of Section 8 recipients in the same region who are renters. The study compares the home owners and renters on several parameters and helps answer the question: Does home ownership provide low income families with similar benefits as it does middle class and high income households?



3037

Urban Housing for the Poor in the Process of Urbanization of Vietnam

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In the process of urbanization in Vietnam, accommodation is of great concern to many people. This essay is looking into the question of how to find a place to live for the poor in the city in the process of urbanization of Vietnam, including the causes and the solutions to the problem.

First of all, let's look at the state of the poor living in cities in Vietnam. They have an average income of about 150 US dollars per year. The amount of land in cities is limited while the population is increasing, thus increasing the price of land. Saving money to buy accommodation is therefore out of the question.

What then could be the solutions to the problem? First, it is suggested that the Government should encourage companies or individuals to invest money on building accommodation for the poor. For example, tax imposed on the construction of housing especially designed for the poor should be reduced. Besides that, the Government should invest money on infrastructure in those areas. Second, there should be improvements and adjustments in urban planning, including detailed plans for building housing clusters for the poor. Those clusters should be nearby those of the rich so that the poor have more chance to work to earn a stable income. In my opinion, there can be two kinds of housing for the poor: blocks of flats for poor families and hostels for students and single people. To buy such accommodation, the poor should be encouraged to get bank loans at very low interest rates or to buy it on hire purchase.

In conclusion, if my opinion would be considered, I am confident that the problems of housing for the poor would be solved to some extent.

3038

Proportion of Participant Community in Housing Development and Urban Planning

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In some developing countries, the implementation of housing development and urban planning have not got good results -Because of the ineffective participation of the community in the implementing approved detail planning. In such circumstances, the corporation between the government and community are very important. We also need to consider the duties of each partner.

There are five main partners in housing development and urban planning, as following:

- Government sector
- Non- government organization
- Private sector
- International organization
- Community

The government's interfering is changing from commanding to supporting and cooperating with the community. The establishment of community base organization (C. B. O) is very necessary in order to the implementing of housing development in approved detail planning. We also define the responsibilities for each partner sector:

- Central government build major infrastructure such as: main roads, water and electrical supply, sewerage systems, technology transfer...
- Local government build other infrastructure, the roads in residential quarter, schools, clinics...
- Community contribute to build small road in neighborhood, self-help house base on detail planning...



3040

Culture as the Driving Force of Urban Life

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The failure to identify the significance of "people's culture" in research for policy purposes, over the last decade, has led to several ambiguous pictures of social and economic life. In fact, previous social research has considered people, in a single dimensional way, as economic interests and not as active agents, until recently.

In other words, in order to have a real picture of relations and interactions among various aspects of social life, a serious consideration of people's values and beliefs, is needed. In the context of urban planning, therefore, an understanding of various interrelated aspects of urban life and their impacts on different environment is vital.

The model of "the city as culture", as a normative approach to the city, intends to describe the interrelations among subjective elements of urban life to illustrate how people can really be involved in the future of their city.

This paper is an attempt to show the role of cultural values in urban life as well as the role of people in building their city.

The central purposes of this paper are: firstly, to define a new perspective of urban life, emphasizing culture as a driving force of social mobilization through a dynamic system; secondly to identify the main aspects of socio-economic dimensions of urban regeneration and their interaction in such a dynamic system.

3041

Problems of the Residential Land Use in the Typical Areas Approach to the Analysing of Land Use in Hanoi

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Vietnam

The realization of residence in period of last 50 years maybe understand according to the scheme that could be verified:

The residential areas built between 1954 and 1985 with the model of as neighborhood unit. With the type of residence, actually, the construction doesn't realize all the elements proposed in the plan, generally, the houses only were realized, while the other spaces (green, recreation, park, and a part of service) have not be realized - so that, a residential quarter could not function as well. All of that probably cause from the lack of financing (a motive that always exists in a developing country - the poor Country).

Beginning from 1986, the politics of renewal created one positive turning-point on the procedures of construction of housing and residence (the people could participate for resolve the own house). The standards and the conditions of the life have changed and increased, besides the psychology of the people, in this moment, they are toward an own house and therefore, a new residential type appears: the individual houses.

The type individual house makes reduce the economical press on the public sector. The people (the families) has auto-invested the own money for resolve the demands of residence by own account. The interventions of the State (that is the public capital) interest only to the land preparation and then the people can be obtained through a form similar the way of sale.

The process of housing construction in Hanoi with the type of individual house have created the urban problems as well:

- The urban standards not respected, lack of public services, park, green area and recreation.

- Besides, the presence of the individual houses along the principal roads has hindered the transport, particularly for big and fast means of transport.

In sort, the land use in the urban residences still take many existing that have to be resolved for improve the living condition.



3042

Contested Space: An International Comparative Analysis of University-Neighborhood Development

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Frank GAFFIKIN

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This paper analyzes the process of development activities by universities in locating new campuses or new university uses in neighborhoods adjacent to existing campuses. It places these activities in the context of both the literature on 'contested space' and that on university-community partnerships. There are several questions we will examine:

- Many universities are space-constrained, with surrounding areas often housing lower income populations or less competitive land uses. To what extent do expansion plans of universities become a focal point for struggles over the general restructuring of space, following economic restructuring?

- Many universities have started a variety of university-community partnerships as pressures have mounted for institutions to be more "engaged" with their immediate environment, and to engage in collaborative partnerships with community organizations. To what extent does the "partnership model" create false expectations of equality? Does it serve as a smoke-screen for institutional self-preservation, advancement, and expansion?

- What conflicts arise within institutions when partnerships around collaborative projects conducted by faculty and students co-exist with administration-driven expansion programs?

Data for the paper come from the following key sources:

- The experiences at the University of Illinois at Chicago in developing the Great Cities program and its UIC Neighborhoods Initiative, while simultaneously developing the 50-acre, \$500 South Campus project on the site of the former Maxwell Street Market. Based on both personal involvement by the first author, longitudinal evaluation data, and previous articles and reports, extensive data are available to analyze the questions above.

- The planned Springvale Campus of the University of Ulster ...

3043

Dual Land Market and Urban Development in China

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University of Hong Kong

China

A dual land market that is consisted of leased and administratively allocated land has been formed by the land reform in 1987. Leased land is leased to users at a market price through negotiation, tender, or auction. Administratively allocated land is allocated to users at an allocation price which is minimal compared to the market price. The difference in the lease and allocation prices has led to the development of a black market.

Land leasing can potentially generate huge amounts of revenue that is badly needed by the municipal government to improve the urban infrastructure, but only very little revenue has been generated because most of the revenues from land transactions have gone to the work units through the black market. Unlike land leasing in which government can obtain substantial planning gains, the black market produces huge benefits that are exclusively captured by the users while the municipal government has to bear the cost of infrastructure provision for the increased intensity of land uses. The black market also hinders the development of a competitive land market system. In addition to loss of revenue, the black market also leads to many problems in urban development, such as development control and urban sprawl. The paper will examine the impacts of the dual land market system on urban development in China, with special focus on its impacts on development control, urban redevelopment and urban sprawl.



3044

The Impact of New Land Legislation on Urban Development in China and Russia

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Since 1984, both China and Russia have adopted fundamental land legislation with the intent of introducing civil law "property" relations and market mechanisms into the sphere of land tenure and urban land use. These laws were meant to provide greater security of land tenure for citizens and enterprises, strengthen planning mechanisms and regulation of land use, and introduce payment for land with elements of market pricing. The changes were expected to induce citizens and enterprises to become more responsible land users and to make public officials more accountable for their decisions allocating and permitting development of urban land. Despite their similar goals, however, China and Russia have used different approaches. China has adjusted its laws in stages and initiated reforms as practical experiments in limited geographic zones and economic sub-sectors, later expanding the reforms that have proven successful. Russia has tried to adopt comprehensive laws that are applicable to all geographic areas and broad economic spheres, with practice expected to adjust to the new legal norms and standards. China has not adopted the traditional civil law forms of land tenure (private ownership and leasehold); Russia has, for urban land. Are citizens and enterprises becoming more responsible users of urban land in China and Russia? Although the indicators are not yet strong, some comparative judgments can be made.

3046

Environmental Planning of Contaminated Land - A Possible Way to Increase Land Supply in China

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Since the introduction of the 'open door' policy in 1978, China is progressing in all corners. The fast economic developments and the huge population have led to rapid urbanisation and industrialisation of the country. In 1949, there were 136 cities in China. By the end of 1998, there were 668 cities. The land for urban expansion comes mainly from rural land. In recent years, agricultural land has been disappearing at a rate of hundreds of thousands of hectares per year. The Chinese government has taken various actions to resolve the land use conflicts but with limited success. In order to reduce encroachments on agricultural land, apart from having stringent control over conversion of agricultural land for urban development, there needs to be practical ways to increase land supply from within the urban areas. Since the founding of new China, a large amount of land has been administratively allocated to government agencies and state enterprises. A lot of the allocated land became contaminated for various reasons and subsequently was left idled. Recycling of the contaminated land may be a possible way to increase land supply in the urban areas. This paper looks at how environmental planning can help recycle contaminated land for this purpose. The Australian experience in environmental planning in this regard is quoted for reference.



3047

New Development in the Chinese Housing Market**Xing-Quan ZHANG**
University of Hong Kong
China

This paper examines the characteristics and recent development of the Chinese housing market. Since reform two decades ago, the Chinese housing sector has been transformed. Reform fosters the rapid development of the owner-occupied sector and the formation of market institutions. 55.7 percent of urban households have bought their flats and the average living space per household reaches 52 square meters in 2000. The market has gained dominance in the housing sector. However, despite the great success, the market has also developed some irrational characteristics in recent years, such as the increasing mis-match between supply and demand, which leads to a growing vacant rate in a society whose housing needs are great. This paper looks at why China's housing sector can achieve a relative successful transition from plan to market but it displays growing distortion at the end of transition.

3048

Development Corporations: Tasks, History and Cooperation with Spatial Planning**Tobias EISOLD**
Germany

This project is about development corporations of the federal states and their co-operation with spatial planning. Important results of the research are as follows.

1. The various shareholders represent individual interests, which are coordinated by means of cooperative processes in the relevant boards. They provide a facility where local authorities can access higher levels of government for support.
2. The history of those development corporations can be traced back 80 years ago. They experienced a change from housing societies to spatial development and real estate companies.
3. Many projects of the development corporations are not only of local but of regional importance. That necessitates co-operation with spatial planning. That tends to be stronger in the Eastern federal states where structural problems are deeper and pressure for action is higher.
4. Contemporary approaches to manage and to plan spatial development, for example regional management, are already practised by some corporations. There is a tendency to give them greater competencies for regional development.
5. Governments of the federal states are in duty to provide their corporations with financial resources to fulfill their tasks in structural development. That aspect is presently given consideration. However, outcomes of the research indicate that development corporations can only create a successful partnership with spatial planning if they are not expected to support their owners financially.

The conclusion is that development corporations of the federal states are able to implement projects of spatial planning institutions due to their institutional capacities.



3050

Bits and Red Ochre: Housing Preferences of the New Urban Professionals in the Helsinki Region

Mervi LIMONEN
Helsinki University of Technology
Finland

This study deals with the lifestyles, use of time, and especially the housing preferences of professionals achieving a central position in the information society- and international-oriented urban development. The target groups in the research were design and information technology professionals, who were analyzed with the help of extensive statistical material, a questionnaire and interviews. The target area of the research was the greater Helsinki region.

The choices of the professionals in the research are thought to be decisive in the location of new business activity in cities, and to set new demands on cities in terms of the quality of the housing, the cityscape and even the cultural life offered. It is also to be assumed that these groups act more widely as trend-setters in the city housing markets. In the urban debate it has been claimed that the new so-called 'cognitive elites' or 'symbol analysts' are hedonistic, placeless, international and geared to making money. It has previously been presumed that these groups are one of the factors in the ever-more clearer polarization of urban space into the housing areas of winners and losers.

The aim of the study is to explain the choices of the central inhabitant groups from the point of view of urban development, to discuss the relationships of global development and regional strategies, and to clarify the future possibilities that are linked with the differentiation in housing.

The type of profession seemed to give some explanation for the housing choices. Representatives of both professional groups were more oriented towards the city than Finns generally. However, the result of the research showed that nature was the most valued environmental quality even in the city centre. Nature and urbanity seemed to be the qualities that the respondents strived to combine in different ways in their way of living. Generally speaking, the design professionals preferred the inner city, while the information technology professionals preferred the suburbs. The former can be described as 'inner city urbanites', and the latter as 'nature urbanites'. Both of these groups can be seen as representing the 'new cognitive elites', both professionally and in their lifestyles. Ideologically, however, they did not fit with the common image of such groups. ...

3051

Housing Policy in the People's Republic of China Since 1949

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In China, housing reform has been brought to the forefront of public policy as one of the key elements to ensure the success of the overall economic and political restructuring.

To enrich the English literature on the evolution of housing markets in China, the paper attempts to broaden our understanding of the process of housing reform in China. It begins by reviewing housing policies from the pre-reform stages against the background of existing political, economic, and cultural changes. It then provides a detailed examination of China's housing problems, the causes of these problems, and the government's response to these problems. Since privatization is the major thrust of China's new approach to such problems, the objectives and performance of privatization are reviewed in detail. The paper closes with an assessment of the prospects for successful housing reform in China.



3052

Concept of Integrated Community Development In the 21st Century

Abdul SIKANDER

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Pakistan**

The capacity of the modern state to bring to bear considerable financial resources and professional man power on specific priority projects has led to the illusion in less developed countries that model schemes and foreign standards are generally appropriate and possible to replicate widely given only more honesty of purpose and efficiency in execution. A few even admit that pilots pre-empt scarce resources for benefit of the powerful minority. Enclaves have emerged in most cities as a result of water and sewage development projects financed from foreign loans whose first priority is to serve the new suburbs. By the time the foreign loan is expanded usually only the areas of executives residences have been serviced with sewers water supply and roads.

increased foreign aid dependence and increased external guidance of economic policy has meant that the planners at all levels have had to take into account explicit international criteria for project formation. This has meant recourse to a devious process by which lip service has been paid to programmes addressing the masses. The national and local policy makers have refined the process of perception leading to an upward cascade in a pyramidically structured society in which each smaller but more power segment gets the benefit initially designed for the masses group below it.

Review of the outcomes of the above approaches to the development suggests the changes in the policies for efficient and equitable community development. Some of them may be rigid maximum limits on the standards avoidance of showpiece or model developments. Policies, which encourage self-help community participation, should be adopted. Government agencies, NGOs and other outside service providers maybe able to coordinate their efforts to get social services, physical infrastructure, economic activities in the poor communities. The planning management of resources formation and standards should be in the control of the communities. They should decide and manage their own affairs. There are some of the policies, which are producing better results and better communities. The paper will discuss other policies and approaches for better and well-integrated community planning in the new millennium.

3054

Sketch Tools on the Web for Community Participation

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U.S.A.**

Computer visualization and Web-surveys offer a new way to support and facilitate democratic decision-making and (Batty, 1998), (Evans, et al, 1999), (Sarajokoski, 1998). In this paper, we describe the development of online sketching capabilities to augment public participation. We have created a series of prototype Web interfaces that are designed to encourage on-line public participation in community planning. The goal is to allow users to be able to voice their views about some aspects of their community. We are concerned about the physical aspects mainly but we also are concerned about other important issues such as safety and security. In particular, these Web sites allow community residents to express ideas graphically online. We use maps of the community as the background upon which users can select locations by drawing or shading and then type comments about them. Using a mouse and online drawing tools, participants provide feedback by indicating areas of concerns graphically as well as by text. Presently we are using these interfaces to allow community residents to comment on the existing environment or on a proposed site plan.



3055

**Planning for the Integration of Low Income Communities
in Urban Development in New Millennium
(Roundtable)****Moderator:****Abdul SIKANDER**

University of Engineering and technology, Pakistan

The low-income communities constitute 25-40% population of the cities. Bigger the city larger the component of low-income groups. This is generally true in the developing world. A minute study of any city will indicate that these communities/groups live in isolated pockets causing worse kind of social and physical slums devoid of the infrastructure and civic amenities, having lowest income, education and social levels. The conditions are getting worse every year and the population is increasing at the highest rate. If this trend is not controlled then in near future such areas and communities will become no-go areas. It is high time to replan these areas and integrate them socially, economically and physically in the overall development of the cities and make them as good as the other parts and to absorb them in overall urban system. I intend to offer an open forum for deliberations on this topic by the participants of the conference and to come out with proposals for integration of low-income communities and slum areas in the overall development of the cities in new millennium.

3056

Would a Right to Housing Promote Family Well-Being?**Rachel G. BRATT**

Tufts University

U.S.A.

In numerous locales across the U. S. it is becoming increasingly common to hear about escalating rents and house prices, and the large numbers of households whose incomes cannot cover the costs of decent quality housing at prices they can afford. The 2000 edition *Out of Reach*, compiled by the National Low Income Housing Coalition, once again reveals that "In no single jurisdiction in the United States can a minimum wage worker afford the Fair Market Rent for homes in their communities." And the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's "worst case housing needs" data tell us that there are some 5.4 million households in this category—very low-income households living in severely substandard housing or paying more than one-half their income for rent.

The reasons for these problems are multi-faceted, but inadequate federal resources and the fact that housing subsidies are not an entitlement are often noted as playing a central, defining role. The 1949 housing goal, reiterated by many subsequent sessions of Congress, stops short of guaranteeing "a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family."

Over the years, there have been occasional murmurings about whether the provision of decent housing, available and affordable to all income groups, should be a right. Recently, this argument was discussed in a 1998 series of articles that appeared in *Housing Policy Debate* (see Vol. 9, No. 2, articles by Chester Hartman, James H. Carr, and Peter D. Salins). In Sandra J. Newman's 1999 book, *The Home Front: Implications of Welfare Reform for Housing Policy*, this debate is also suggested by her questioning whether the provision of housing is an incentive or disincentive in promoting economic security for welfare recipients. At the core of this controversy is whether a Right to Housing would or would not enhance family well-being, thereby promoting opportunity and social mobility. To what extent could a Right to Housing be structured so that significant benefits would be realized in these areas? How could a Right to Housing be utilized as the foundation of a new social contract between individuals and government that would make concrete the rhetoric around the ...



3057

The Role of the Serbian Towns in the Settlements' Development in the Regions

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The process of the strings of towns and their influential areas was very much pronounced on the territory of Serbia in the latter half of this century. These systems of towns were the main factor of transformation of settlements on the territory of regions.

On the basis of settlement types, according to the structure of activities and tendencies in changes of the population size were distinguished four stages of the development of a town and the network of surrounding settlements.

In the first stage, the development runs mainly within the scope of a town and at the same time in the surrounding rural settlements, there are no significant changes.

The basic characteristic of the second stage is very much expressed depopulation in the surrounding rural settlements. The town development is expressed through important growth of the population size and less changes in activity structure.

In the third stage the center is a medium-size town, or a bigger town with developed nucleus of activities. In the network of rural settlements there are several or considerable number of settlements of mixed or non-agrarian type.

The fourth and the highest development stage covers a large town in which employment in the service activities prevails over the developed production activities. The area around the large town, besides a great number of non-agrarian settlements, has also several secondary development centers. The regularities in the development of towns and the intensity of town actions to the other settlements in the region ...

3058

New Proposals about Urban Qualification Funding

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Oporto University
Portugal

In this paper (which is extracted from my PhD Thesis I am finishing in a few months) it is proposed that urban renewal and qualification be managed by market tools, although monitored by Local Authorities to assure potential social benefits.

Starting from the idea of competition supported on quality, it is suggested that the urban qualification projects be financed on the Stock Exchange Markets, and on a Futures Market on urban renewal.

This proposal is aimed to generate and stimulate participation and involvement of all the agents concerned with urban life, from citizens to firms. It points out the important role to play in this process by those concerned with urban renewal and qualification, and promotes synergies between public and private ventures, calling for creative ideas, and finding ways to implement them in the social and economical settings.

This model is presently being applied to Oporto (Portugal) historical zone, classified as Humanity Patrimony by UNESCO.



3059

Fiscal Incentives for Urban Regeneration in the USA

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Stanley McGREAL, Jim BERRY
University of Ulster at Jordanstown, U.K.

Policy for urban regeneration in the UK has relied mainly on the use of direct grant expenditure and subsidy. However, interest has developed in the use of fiscal incentives for urban regeneration, as indicated by the UK government's 1999 Urban Task Force Report. In this context, it is appropriate to consider the application and outcomes of fiscal incentives in the USA, where such incentives have been extensively used to encourage development, investment and employment creation in particular areas. Tax increment financing, for instance, is a mechanism that has been widely used throughout the USA. This involves the freezing of the tax base of a designated area at values existing at the date of designation, and the use of subsequently enhanced site values to bring about tax revenues that can be used to repay financing costs for redevelopment of the areas concerned. This mechanism has been used to allow the public acquisition of land, followed by disposal to developers at reduced cost in order to facilitate economic growth. Tax increment financing has been used extensively in cities such as Los Angeles, where it is applied by Community Redevelopment Agencies, and Chicago. Moreover, in both cities, parallel incentives have been made available via the designated Empowerment Zones, which offer tax incentives for investment and employment creation. The experience of these cities in terms of the application of tax incentives therefore offers a range of lessons for the use of fiscal mechanisms for urban regeneration in other contexts.

3060

New Participatory Partnerships in Human Capital Development

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U.S.A.

The potential power of technology to transform society has been the subject of philosophers, writers, and futurists for over a century. But it is only recently that its impact became evident in most facets of life – communication, entertainment, commerce, work, social structure, and urban form—and in so many areas around the world. Scholars such as Manuel Castells and Saskia Sassen provide a comprehensive theoretical framework to help understand the changes that are occurring. They equate the information technology revolution with the industrial revolution – which transformed all aspects of society. Castells writes, "A technological revolution centered around information technologies, is reshaping, at an accelerated pace, the material basis of society. Economies throughout the world have become globally interdependent, introducing a new form of relationship between economy, state, and society, in a system of variable geometry." (The Information Age, Economy, Society and Culture. Vol. 1 The Rise of the Network Society, Blackwell Publishers, 1996 pg.1)

Technology's dual potential to advance the quality of life and emerging dangers to social progress have been documented by many scholars. Indeed in the economic restructuring that took place from the 1970's through the mid-nineties new technologies eliminated the need for thousands of manufacturing jobs with sustainable wages and replaced them with low skill service, marginal jobs-many in the contingent labor force while creating new concentrations of capital and more efficient modes of production. Growing inequalities between the skilled and unskilled, inner city minority and ethnic populations and suburban whites, and between old economy and new economy regions were expected to continue. ...



3061

Bridging Worlds: A Comparison of Support Systems for Community-Based Housing in Canada and Zimbabwe

Anna C. VAKIL
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Canada

In most parts of the world, community-based organizations (CBOs) have been playing an increasingly important role in contributing to the supply of affordable housing. In the high-income countries, this can be seen in the growth of the non-profit and co-operative housing sectors. Community-based housing takes a wide variety of organizational forms in the low-income countries, including building co-operatives and mutual aid associations. But CBOs providing housing rarely takes place in a vacuum: it requires a support system that may include local and/or higher levels of government, financial institutions, as well as organizations within the NGO or non-profit sector. A substantial USA-based literature has developed on the support systems for community development corporations in their attempts to provide low-income housing (e.g. Bratt et al., 1995). The USA experience has also been compared with that of the United Kingdom (Twelvetrees, 1996) and Canada (Dreier and Hulchanski, 1993). Finally, some work compiling secondary data on housing CBOs in the low-income countries has been done (Vakil, 1999; Turner, 1988). Comparisons between housing CBOs in high- and low-income countries are rare. This paper examines the support systems for community-based housing in Canada and Zimbabwe by drawing on data from two research projects being currently conducted by the author. One is a longitudinal study of five housing co-operatives in Zimbabwe, and the other, three case studies of non-profit housing projects in Canada. The two projects involved the collection and content analysis of information derived from open-ended interviews of current and past project leaders, internal organizational documents, government and statistical reports. ...

3062

Informal Housing in Jakarta, Indonesia: The Struggle for Land

Lana WINAYANTI
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Australia

During the New Order Regime (1965-1998), Indonesia's urban development was characterized by increased inequality for the lower-income population. Access to affordable land for low-income housing had become increasingly difficult in terms of availability, affordability, access to credit, administrative procedures and security of tenure.

Despite the fact that popular households provide 85% of the existing housing stock, most government policies and regulations are assisting the corporate property development sector. Since the 1970s, the government had provided these developers with exclusive permits to acquire land for housing, industrial and urban redevelopment. Most of the land acquisition process had resulted in the displacement of existing residents. The new development often excludes the existing residents, physically as well as socially.

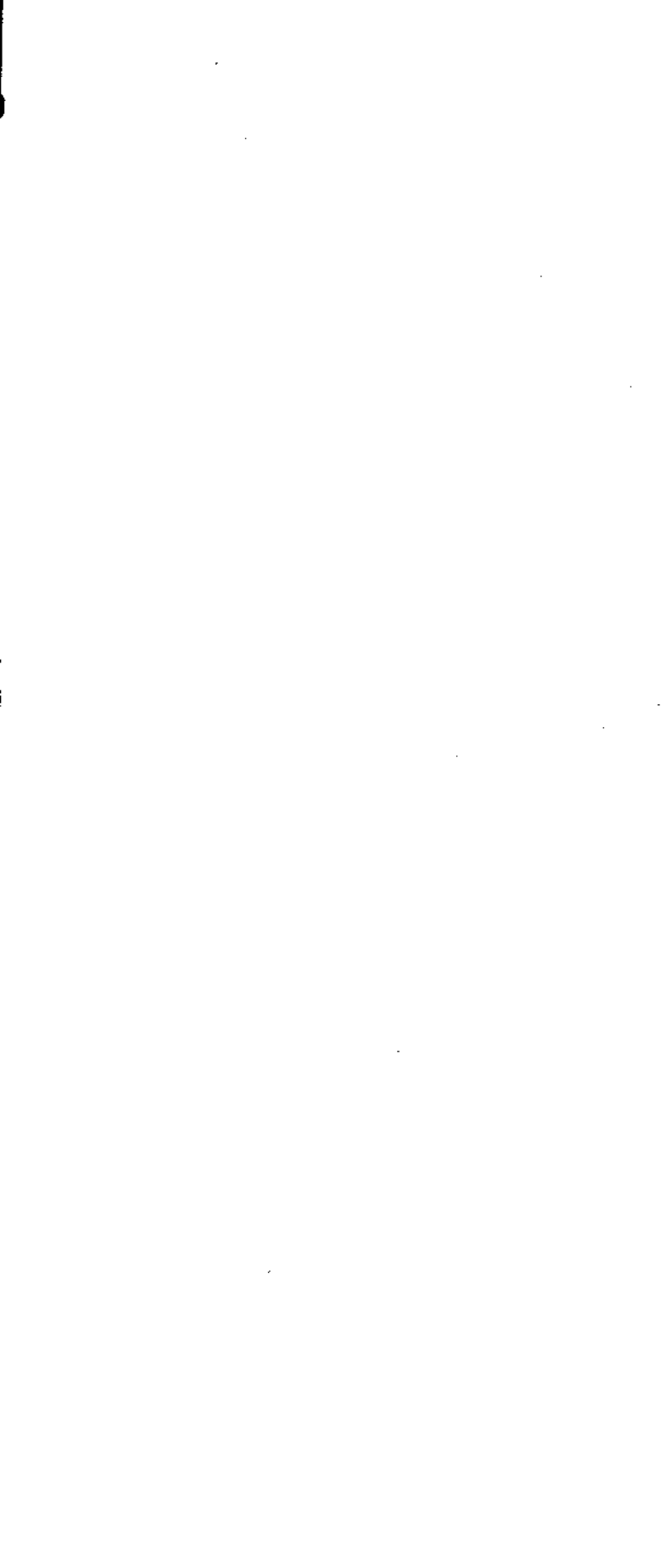
There is a growing sense of insecurity of occupation by residents in certain locations in the city. While Jakarta prides itself on the success of the Kampung Improvement Program (KIP), areas that are put under these permits are no longer eligible to receive any upgrading or infrastructure programs. These areas may include settlements that are not in compliance with the government regulations, i.e. land use, land status (legal/illegal), infrastructure standards and building regulations.

The growing number of community protests and land disputes demonstrates the struggle for tenure security. During the past few years, poor communities throughout Jakarta have joined the Urban Poor Consortium...



Track 04

Gender, Race and Social Exclusion





4001

The Contribution of Race and Cultural Diversity to the Urban Sustainability Debate

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 U.K.

Traditional approaches to urban sustainability in the United Kingdom (UK) have tended to view communities as generally being monoculturalist. These approaches have either ignored the existence of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities in the inner-city areas or have tended to assume that the BME community is homogeneous and as such, they have failed to recognize the diverse cultures, experiences and aspirations that exist. In this way, new urban planning has failed to engage these BME communities who have consequently felt excluded from the planning process. Ultimately, many of these communities have remained in poor housing conditions, experiencing high levels of poverty and social deprivation. More recently, the UK has experienced a major shift in its race relations and equal opportunities policies as a result of a widely publicized independent inquiry into the death of a Black youth, which criticised a range of public services (including housing and local authorities generally) of institutional racism.

This paper will outline this new approach to equal opportunities being developed which focuses on encouraging both public and private sector organizations to actively recognize and manage the cultural diversity that exists within the BME community. To do this invariably involves dramatic change in the organisation's culture and practices. Moving away from a monoculturalist approach should result in the diverse needs of these communities being identified and subsequently met. This will enable these communities to actively participate in the future development of their neighbourhoods, contributing directly to their own sustainability.

4002

The Gendered Effects of Economic Structural Adjustment: Two Case Studies—Siberia and Mexico

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 Russia

Traditionally, data documenting the processes of transnational economic development via the World Bank and IMF and its gendered effects has been collected and analyzed in the context of developing countries. My paper views structural adjustment as a far-reaching policy expanding far beyond the borders of developing countries. To support this position I present two case studies one from Mexico (developing) and one in the Siberian part of Russia (transitioning).

My paper is divided into three sections. First, I make the case for the comparison of Mexico and Russia—I provide standardized economic indicators and describe the economic policies followed by both countries, to legitimize the comparison. Second, I propose that many women and men in both places are experiencing economic challenges, in relation to these processes, that are strongly linked to their gender roles and identities. Third, I argue that we, as planners and policy analysts, need to widen our scope, to chronicle and examine the effects of structural adjustment in transitioning economies and even to disadvantaged groups in developed countries.

A broader view will allow us to have a more complete picture of contemporary economic development processes. My research suggests that transnational policies need to be tailored more specifically to the region or even locality so that the cultural, social, and historical particularities can be considered. Many women and men in both of these countries have suffered directly and indirectly as a result of transnational economic policies ...



4003

Study on Urban Renewal in the City Center

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China

Current urban renewal in the city center of China is taking on new characteristics. However, many existent problems restrict the orderly development of the city. The thesis makes the systematic researches into this field. China is transforming its planned economy into the socialistic market economy, and the practices of the urban renewal during the period of the planned economy have fundamentally changed. Therefore, based upon the summarization of related theories and the comparison between China and other countries' practices, the main contents of this thesis are systematically analyzing and researching the status of urban renewal in the city center of China.

This thesis makes up of five parts. The first part explains the cause of subject selection, concept definition and research methods; the second part by the numbers summarizes the theories of the three disciplines: urban geography, urban economics, urban planning and architecture; the third part compares backgrounds, histories, operations and manners of the urban renewal in the city center between China and other countries; the fourth part reviews and analyses macroscopically background, motivity mechanism and characteristics of the urban renewal in the city center of China; the last part points out target and trend of the urban renewal in the city center of China, analyses deep-seated contradictions in operations, and puts forward the strategies accordingly.

The main conclusions of the thesis are: The city center needs to be renewed according to the trends of the evolvement of the urban section structure and up to the rules of the running of the urban economy, and ought to adopt small-scale and gradually-advanced methods, the temperate centralization and organic mixture of all kinds of dominant uses are important guarantee of intensive land-use and improvement of function efficiency; during the transformation of the economic system, the urban renewal in the city center of China is controlled by both governmental plans and market orientations,....

4004

The Effort of Industrial Complex Development on the National Spatial Structure: Focused on National Industrial Complex

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Gyeongsang National University
Korea

Because of limited location factors in siting national industrial complex, they have been agglomerated in metropolitan areas and southeast coasts in Korea. The unbalanced location of Korean industry has brought about some problems: obstructing right formation of the spatial structure of land; balanced regional development as a whole; creating undeveloped areas which are seriously fallen behind.

Thus, this study aims at not only to analyze the problems which occurs in the process of location selection and development of the national industrial complexes but also to suggest improvement of them.

For this purpose, the effects of industrial complex development on the national spatial structure are analyzed by geographical statistics and national development policies are suggested.

In this study, the characteristics and spread effects of national industrial complex are understood, and the types of region were classified by a factor analysis as well as a cluster analysis, and the relationship of industrial and human-social variables are modeled by a regression analysis.

Conclusively, reasonable determination of location selection and scale of national industrial complex is very important for right formation of spatial structure in terms of balanced regional development.



4005

Forgotten Generation, Found Spaces: Urban Open Space Planning and Adolescent Appropriation of Space on the Australian Metropolitan Fringe

Jim GLEESON
Griffith University
Australia

Providing urban open space and parks has been a central tenet of the profession of urban and regional planning since its emergence. As we enter the 21st century, both cities and the urban open space needs of communities have increased in complexity. Given this context, long standing urban open space planning theories and practices need to be examined in terms of their continued relevance to cities and all their inhabitants. This paper presents and contrasts two divergent and contemporary Australian typologies of urban open space: those outlined in urban and regional planning theory, policy and practice, in particular parks planning, and; those defined by a marginalised urban open space user group - young people living in Woodridge, an outer suburb of the greater Brisbane metropolitan area. The paper seeks an understanding of the relationships between spaces provided by planning to spaces used, appropriated and preferred by young people. Given this relationship, the opportunities and challenges to planning improved urban open spaces that meet the needs of young people are discussed.

4006

Planning for Peace: A Strategic Planning Response to Urban Racial Violence

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Many diverse urban metropolitan the centers have historically experienced the problem of neighborhood-level racial tensions. Over the past several decades, rapid demographic change along with increased economic polarization, the rise in identity politics and conservative social movements have shaped neighborhood environments where racial tensions have arisen. In some cases, tensions manifest in the form of racial violence and race-bias hate crimes. This paper examines the problem of urban racial conflict as manifest in race bias hate crimes and presents a strategic planning process adapted to the specific problem of racial violence at the neighborhood level. The paper contains two parts. Part one examines several case studies of hate crime hot spots in Los Angeles County in which neighborhoods experienced the repeated perpetration of race-bias hate crimes. Race-bias hate crime data collected by law enforcement agencies between 1994-1999 were mapped using GIS technology and hot spots were identified. These hot spots represented places where the repeated perpetration of racial violence often led to greater racial polarization among residents throughout the vicinity. Case studies illustrate the nature and dynamics of race-bias hate crimes and related racial tensions.

Part two presents major components of a strategic planning process to address the specific problem of racial violence. Currently, there are very few resources available to communities interested in developing a strategic response to the problem of racial tensions and racial violence. In the field planning, there is a rich tradition of planning for physical infrastructure. There is also a rich tradition of social policy planning. There is, however, paucity in planning literature and planning practice that addresses the area of human relations. I present a model for a strategic planning process based on one of the cases in Los Angeles County in which a small city was undertaking a strategic planning process in response to a sustained problem of racial violence. In conclusion, I propose the idea of a human relations infrastructure designed ...



4007

Changing Urban Space and Gendered Space in China's Reform Era: A Case Study of Nanjing

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U.S.A.

What is the influence of housing reform on the gender power relations in urban China? This research will look at the changing roles of women in urban households through the transformation of housing consumption in the reform era. The ongoing land and housing reforms, most notably the commercialization of land and housing, are not only critical to capital accumulation and economic development, but they also have significant impacts on people's daily lives. The ways people resolve their housing problems largely determine their choices of marriage, divorce, employment, unemployment, mobility and career. Economic reform has created new problems as well as new opportunities for women. Through a long-term investigation on 30 households in Nanjing (fieldwork conducted from 1996-1999), I will propose a typology of access to housing, by which to demonstrate women's responses and resistances to changing residential patterns and urban space.

Before the reform, housing was allocated by the state under the work unit (danwei) system which provided both employment and welfare for urban residents. Moreover, work units was also linked to a system of social control, marked by the intensive state-intervention in the organization of space and time of everyday life. The emphasis on equal employment significantly increased women's social status. However, this imposed gender equality was based on the assumption of heterosexual monogamy. To be concrete, only married couples were eligible for housing allocation. There was no space (physically speaking) for singles or other forms of partnership: premarital, extramarital, or homosexual. ...

4008

Economic Theory on Slums: Economic Rationale and the Slum Dweller's Choice of Location

Pedro ABRAMO
Fernando Luiz de Coni Campos, Talula Abramo Campos
Brazil

The paper discusses the adaptability of the new theories to the economic rationale in explaining the location dynamics of Rio de Janeiro slums. This discussion, based on the results of a survey in the real estate market and home mobility in the slums of Rio de Janeiro, covers three themes from a conceptual angle, relating the individual decision of the slum dweller and the economic reasons for the choice of location. The first of these themes is the intra-slum agglomeration process and its positive and negative effects on the decision of home mobility of the households. The second refers to the rise of the informal land-real estate market in the slums and the formation dynamics of its prices. This discussion moves on to the questions arising from the existence of secondary inter- and intra-slum markets and their effects on the home mobility of the slum-dwelling population. The third theme considers the competitive nature of the informal real estate market in Rio de Janeiro slums and its relation with the informational component of this sub-market. On this topic, it is suggested that the existence of an accentuated informational asymmetry reduces the possibilities of moving home and market learning processes of slum dwelling households. The approach here endeavors to stress the importance of cognitive elements in forming the economic calculation in the slum dweller's choice of location.

Lastly, the paper considers some empirical and strongly counter-intuitive results taken from the contemporary economic debate that endeavors to theoretically absorb the criticism against the economic "rationale constraints" at the conceptual level of economic theory. The discussion on the reasons for the choice of home location is ...



4009

Gender and Race in the Least Developed Countries in the Course of Globalization

Takeko IINUMA
Cornell University
U.S.A.

This paper presents a conceptual exploration of gender and race in relation to economic globalization in the least developed countries, in order to investigate how sexism and racism persist in the course of economic development.

There is an understanding that sexism and racism are often used as important tools for capitalist development. This paper questions whether sexism and racism are utilized by Third World capitalist formation, especially at the inception of capitalist development, which determines the early city configuration and casts a basis for perpetual social exclusion. The particularity is found above all among the least developed countries because they undergo economic globalization and economic transition in the post-Cold War period as the major early stage of economic development.

The paper draws on the experience of the least developed nations in Southeast Asia, namely, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. They are racially and ethnically plural societies, and their sexual division of labor is distinctly salient. Since the early 1990s, they are increasingly exposed to foreign capital, as a result of the influence of the neighboring countries, the fastest growing region of Southeast Asia.

The research is based on qualitative examination of reports by governments and international organizations as well as secondary sources on the region supplemented by informal interviews with foreign and domestic private sectors and public officials. Among various indicators, labor and the access to social services will be examined to delineate gender and racial relations. ...

4010

Discrimination and Racism in Spatial Planning in 'Civil Societies'

Viktoria WALTZ
University of Dortmund
Germany

Main Thesis:

Spatial planning can help to overcome segregation and racism only through full participation of people of people on the basis of small localities and respecting differences in demands and needs.

Method: Lecture, overhead, slides, power point

Example 1: German rundown multi ethnic quarters and multi ethnic quarter management

German Planning does not differentiate – equality, an important aim of spatial development, is no sufficient key in multiethnic communities and quarters.

Run down quarters are the neglected industrial "Gruenderviertel" of the end of the nineteenth century, worker's quarters. Turkish quarters today. Structural discrimination of quarters and foreigners mixed together with widely spread poverty of the socially disabled German groups leads to racism and personal and collective discrimination. Planners have to take over the duty to give space and frames for a participation on high level, respecting small localities and reaching all differences.

Example 2: Planning in Palestine – the Israeli heritage, the Palestinian future
 In cooperation with Palestinian colleagues, about difficulties to plan for their country

Israeli, Zionist planning over hundred years meanwhile was led by the aim of judaization of a country, that belonged to the Palestinians before and still part of it is Palestinian area. ...



4011

Race, Planning and the City: Tensions and Contradictions under New Labor

Huw THOMAS
Cardiff University
U.K.

This paper will discuss the implications of the apparent re-orientation of urban policy in the UK since 1997 for the politics of race, and the racialisation of planning. Since its election in 1997 the (New) Labour administration has revived governmental interest in cities and their management. After 18 years of urban policy's being dominated by a concern for creating opportunities for profitable development, the current government has shown an interest in social relations in the city, and, beyond this, the creation of cities which are humane and civilized places within which to live (eg Urban Task Force, 1999; Social Exclusion Unit, 1999). Consequently, political discussions of urban policy have begun to include terms such as equality of opportunity and social inclusion, which had largely been absent for decades.

This paper will examine how this shift in the focus, and indeed tone, of urban policy has affected the racialisation of the urban, which has been central to the post 1945 politics of race in the UK – ie the way in which large cities have been portrayed in popular and political discourses as the natural places for Britain's black and ethnic minority population to live (Thomas, 2000). The paper will contain a critical reading of how the contemporary British city is portrayed in key documents (eg those referred to earlier as well as Macpherson, 1999). In so doing will try to shed light on the apparent paradox that while certain reports espouse a concern for social justice and equality of opportunity, key elements of the framework within which the politics of race has been played out remain in place – notably, those relating to the supposed connection between immigration control and good race relations.

The paper will discuss the import of these contradictory signals for urban planning, an activity which historically has found it difficult ...

4012

Postmodernity and Segregation in Stockholm, Sweden

Karl-Olov ARNSTBERG
University of Stockholm
Sweden

As the Italian sociologist Enzo Mingione has noted with England and Scandinavia in mind, single-parent households, semi-abandoned children, long-term socially isolated, unmarried or widowed individuals are extremely vulnerable to marginalization. People in different areas and life situations do not easily identify with each other. There is, with the help of media, a process of foreignization going on; a fear for the suburb is spreading as a discursive theme.

In Sweden, many among the high-rise suburbs of the prosperous sixties, are today targets for different political efforts, with the ambition to prevent our society from falling apart. The current political praxis is, when it comes to planning, to shape well functioning neighborhoods. Planners and politicians think and act in favor of local attachment.

The choice for the inhabitants could be understood as stay or escape, which, if you haven't acquired the right kind of capital, just are different ways of loosing. However, if you favor the destiny of your children, there is a bigger chance in escape, that is if the children are supplied with what the market asks for, there is a possibility for them to compensate the stigma of not living in the right places, not being situated in the right kind of networks.

The postmodern solution should not be to invest in local life but to help people who are caught to get away. In another formulation: the major question is not local attachment but how to reincorporate the marginalized into the mainstream.



4014

The Impact of Industrial Relocation on Displaced Workers: A Case Study of Cortland, NY

Lourdes BENERÍA
Cornell University, U.S.A.
Luis E. SANTIAGO
University of Puerto Rico, Iran

1. Central Theme or Hypothesis

The increasing globalization of production and its intensification through trade liberalization schemes create challenges for local economic development. On July 21, 1992, the Smith-Corona Corporation announced its decision to transfer its manufacturing operations from Cortland, New York to Tijuana, Mexico. The resulting worker dislocation led to a more flexible labor market, but at the expense of workers' (particularly women's) security. In addition, dislocated workers experienced significant income losses and increasing wage inequality, even after receiving additional training. Finally, programs functioning at the state level were useful for workers, but the article shows that a greater awareness of the transition problems described is necessary.

2. Approach and Methodology

This case study focuses on the process of transition generated by Smith-Corona layoffs, and it tests several hypotheses. First, there are no systematic and comprehensive ways to compensate for losses represented by relocation of production. Second, layoffs and worker relocation contribute to increasing wage inequalities that are part of current labor dynamics. Third, increased labor market flexibility and plant closings can affect women disproportionately. Finally, unemployment and mismatch between labor supply and demand arise as a result of demand-side insufficiencies.

The main data collection method consisted of two standardized questionnaires (see section 4). Since it was not possible to obtain a list of all laid-off workers, the sample was selected following a snowball technique.

3. Relevance of Work to Planning Education

At the micro-level of our specific case study, our findings either confirm the general trends reported by other studies or provide new information on the gender dimension of dislocation.

4017

Brazilian Urban Planning: Innovative Practices to Improve Equity and Democracy (Roundtable)

Moderator:

Carlos B. VAINER
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (ANPUR), Brazil

Participations:

The authors will be selected through a competition sponsored by ANPUR among Brazilian researchers and planners.

The redefinition of scales, places, citizenship status, community levels and the like, usually associated to the globalisation process has deep impacts on social, economic, political and cultural realms in general and in the real meaning of what is urban and regional. Actually, the whole process of constitution and legitimation of theoretical and technical paradigms guiding researches and practices on planning is changing under the pressure of new universal concepts, languages, methodologies, tools, cultures.

What is not yet clear is whether this universalisation enhances or destroys diversity, erases or acknowledges specificities, improves or jeopardizes creativity and adaptability to new situations. What seems to be clear is that it diffuses new patterns, new fashions, new criteria of validation of good practices in re researching, teaching and planning cities and regions.

International academic cooperation has often been an acritical and ...



4018

The Role of Strategic Planning in Tackling Social Exclusion

Keith HAYTON
University of Strathclyde
U.K.

Combating social exclusion is something that is increasingly permeating all aspects of government policy in the United Kingdom. Exclusion is often seen purely as a social problem and therefore only amenable to solution through non-physical interventions. However there is a clear spatial dimension to exclusion. The distribution of land uses has a major impact upon access to opportunity and therefore the ability of the excluded to participate fully in society. This paper, based on research initially undertaken for the Royal Town Planning Institute in Scotland as part of the process of producing a national planning framework, looks at the way Scotland's urban, strategic land use plans deal with social exclusion.

Seven strategic plans, covering the majority of Scotland's urban area and the main areas of exclusion, were analyzed. Their approach to dealing with exclusion was identified and evaluated against the criteria set out in national planning guidance, to which all strategic plans are to conform. The evaluation enabled the plans to be classified into three groups:

- those that were essentially market led with the role of strategic planning being to bring forward sites that meet market demands. Exclusion is not addressed directly but is to be solved through "trickle down";

- plans that are housing led in which exclusion is to be addressed by the allocation of sites for housing in proximity to excluded areas and on brownfield sites; and

- plans that are essentially exclusion led where the allocation of development sites for all land uses in locations accessible to excluded areas permeates the plan. Such plans see strategic planning as having a key role in trying to break down the geographical apartheid that underpins exclusion.

The paper finishes by making a number of recommendations, drawing on the analysis, as to how strategic planning and national planning guidance should respond to the social exclusion agenda.



Track 05

Telematics and Application of Information Technology in Planning





5001

Information Technology and Multi-Player Planning : A Dissertation Proposal Focusing on New Planning Tools in Watershed Settings

Katja MEINKE**University of Massachusetts Amherst
U.S.A.**

This paper explores the interface between information technology application in planning and recent trends and philosophies of planning. The paper presents a thorough literature review and a research design proposal for future empirical research on the issue. It covers the content of a dissertation proposal, and its presentation at the World Planning Schools Congress should stimulate an open discussion on research methodologies suitable to understand changes in planning cultures induced by the digital society.

Information technology has become an increasingly widespread tool in today's society and influences the daily professional life of planners or other professionals involved in planning projects. At the same time, the planning process per se has changed in the past two decades to include more interdisciplinary, participatory, communicative and cooperative approaches. New technological tools such as the Internet and geo-visualization software packages allow for improved communication possibilities among players involved in the planning process (including the public).

The research design proposed is strongly relying on qualitative methods to apprehend the use of the Open Research System (ORS), an internet based metadata and data sharing tool, and CommunityVIZ, a geo-visualization software. Guiding questions behind the research are: What is the state of the art in applying information technologies in a planning process? To what extent do information technologies affect the effectiveness and creativeness of planning decisions? ...

5002

The Planning and Reconstruction of the Green Schools in Taiwan after the September 21st Earthquake

Chi-Ming LAI**Leader University
China**

After the September 21st earthquake, numerous buildings in the affected area in central Taiwan suffered great damage or risked collapsing. The reconstruction of buildings in schools also proceeded immediately. The educational administration starts the reconstruction with "New Campus Movement" concept that holds campus environment as an important section of educational activity. A well-designed, user-friendly campus helps deliver the idea of educational reformation which include the nuclear spirits of human-based education, open education, small-size classes, lifelong learning, open campus, and green schools, etc.; ideas which should all be put into practice and constitute important section of the educational reformation. The opportunity of planning the construction of green architecture or eco-school is motivated in the designing process.

This study works on the introduction to the planning of green schools with the reconstruction project of one elementary school in Nan-tou county as its theme. Computational Fluid Dynamic (CFD) numerical simulation, plus the evaluation of natural air-flowing efficiency under the micro-climate conditions are applied in the research. Our results show the planning and location of buildings can work effectively in guiding the natural wind into the building which will improve the indoor air quality (IAQ) and reduce partially its reliance on air-conditioning, therefore reduce energy consumption. At the same time, we can take advantage of the understanding on the distribution of positive and negative pressured areas of the flow field and the visualization of the structure of flow field, to make possible the planning of wind-guiding and ecological areas, ...



5003

Visualizing and Simulating the Planned City: A Review of Leading Edge Technology and Applications

David M. SIMPSON
University of Louisville
U.S.A.

Technology in the form of cheaper memory, faster CPUs and application-driven software has created a rapid rise in the availability of technology for visualizing and modeling the city. This paper will build on a recent two-year review by this author of visualization and urban simulation technology literature, recently appearing in the *Journal of Planning Literature* (February 2001: *Virtual Reality and Urban Simulation in Planning: A Literature Review and Topical Bibliography*).

For the most part, higher-end large scale applications have been the domain of large research labs, and institutions with large computing resources. While a number of these higher-end applications will be addressed in the paper, the focus will be more on the technology that is rapidly emerging for smaller research and practice applications. With more affordable computing power, these technologies are becoming available for individual faculty, and practicing planners in the field.

In particular the paper will identify: hardware and software advances; integration with GIS technology; cost considerations; and turn-key modeling packages such as E&S RAPIDsite, ERDAS VirtualGIS, and the Beta version of the Orton Foundation's Community Viz.

Thoughts will be offered on how these technologies are finding their way into the theory and practice of everyday planning, in particular the process of community visioning, web mapping, site development review, and others. Prospect for the near future will also be discussed.

5004

The Development of Local Government's Spatial Databases in Taiwan

Feng-Tyan LIN
National Taiwan University
China

E-government becomes an important goal for many governments to pursue nowadays. Among various new informational technologies, spatial analysis tools, such as Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Global Positioning Systems (GPS), have attracted a lot of attentions to assist administrative and planning works. However, each city has its own strategy, progress, and issues. This article is going to introduce and compare the current development of local governments' spatial databases in Taiwan based on various first-hand documents and field observations. A common framework will be proposed as a benchmark. Useful strategies and suggestions are also going to be made for local governments in different development stages.

Cities with different magnitudes in terms of population, economic growth, budget, manpower, infrastructure, and experience will have different scales of spatial databases and different strategies to develop their systems. For example, the 3 biggest cities in Taiwan, namely Taipei, Kaohsiung, and Taichung, have well established their spatial databases, including digital topographical, cadastral, transportation, and address maps. These base maps are further employed to assist administrative works in city planning, transportation and public work managements, etc. In addition to GIS and GPS, many application systems have also integrated the technologies of telecommunications and Personal Data Accessory (PDA) in internet, intranet, or extranet ways based on World Wide Web (WWW) environment. By using these information and spatial analysis tools, city planners and decision makers are able to explore and identify many new phenomena, and more effective policies, regulations, and plans can be made. ...



5005

Telecommunication and Regional Economic Growth: A Simple Input-Output Approach

Hong Bae KIM
Hanyang University
Korea

The current paper attempts to construct a model for analyzing the impacts of the TI investment on the Korean economy and regional disparities. A simple price multi-region input-output approach is employed with 26-sector 8-region. Here, the TI investment is Ecotourism a We are currently in the information age which information is a primary commodity in an economy. It is often thought that the physical form of city and the pattern of resource allocation over space in the information age are different from those found in the regional economic textbook. Based on this thought, it is suggested that in a long run the presence of metropolis will be substituted by the netropolis, which is a center of various telecommunication networks. Since information is mostly transmitted through the telecommunication infrastructure rather than postal service or face contact, the telecommunication infrastructure (TI) is a key factor to understand the economy in the information age.

To understand the role of the TI in the information age, two common characteristics of the TI must be taken into account. The first thing is a characteristic of public good, which is not subject to an exclusion principle like the interregional highway or street. The TI affects the production efficiency of sectors in region, as physical infrastructure does. The second thing that the TI has is a characteristic of the selectivity. The TI generally impacts on enhancing the productivity of the economy through the reduction of the transaction costs and the joint consumption. Yet, the enhanced productivity due to the TI reveals differently across sectors, largely resulting from the sector's utilization level of the TI. These two characteristics of the TI must be taken into account in a model for better understanding of the information age. ...

5006

The Role of Information and Communication Technology in Master Planned Communities: A Case Study from South East Queensland, Australia

Janelle ALLISON
Queensland University of Technology
Australia

Learning and communication systems will play a vital role in urban and regional development in the 21st century. Information and communication technologies (ICT) are important amenities people use for learning, information and recreation. A trend towards learning communities is evolving with innovations in ICT playing a key role. This research will analyse how information and communication technologies have been adopted in master-planned communities. It will examine the role of ICT in community development, recreation and telecommuting for the residents of master-planned communities

The paper is based on a case study of a master-planned community (Springfield development with a planned population of 60,000 residents) in South East Queensland, Australia. The paper relies heavily on document review and semi-structured interviews with the planners of the development about the use and potential of information technology in their development. Springfield has introduced community net with Apple Macintosh system for providing an interactive network linking all houses, school, businesses within the housing development. The findings of this research will have implications for identifying innovative ways in which ICT can contribute to the learning infrastructure. Specifically to identify 'leading edge' ICT strategies for masterplanned communities with strong focus on community networking, enhanced learning for children and strong links between places of residence and work.



5007

Interorganizational Collaboration for Restoration of Park Systems in Western New York: An Application of Web-Based Geographic Information Systems

Minoo SAFAI-AMINI
University at Buffalo
U.S.A.

Buffalo's constellation of park systems, as originally designed by Fredrick Law Olmsted in 1869, gave form to the city of Buffalo. Since 1950s the greenways have been neglected due to poor urban planning, shortsighted politics and racial divided in the city. This study reports on the methodology to develop the factors, which make collaboration in urban parks and greenways successful. Factors responsible in successful collaborative efforts are related to the inclusion of all affected stakeholders, goal/problems definition, commitment and effective leadership. The external factors include political support, funding and user satisfaction with information technology (IT). Controlling for these variables we will conduct three types of evaluations (i.e., modeling of the determinants of success in interorganizational collaboration in natural resources through survey design and administration; measuring user satisfaction with IT; and quality assessment in information systems).

This methodology is employed in developing an interorganizational collaboration model to restore the Olmsted Greenways in Buffalo and its connection to the rest of Western New York region. The collaboration efforts are designed in bringing the Olmsted Greenways heritage, one of the oldest and most historic greenways in the United States, to the forefront of the preservation efforts in the 21st Century. The Olmsted Green Map System (OGMS) will promote a web-based model for information dissemination, and education outreach, in urban forestry management at local, national, and international levels. A Green Map is a complete inventory of the area's environmental status, and take on an essential role in defining relevant new views of the existing urban greenways while directly connecting citizens to sustainable choices. A web-enabled GIS Green Map provides colorful, expansive interactive, multilingual maps. A "plug in" component can allow maps directly download at one's web site with layers of information about each site zoomed into. The plan provides a model, which can be replicated in communities statewide and nationally. ...

5008

Planning and the Digital World

Phillip L. CLAY
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
U.S.A.

The emergence of digital technologies creates opportunities for education and learning and for planning practice that has not been formerly available. These technologies allow collaboration among scholars, teaching similar material virtually in more than one venue, virtual juries reviewing work, comparative studies with virtual student partners, and a variety of other opportunities yet to be explored.

The session that I propose would be a roundtable that gathers faculty who are interested in this subject, but mainly those who have some experience to explore opportunities and began the dialogue that might advance international planning.

Because this a new area where only a modest amount of work has been done, if this session is approved, I would propose to identify a group of individuals from around the world who might play a leadership role in the roundtable, who will come prepared to share their experiences with participants in the roundtable session in Shanghai this summer. I expect this to be received widely, but I realize the necessity to identify those persons whose presentations might move us rather far along with their opening statements and provide a rich basis for discussion.



5009

Emerging Methodological Challenges in Urban Spatial Analysis and Modeling**Qing SHEN**
University of Maryland
U.S.A.

Information and communications technologies (ICT) have become essential means of spatial interaction for a large percentage of the world's population. Activities such as teleworking, online shopping, cyberspace entertainment have been added to many people's economic and social lives. Are these ICT-enabled new activities generating significant effects on individuals' travel behavior and households' location decision, and ultimately on urban form? If so, how do we incorporate such relationships into analysis of urban structure and modeling of urban growth? Innovative approaches will be required in order to answer these questions. This paper examines methodological challenges in urban spatial analysis and modeling that are emerging because of increasingly common and frequent usage of ICT in people's work and non-work related activities. One basic premise is that ICT make it possible for people to frequently redefine their activity space, which raises the level of complexity in representing spatial relationships. Another basic premise is that ICT enlarge the difference between potential activity space and actual activity space, which increases the level of uncertainty in predicting travel behavior and location choice. In order to increase our analytical and modeling capacities, we must closely examine interactions among transport-enabled and ICT-enabled activities, at both the individual and the household levels, and along both the spatial and temporal dimensions. This work is mostly theoretical, but it incorporates available empirical data on current telecommuting and e-business trends, as well as their effects on location and travel behaviors.

5010

Anyone for Planning Science?: An Attempt to Predict What Decisions People Will Make in Urban Planning**Ray WYATT**
University of Melbourne
Australia

This paper begins by speculating about the nature of urban planning, especially its tendency to operate in "decision support" mode rather than "decision making" mode. It then argues that for lasting advancement it needs more knowledge about how people actually decide what to do in the future. To this end the paper outlines how special types of problem cause people to adopt specialized approaches to planning, for example, decision trees, scheduling and optimization techniques. Eventually, it is concluded that the way in which people make generic planning decisions depends on their individual planning styles. Accordingly, the decision-making literature is searched for hints about ascertaining people's planning styles. This literature maintains that planning style is influenced by context and by a number of other factors, such as the consultant-client relationship and the sociological nature of the problem being addressed. The paper ends with a description of the author's own attempt to map people's planning style in an innovative way. It uses a computer to learn people's planning style and so predict their planning choices. The degree of success so far achieved will be reviewed, and implications the prospect of developing a true "science of urban planning" will be discussed.



5011

An Interactive Communication System for City Planning Using Web3D

Shinji CHIBA

Kozo System Inc., Japan

Kei SAITO, Michihiko SHINOZAKI

Shibaura Institute of Technology, Japan

1. Introduction

Japanese urban planning law revised in 1992 provides that the local government should adopt the citizen participation in the planning process of the master plan. Internet is considered to be an interesting channel in communication in citizen participation. Therefore, this research aims to design an interactive communication system which support for sharing the common town space image among the resident, the administrators and planners using some Internet technology. In this research, we modeled the central part of Kyoto city where the traditional Machiya style buildings are pressed by new development.

2. Internet for interactive communication in planning

Although we can enjoy movies, sounds, any images through Internet, almost all of them are one-way communication. The interactive communication using Internet is usually done by the written words such as e-mail, teleconference room, so that it is difficult to image the practical town space image.

3. Features of our system

Thus, we designed the communication adding with new functions for the communication system which can exchange the visual town space interactively and users can participate the discussion in the virtual space. In this system, virtual urban space can be transmitted on the Web browser. 3D urban model is formed with Image-based modeling application and saved as VRML (Virtual Reality Modeling Language) format to display on the Web browser. 2D objects such as map are described in Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) based on the XML (Extensible Markup Language) technology. All objects are linked to their attribute stored in the database system.

These both object and attributes are can be transmitted to the user through the Internet in response to their demand. And any part of this information is the interactive and can be change ...

5013

The Impacts of Information and Communication Technologies on Firms Decentralisation: The Case of Kuala Lumpur

Supian AHMAD, Ho Chin SIONG, Chua Rhan SEE

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Malaysia

In the knowledge economy, information and communication technologies are expected to significantly influence firms location decisions with increasing numbers of firms are expected to locate their activities away from the central business district. The general view is that with the rapid adoption of new computer and communication technologies, work can efficiently be done at remote locations. In addition, changes in workplace culture and the way most firms do their work will affect the future roles of the central business district thus leading to a more decentralised city. To what extent such phenomena occurs in a rapidly expanding city like Kuala Lumpur? What would be the urban policy responses? This paper aim to examine the impacts of ICT on the Kuala Lumpur city's efforts to promote firms of specific activities to decentralise to selected planned growth area. These activities includes finance, insurance, real estate and the investment firms. The paper finishes by critical assessing the effects of the urban decentralisation policies. It also offers several policy directions in the efforts to promote local economic development.



5014

Design and Development of an Advanced Transit Trip Planning System

Zhong-Ren PENG
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
U.S.A.

This paper describes and discusses a way of designing a Web-based transit information system that allows transit users to plan a trip itinerary and to query service-related information such as schedules and routes using Internet GIS technologies. Historically, transit agencies rely on printed schedules to provide customers with information about transit routing and schedules. Transit users have to select proper routes and transfer points based on the information printed on the schedule. This manual itinerary planning process is tedious, time-consuming, redundant, and often error-prone, and information is inconsistent from one service agent to another. Recently, computer assisted trip planning systems were developed to automate the process. However, this early computer-aided trip planning system is mainly designed to assist customer service agents and requires proprietary software installed in the users' local computers. Transit users have limited or no direct access to it.

With the rapid development of the Internet technology and the proliferation of the use of online information, a Web-based information is more appealing to both users and transit agents. There are many transit information systems on the Web. This paper provides a taxonomy to review the state of the art of the existing and future development of transit information systems on the Web to form a framework for Web-based transit information systems. The taxonomy categorizes the level of services of transit information web sites based on content and functions, from simple static schedule display to more sophisticated real time transit information systems.

Based on the taxonomy, this article presents a high-level three-tier ...

5016

Application Study on Landscape Planning Supported by Spatial Information Technology

Anrong DANG, Rui YANG, Qizhi MAO
Tsinghua University
China

Being development science 1960s, spatial information technology has been focused on obtaining, processing, managing, and analyzing spatial information related to geographic location. Because of many unique advantages, spatial information technology has been applied in many scopes. As one kind of spatial geographic region, landscape is an important resource for human beings. In the situation of population expansion, environment deterioration, and resources shortage, more and more people have recognized the values and functions of landscape, and paid more attention to it. In order to develop and protect landscape rationally, it is very important to do reasonable planning and management based on spatial information technology. There are three parts in this article. In the first part, the main advantages of spatial information technology are analyzed, such as comprehensive, macro-scale, and periodicity in information obtaining, and practicality, elasticity, and automaticity in information processing. In the second part, the method and procedure for landscape planning based on spatial information technology is discussed, in which four steps are included, such as to determine planning goals based on landscape characteristics, to obtain spatial information according to planning goals, to process and analyze spatial information, and to work out and precise planning scheme. In the third part, some case planning are discussed by means of RS, GIS, and GPS techniques. A series of workflow charts and three-dimensional landscape maps are illustrated in the paper. The result is that spatial information technology can be applied in many aspects and will play an important role in landscape planning.



5017

Internet as a Communication Platform for Planners Are Personal Guides the Future of Knowledge Exchange?

Armin RUECKER, Bruno Heinz BROEDNER
University of Dortmund
Germany

Planners traditionally exchange information and ideas on conferences, meetings, through books and journals and of course via personal contacts. Today, the Internet is a very important tool for retrieving information, for having fast and convenient communication and for mastering knowledge. But is the Internet going to substitute the planners' traditional modes of exchange? We do not believe it, because it is still the people who generate the knowledge out of information. Based upon our research work, we want to open a discussion on how the Internet can be used as an "international knowledge tool" for a better spread of planning information and exchange among planners. Our question is how to combine the human flexibility and intelligence with the technological advantages of the Internet?

We have explored different models to present knowledge through the Internet. Today's portal sites for general interests (e.g. yahoo.com or lycos.com) try to present their information in an structured way. But the services consider the quantity more important than quality and the links to websites lack detailed information on what is really behind these links. Recently, world-wide-web directories of the 2nd generation (e.g. about.com) try to overcome such shortcomings by establishing a personal guide system. These systems consist of an extensive network of real persons, who are experts in their subjects, and lead through the Internet by collecting and reviewing the best and most important web-addresses for their subject. The experts write articles, host discussions and publish email-newsletters. They are Internet-guides and content developer in their field of knowledge.

The focus of our discussion is the questions, if these expert-driven ...

5018

Planning-Support System as an Innovative Blend of Computer Tools: An Approach for Guiding Decisions on Industrial Locations in Punjab Province, Pakistan

Awais Latif PIRACHA
United Nations University, Japan
Hans Detlef KAMMEIER
Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand

A complete Planning-Support System (PSS) does not exist as yet and is unlikely to available in future as a single software system or as a fixed set of tools that could be applied to the full range of planning problems. However, the most likely future form of a PSS will consist of innovative combinations of different software applications, with more or less structured "soft couplings". Such systems are likely to be useful, and technically feasible, in developing countries, despite the institutional obstacles that tend to be greater than in industrialized countries. The article presents an example of such an innovative combination of computer tools that was developed and tested as a methodology for guiding public-sector decisions for industrial locations to meet the double objective of safeguarding the natural environment and increasing the public welfare. The methodology consists of four modules that are used sequentially to identify those areas where the government would encourage private sector investment in industries. Beginning with a multi-criteria approach to defining area suitability based on environmental sensitivity, the analysis proceeds to defining permissible levels of pollution within the assimilative capacity of nature, and determining backward areas with the greatest need for social and economic improvements. In this module, the Location Analysis Decision Support System (LADSS) was applied to find those locations that offer the highest potential of public welfare effects if industrial development is encouraged there.



5019

The DNA of Our Regions: Artificial Intelligence in Regional Planning

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The application of artificial intelligence to urban and regional planning is a growing field that spans from simple laboratory simulations to real world applications. It is also undeniable that the new information technologies tend to be a requisite to informed decisions in the planning process (Klosterman, 1998; Wyatt 1999).

The central argument of my paper stresses that present and future models based on artificial intelligence contain an opportunity still not totally realized. Mainly the models that access and reflect local characteristics of a region, and at the same time are universal enough to allow for general comparisons between other regions. This opportunity arises from the possibility of defining a "signature" that identifies the uniqueness of a region without compromising its universality. In a simplified statement: It is possible to identify the DNA* of a region and at the same time do comparisons between the basic elements that characterize that specific Regional-DNA, with other Regions-DNA's.

Artificial Intelligence is one of the mediums being used throughout several applications to simulate the behavior of cities and regions. This paper uses applications of Cellular Automaton (CA) in order to support the main argument. The work developed by Openshaw (1997), Batty (1995), Clarke (1998) and other authors will be used as examples of CA applications, trying to identify similarities and differences and assessing the validity of the central argument of this paper.

It is possible to verify that each CA model is applied to different regions using the same base elements of study (e.g. roads, urban areas, and natural areas). ...

5020

Cybernetics and Urban Planning in the Mainframe Age

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Planners express great enthusiasm for innovations in information technology as tools to improve and transform city planning and management. Theorists of planning are equally fascinated by new technologies, generating a growing analytic literature on 'Cybercities,' 'SimCities,' and the virtual geographies of the Information Age.

Yet amidst this excitement about the future, we seem to have forgotten our own profession's past. Ours is not the first generation of planners to be captivated by the intersection of information technology and urban life. In the 1950s and 1960s, the belief that cities might be understood as information processing systems gained popularity among both academics and practitioners. The writings of authors such as Lewis Mumford (1961) and Jay Forrester (1969) characterized the American city as a communications system, and from this followed that techniques and technologies from cybernetics and computing could find broad application in city planning and management. In this paper I argue that the legacy of early attempts to bring information technology to the planning process deserve a more prominent role in contemporary theory and practice.

The idea of the city as an information processing system has roots in systems analysis, a technique for military policy analysis developed at the RAND Corporation in the 1940s. This paper reviews the early history of cybernetics and systems analysis in their military context, and then explores the transfer of technique and technology to civilian applications. I describe how it came to pass that urban planners, computer scientists, ...



5021

Conceptualizing Planning and Implementation of IT in Small Local Governments

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Government programs are becoming more complex, particularly as efforts are made to broaden their scope and reach more and different people. Planning and implementation of information technologies and systems to help in the development and operation of these programs is perhaps even more complex, given the need to coordinate and share across many offices and programs. Small and medium-sized local governments (SMLG's) are particularly strained, with a comparative lack of resources as well as IT and planning skills.

A tool called "Quantitative CyberQuest (QCQ)" has been employed to develop a conceptual model to represent and analyze IT planning and implementation in SMLG's. QCQ allows for extensive descriptions, examples, and measures of variables as well as identification of relevant relationship signs and time affinities. To aid simplification, variables can be placed in user-created categories. After a conceptual model has been completed, various paths can be traced through the network of interconnections to determine, for example, the minimum time from the start of a change in, say, a strategy until its impact is felt on a goal-related variable.

Literature reviews as well as interviews and surveys led to the identification of 52 variables, including five client strategies, three goal-related, and 18 external. The variables then were categorized into 12 classes (e.g., "Organizational Culture" and "Planning"). Thereafter, 123 binary (Y:X) relationships were identified and given appropriate signs and time affinities. The resultant conceptual model subsequently was employed to trace IT planning and implementation strategies to help determine their likely impacts and timings.

5022

GIS and IT – Challenge for Statutory Planning? The Czech Experience

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Czech

The introduction of GIS in local and regional planning has had several stages that influenced the technique of planning but in much lesser extent they affected the procedures of planning and the methodology of plan-making. After the initial stage when the digital technology replaced "hand-made" maps, GIS data together with other technologies were expected to increase the scope and improve the quality of analyses. Apparently, GIS and later also the information technology neither made planning jobs easier nor they made plans better informed and up-to-date.

The planning methodology still derives from legal frameworks that have not reflected the substantial change in technology. The current effort to establish national and regional GIS-based databases for planning will be described and analysed in the paper on the background of the proposed new planning legislative in the Czech Republic.

The paper will argue that the problem moves outside the technologic domain. The core of it seems to rest upon institutional inertia now but increasingly it may be the human capacity of users of planning (i.e. decision-makers, administrators, stakeholders), namely the limited overall IT literacy, that limit the possible benefit of the technology. The dimension of access to and empowerment in planning may reappear in the context of new technologies, with new professional requirements for planners, outside the computer, GIS and information technology.



5023

A Study of 3D Spatial Model of Urban Mixed-Use Information System

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In the past years, computer visual simulation is more important in many research domains. Architect and developer can easily estimate architectural design in specialized field with tools of computer-aided design (CAD). But it is not enough for urban planning and design. Because a real urban, that must links to other spatial information. This is application of geographic information system (GIS). It is difficult to synthesize CAD and GIS, because they construct from different dimensions. They are independent of each other in data.

Because urbanization is very fast in Taiwan, mixed-uses are common situation in every city. It is not only 2D problem, also distribute over 3D space. So this research is aimed at synthesizing CAD and GIS through discussing 3D information system in urban mixed-uses. Also discuss how to represent mixed-uses in different city or in different scale to satisfy urban planner or designer that require the information of abundant urban activity.

The steps of this research are following. First, this research investigates current mixed-uses data in Taipei City. Second, 3D objects are created with hierarchy from those data. Third, the spatial data are linked with attribute data and object data. Fourth, the way of calculating mixed-uses is estimated. Fifth, the result of degree of mixed-uses is calculated. Sixth, the representation of visual simulation of degree of mixed-uses is constructed through different style of city or different activity. Finally, specialist through operation and analysis tests the system, and conclusion is discussed.

5024

Integration of Information Technology into Teaching and Learning of City and Regional Planning

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Malaysia

ICT (Information and Communications Technology) has revolutionised teaching and learning. To fully benefit from the advances in technology, teaching and learning methods must now be geared towards self-driven, self-paced and goal-oriented education which requires the teacher and student to be creative in the use technology to access, analyse and disseminate information or data in the virtual and borderless campus.

Over the last three years, efforts have been made to incrementally incorporate and integrate IT into teaching and learning at the School of HBP. Studio-based planning studies and projects have emphasised web-based publishing as the alternative for not only submission of reports but as a means of communication between students and professors. The use of web resources and students contributing to enrich web resources are also primary objectives. Students also acquire hands-on knowledge in the use of GIS for layout planning and databases and statistical packages for data storage, retrieval and analysis.

To support this effort, lecturers at the School of HBP are encouraged to maintain their own web-sites on servers managed by a team of academic and technical support staff as a "grass-roots" effort.

The efforts are however piecemeal, initiated and driven by a small group of academic staff dedicated (perhaps obsessed) towards an IT-driven planning system.

This paper discusses the successes and difficulties encountered by the two principal authors over the last three years in striving to integrate IT into teaching and learning of city and regional planning. Issues of students' resistance to technology, difficulties with a self-driven approach to learning, ...



5025

Towards a Rs/Gis Solution to the Planning Project of Human Settlements

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China

Science of human Settlements(SHS) is a open system that developed in the second half of the 20th Century. SHS covers broad research fields, concerns many kinds of data, information and analysis methods of related subjects. At present, the deep research on planning project of human settlements needs a large amount of quantitative analysis to improve traditional qualitative works. The article introduces two ongoing research projects. In planning project of Sustainable Development of Human Settlements in Northwestern Yunnan Province, multi-period RS images are used to study land-cover changes in the State Natural Protection Zone of Baima Snow Mountain. Digital elevation model is gotten from RS stereo pairs so as to produce a interactive 3D model for unfrequented project areas. Managing and analyzing temporal data is obviously important for continuing planning project and decision making. Combining with the second project, Information System of Dynamic Monitoring Land-use in Baotou City, the semantics model, identity confirmation rule, logic and physical structure, query functions and characteristics of TGIS are described, as well as the reason for integrating RS and GIS. Through the platform of Planning Support System of Tsinghua University, which is being built based on GIS and RS by the Center for Science of Human Settlements at Tsinghua University, data characteristics of research on SHS and the facing challenges are analyzed profoundly, especially the implementation of multi-dimension GIS. Applications of GIS and RS is per se a boost to GIS and RS. The problems encountered during applying GIS and RS would play as the impetus to develop GIS and RS. Aiming at SHS studies, several shortcomings of GIS and RS are discussed and the possible solution is suggested.

5026

The Pedagogical Benefits of Computer Modeling to Test Case Studies

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Postgraduate students increasingly are turning to inexpensive computers to model case studies for deeper analysis of a broad range of issues not previously possible using more traditional methods. The implications for undergraduate study are only just beginning to emerge.

In planning the visual representation of data takes many forms –tables, drawings, graphs and photographs to name a few. Reports submitted to councils and governing bodies by commercial and public interests for inclusion in planning strategies are often sought by postgraduate students for the visual data contained. As part of a thesis this data is often tested for its validity, accuracy, and efficacy. Theses by postgraduate students containing computer modelled re-visualisations of planning reports adopt a methodology which assumes computer modelling will highlight a hitherto unseen aspect which may either refute or substantiate the content/thrust of the report. This paper outlines one student's attempt to analyse/test a conservation report's recommendations using a computer model re-visualisation of the data presented. From this analysis emerges a methodology for incorporating case-based learning strategies using IT in undergraduate teaching programs. The pedagogical benefits to undergraduate students is in the use of IT to collate and deliver case studies in a way which fosters deep learning of all aspects of planning. The ongoing applicability of this approach include: Increased awareness and development of skills in IT; ...



5028

Evaluation and Presentation of Congestion and Pollution Levels along an Urban Highway with GIS and 3D Visualization

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U.S.A.

Mitigating congestion and estimating pollution emission are always primary issues faced by transportation planners. We propose to present a study that integrates GIS, numerical models, and 3-d visualization to display congestion and pollution levels under different planning scenarios along a major corridor, Interstate Highway 75 (I-75), in the Cincinnati Metropolitan Area. Based on existing data and projection of traffic volume and road conditions from the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Council of Governments, a regional planning agency, we will estimate the levels of service and travel speed with a Volume/Capacity Ratio model. Further, selected air pollutant concentrations such as carbon monoxide (CO) along the highway will be calculated with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's CAL3QHC model. Data and modeling results will be integrated with GIS. Simulations for several planning alternatives will be performed. With the capability of this integrated urban highway traffic analysis system, different levels of congestion and CO concentrations at various I-75 segments will be presented with a series of 3-D models of I-75 highway segments. Buildings and structures along the highway will be developed with 3-D software and subsequently integrated with GIS data to allow a geo-referenced 3-D presentation, including an animation of a fly through the I-75 area. A set of friendly Graphic User Interfaces (GUI) will be developed. The goal of this study is that transportation planners and decision makers can "SEE" the impact of highway construction and management projects before spending valuable funding on the projects.

5030

The Intelligent Agent for the Sustainable Management of the Territory: An Experimental Approach Using an Expert System for the Management of Complex Phenomena

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The knowledge of the territory and the evaluation of the impact of local anthropic activities on it need a dynamic and relational approach to represent the qualitative variables of the environment for providing decision makers an helpful tool in planning the management of the territory.

This paper deals with the development of a system for the definition and implementation of a Decision Support System (DSS) - Expert System (ES) carried out combining the algorithmic potentialities of DSS (based on "formal" information) with those resolutive of an ES (based on "informal" information i.e. heuristic, personal judgments).

The developed system can be considered as a useful planning tool, able to provide information on the environmental impact of anthropic activities by examining their effects on groundwater quality. Anthropic activities, in fact, through different mechanisms, can worst groundwater quality because of chemical-, physical- and biological-pollution rising from civil, industrial and agricultural activities.

In the present study the municipal area of the Bisceglie town (southern Italy) has been investigated. Given the peculiarity of such as area, characterized from a prevailing agricultural landuse, the problem matched in this study has been the local groundwater pollution caused by the use of pesticides. Therefore a methodology has been developed to assess the intrinsic vulnerability of a specific local aquifer by implementing the mathematical equations contained both in standard procedures ...



5031

Information of Images and Characters Securely Transmitting on Internet**Guangwei XU**
Tongji University
China

Along with international communication with theory and design of planning becoming more and more frequent, a lot of data of images and characters need tele-transmit on internet. However, there are two main questions that must be solved. The first is that even though internet band with has greatly been improving, limitation of internet band with still exists and we must reasonably compress the data adapt to transmitting. The second is that when data, especially important data, transmitted, they need prevent to be destroyed and filch on purpose in order to ensure security of transmitted data from port to port. Data of images and characters compressed can decrease redundancy of cryptogram analyzing and waste time of encrypt. Data in stream of data are encrypted by improved DES arithmetic to guarantee safety of data.

5032

A Tool for Citizens' Participation In Spatial Decision Making: Deltam**Alexandra TISMA**
Delft University of Technology
Netherlands

This paper is about an attempt at using information communication technologies to help people design and make decisions about their environment together. We believe that design and decision making are two inseparable processes through whose interaction our physical environment is shaped and formed.

There is some degree of frustration with contemporary ways of planning and decision making grows in a (Dutch) society, and there is a need to find more flexible ways of planning than those that are deeply rooted in practice since the first Spatial Planning Act (1962). Between the incident and anarchy that characterize market-driven spatial developments, and centralized governmental planning, a new solution has to be found which is flexible but has enough structure and foundation in society to be trusted.

The product of this research is a tool that should enable designers, decision-makers and citizens to shape jointly the physical environments they inhabit, by interaction and communication through electronic networks. In the scope of this research, designing is no longer seen as the competence of an architectural or urban planning office which develops plans on the assignment of authorities or investors. The designing of physical environments has to move to the foundations - to integrate all interested societal actors, including citizens, into the planning process. We adopt the term 'designing system' which Schön and Rein (1994) define as 'a coalition of actors, individual or institutional'. However, instead of confronting the designing system with a 'larger environment' - in Schön's and Rein's opinion the larger environment consists of 'other' actors who see, interpret and react to the design - we consider the larger environment an inseparable part of the 'designing system'. For this 'designing system' we have developed a tool - a decision support system (DSS) called Deltam. For the development of the Deltam we used the prototyping method as well as projects of graduate students of the "Deltametropolis" design studio to form the database. ...

Deltam is in the first instance designed to help individual citizens to orient themselves and chose among many spatial plans that are available in the Netherlands. For this purpose we have developed Deltam as a working prototype so far. We have realized that the creation of the prototype is extremely important for this research, because we expect to gain much more knowledge through its practical use ...



5033

Participation in Virtual World**Changfeng FU, Tony HALL**
Anglia Polytechnic University
U.K.

Today, in the world of growing computer and Internet technology with popular public participation in urban design and planning, the conventional method and media employed in the participation events before could be replaced by online virtual participation. This paper addresses that the Internet and computer virtualisation can empower the public participation. The application of Internet communication in public participation can free the time, location, number of the participants and save the labour and cost of participation. The computer visualisation can easily acquaint the participants, especially the lay people, with the intention and proposal of the designer. The advantages, which can absorb more and more participants' interests in their environment, can make the participation to cover all people's view in all levels. In this paper, some practical and pilot cases concerned the individual respects of computer visualisation, 3D modelling and virtual Web design are introduced to support the above points. A 3D models package which was developed in Auto CAD 2000 can enable the users (planning student in university or participant in participation events) to compose and express their desirable housing environment about the planning and design. Moreover, as another part of the paper, we propose how the participants can express their ideals about their environment in the online virtual world and share the ideals with others without the facilitators' help which was employed in some participation events before. Some technical problems, which could hinder online users to realise the operations in 3D virtual environment, are also recited.

5034

**Public Participation and Collaboration Transformed:
Information Environments and the World Wide Web****Richard LANGENDORF**
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U.S.A.

This paper will show how public participation and collaboration may be transformed by Web-based visualization technologies. It will draw upon the disciplines of cognitive psychology, technology forecasting (particularly scenario construction), information visualization, and computer science as well as public participation, urban planning and urban design.

The paper will begin with a review of the evolution of computer visualization and the extension from applications to information environments relevant to planning and design. The emphasis will be upon visualization environments, especially research in information landscapes (cyberspace, digital libraries, and visual databases) information workspaces (project workspaces, collaborative environments, knowledge management and enterprise workspaces) and the future World Wide Web. It will then provide a conceptual framework for knowledge crystallization—the translation of data into information into knowledge, alternative generation, decision and action. Knowledge crystallization will be mapped to levels of public participation and collaboration. This framework will help structure the discussion showing that much deeper levels of collaboration and public participation are now possible through the creation of information environments for the World Wide Web. This paper will conclude with speculation on the creation of Web based information environments for planning, exploring the implications for collaboration, public participation, changing roles for planners and urban designers, and changing planning, design, and decision processes. This paper will not predict the future, but pose alternative futures planners and others may choose to pursue.



5035

Developing a GIS Based Cadastral Map for Compensatory Landuses

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Germany

The central theme of this paper is to show how sustainability in urban development can be supported by the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS). The growing consumption of land as a result of growing settlement is one negative effect of urban development which causes in most cases a reduction of natural areas and disturbs the ecological balance. To stop this process in Germany the aspect of sustainability has to be considered in the field of landuse planning in a way that every human action on natural areas has to be compensated with other actions in order to keep the present situation of nature or else to improve it.

The landuse planning at the municipal level in Germany is called "Bauleitplanung" which is legalised in the Federal Building Code (Baugesetzbuch). In connection with the Federal Conservation Law (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz) there is a procedure that deals with the compensation for human intervention in the nature and landscape by building new houses, streets, or similar actions. This procedure is called "Regulation to Interventions" (Eingriffsregelung). The main intention of this regulation is to prevent the nature and landscape from the process of development and urbanisation. The foremost principle is to avert the process. If there is no way to avert the process, that is the reality in most cases, then the second principle works: the compensation of interventions. For example: on an agricultural field of 7000 m² a construction of ten buildings and two streets is planned. The compensation for this intervention must be evaluated through one of the several methods available. It might be finally required to lay out a forest with an area of 1000 m². These methods are in most cases quantitative ones which need certain types of arithmetical operations to get the scale of compensation for the intervention. ...

5036

Simulating a Sustainable Urban Environment

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General purpose of the work

This work aims at answering at the following question : how to simulate, in an operational way, the relation between urban form energy balance and climate, at an intermediate scale corresponding to the neighbourhood, while taking into account the built environment, transportation networks and vegetation ?

Context

City configuration results from a complex interaction between miscellaneous parameters, either geographical, economical, geometrical, topological, astronomical, religious, or doctrinal... This important variation of the microscopic morphology of cities has direct effects on the disparity of the outdoor climates, as well as indoor climates, energy balance and thermal comfort in outdoor and indoor spaces.

As difficult as it is to describe and to simulate the interactions between urban morphology and climatic conditions, at the microscopic level, in particular because of the complexity of the frame geometry, it seems attractive to work at a macroscopic level, allowing to get away from local heterogeneity, and to consider large enough volumes and mean effects of the interaction between urban shape and microclimate.

In this context, it seems to study urban fabrics at macroscopic characteristics through a set of simplified parameters. Our work is based on such an approach : a simplified spatial model of urban morphology complexity. ...



5037

GIS Based Risk Information System on Urban Energy Supply Facility

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RA(Risk Assessment) enables to establish the plans for risk reduction dealing with dangerous goods or hazardous activity in urban area by quantifying or evaluating their risks. It also could help to built adequate real time emergency response in case of major accident happening.

Data control is essential for the effective emergency response in terms of Planning.

Risk control plan could interprets by time and space to minimize the damage effect of properties and human life.

The risk information data for energy suppling facilities like LPG charging station for automobile within urban activity, helps to analyse the risk through the accident scenario.

The study suggest the RIS(Risk Information System) can contribute over the disaster forecasting, prevention, and emergency response by utilizing GIS on risk information data.

The tools for the risk assessment modeled through the manual of IAEA risk classification and prevention, and risk criteria for land use safety planning in New South Wales Government in this study.

The case study also demonstrates role of risk information from the damage effect and the prioritization of hazardous facilities through individual and societal risk assessment.

5038

Problems and Prospects for Introducing GIS for Computerization of Administration in Local Governments: A Case Study in Korea

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Handong Goba University
Korea

The purpose of this study is to identify the problems and prospects occurred in the process of introducing GIS in local governments for computerization of administration in Korea.

First, this study will research on how is the GIS introduced to local governments in Korea compared with other cities in advanced countries in light of the speed of implementation and the level of technology. Second, this study will research on what factors would prevent implementation of GIS in local governments in Korea. The factors could be work tradition, employee's hesitation, and/or other socio-cultural environments.

It is widely recognized that GIS could be an important tool for establishing urban information system, urban analysis methods, computerization of administration, and in consequence renovating quality of administration and public services. Along with emerging information age, therefore, governments try to introduce GIS to their administration with various ways. However, according our survey, various unexpected frictions were uncovered in the implementation process. These frictions tend to be neglected in developing and implementing GIS in Korea. This study will be focused on identifying these frictions and/or problems occurred in the process of GIS implementation, and solutions to alleviate them.



Track 06

Sustainability of Urban and Regional Development



6001

Landscape Conscience in a Deterritorialized Society
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PELLITERO
Ana Naria Moya

I. Introduction: Dialogue between post-industrial and industrialised world today.

The urban development of countries in South East Asia and China are influenced by international investments. In the case of China, the new open social- capitalism has created an euphoric reaction of urban expansion. Chinese cities are growing quickly, stimulated by the spatial dispersal of economic activities at the metropolitan, national and global level. The process generated a demand of new forms of territorial centrality connected in a transnational business network.

As European planning professionals coming from post-industrialised territories, it is our task to raise awareness in the euphoric attitude applied to urban development in Asian countries. Here processes of industrialised expansion are missing. There is no urban pattern such as the mono centric city with a pyramidal growth from centre to periphery. It is clear that the Western post-industrial scene influences most of the cities in Asiatic countries. The network is much more important than the agglomerates, the flows much more important than the places. Cities then are flexible, fragmented, dispersed. Because infrastructures organise the territory, the growth can be spontaneous, indiscriminate. Therefore any single spot in the territory has the opportunity to become urbanised. The post-industrial city is vague: the entire territory is rural, the entire territory is urban.

II. Hypothesis:

The dispersion of urban territory is a contemporary planning phenomenon. Urban designers, planners, architects' task are to preserve and qualify the natural-urban environment. For this, "Landscape" is addressed as a concept that includes both the material -environmental designs- and the imaginary sense -mental interpretations and representations. Two scenarios are introduced: ...

6003

Indicators for Sustainable Development for the Regional and Local Level: Objectives, Opportunities and Problems -Case Studies from Germany and Mexico

Joern BIRKMANN
University of Dortmund, Germany
Oscar Frausto MARTINEZ
University of Quintana Roo, Mexico

Indicators and monitoring instruments are regarded as important tools in planning, policy and research. Policy makers, scientists and NGOs around the world are trying to develop indicators for sustainability (UNCSD, WWF, OECD). Such indicators serve to identify problems, forecast developments and evaluate effects of specific programs and policies. The discussion and research on this issue has produced a lot of indicators and information-frameworks for sustainable development. However, several problems remain. The main weaknesses of current indicator concepts are the absence of links to the practical application and the lack of acknowledgement of geographic diversity. Therefore it is particularly important to develop indicators based on a specific region and toward a specific target group, that is aimed to apply such information.

With the amendment of the legislation in Germany (Federal Regional Planning Act and the Building Code) in 1998, sustainable development has been established as a guiding principle for spatial planning in Germany. In this context the regional planning authorities of the state of North-Rhine Westphalia (NRW) are creating indicators for sustainable development at the regional level. They seek to establish monitoring systems for planning purposes. ...



6004

Planning for Sustainable Development - Dilemmas for Local Authority Planners

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Sweden

This paper presents the result of a study of certain aspects of the profession of comprehensive planners in Sweden. The empirical background of the paper is an interview study of 15 Swedish local authority planners noted for their professional commitment in working for a more sustainable society. The aim of the paper is to identify, describe, analyse and evaluate planners' experiences in using comprehensive planning as an arena for a more sustainable development in society, with new democratic forums. The paper focuses on how the planners consider and manage the problems they encounter.

The empirical findings are based on semi-structured interviews and have been analysed qualitatively. The findings are construed from theories and conceptions of global justice, ecological modernism, communicative planning, power and the reflective practitioner.

An analysis of the planner's experience as a problematisation in an actor-structure perspective is the main result. The problems are formulated in four dilemmas frequently confronted by the planners in their daily work, as follows. Ecological, economic or social sustainability?

The interviewed planners seem to feel deeply for the ecological aspects of their work, which they connect more with urban and regional planning than with economic and social issues. Despite this lesser involvement in social issues, they have experience from methods of citizen participation. ...

6005

Sustainable City Planning - Implications of Australian Practice for Asian Cities

Michael BUXTON, John JACKSON
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
Australia

Australian cities have developed after 1945 primarily using the model of dispersed road based single use residential suburbs and large multi use shopping malls far from public transport. This trend continued during the 1990. Melbourne, for example, embarked on a \$4 billion freeway construction program, large-scale expansion of malls, and widespread outer urban development.

Extensive medium density development has occurred in most capital cities. This has reversed the population loss of inner suburbs. However most development has been targeted to middle and higher income groups with little regard to affordability, integration with surrounding neighbourhoods, public transport use and mixed uses.

Some states have taken tentative steps towards adopting alternatives to this predominant model. Queensland and New South Wales have adopted a residential density policy for outer suburbs of 15 lots/hectare, double the standard practice. Some development companies are exploring the provision of a range of lot and house sizes, mixed uses, and greater street connectivity in urban design. However, no state or capital city has adopted effective integrated land use/transport policies and practices.

This paper will link land use and environmental factors such as air quality, and examine the implications for models of urban form. It will also examine Australian city planning in the context of the most recent studies of sustainable urban form, including Australian, U.K. and U.S. studies. These show generally, that a compact city model emphasising mixed use development close to public transport performs best on environmental, social and economic indicators. These studies and best international practice will be used ...



6006

Construction Process Management in Turkey for Sustainable Development

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Turkey

In developing countries, to reverse environmental degradation which is a result of urbanisation and economic growth, it is necessary to understand the underlying causes. The most important causes including the pervasive lack of public awareness of environmental problems and the unwillingness of government authorities. But nowadays, environmental degradation is known as a problem of humanity and all publicity and all authorities must be sensitive for environmental problems.

The capacity for technological innovation needs to be enhanced in developing countries, so that they can respond more effectively to the challenges of sustainable development. The orientation of technology development must also be change to pay greater attention to environmental factors. In developing countries, industrialisation of all sectors must be built with environmental sensitivity as a part of sustainable development concept for productivity. One of the most important sectors in industrialisation is construction sector. Management of construction process in Turkey use traditional methods that cause unproductivity, as a result of unproductivity is spending more sources that blocks sustainable development and causes environmental degradation. Usage of new technology also necessitates the new organizations and management types for construction sector.

In this study, new ideas and methods of management and organization of construction process in Turkey as a part of sustainable development including the environmental sensitivity concept will be discussed by considering the existing problems, sources, possibilities.

6007

Urban Sprawl and Sustainable Development in the Metropolitan Regions RheinRuhr and Los Angeles

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The metropolitan region of Los Angeles is considered to be the archetype region for demonstrating urban sprawl. Planners around the world refer to the US and particularly to this region if they wish to illustrate the negative spatial consequences of the absence and impotence of a strong governing body to intervene into private sector property development. In contrast, Germany is considered to be a country, where the public sector is legitimised to guide and control sustainable spatial development. And he does it with some success. What are the differences between the two regions, which are amazingly similar in size and population? What can planners do in the US, but not in Germany and viceversa? Taking the example of the two metropolitan regions, the paper will present challenges and achievements of controlling spatial development in these two regions. This will be done in four steps:

First, the spatial development problems of the two metropolitan regions will be briefly sketched, the speed of urban expansion as well as the pattern of suburbanization and of urban sprawl.

Second, the different cultural traditions, the socio-cultural attitudes, the economic forces and the politico-administrative mechanisms will be presented and compared.

Third, the willingness and the power of the public sector to intervene into spatial processes and to promote and enforce a more sustainable, land conserving development will be analysed. The analysis will also explore the role of local media and community action groups in such processes. ...

* *The team is a group of ten students of the University of Dortmund. The supervisors are Klaus R. Kunzmann, C. Ziegler-Hennings etc.*



6008

Culture and Culture Industries in the Ruhr area: A Successful Strategy for Sustainable Regional Development?

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Innovative and Sustainable Regional Development

The proposed paper addresses the contribution of culture and culture industries to regional development in old industrialized regions. The need for innovative and sustainable regional development strategies in these regions is very high, because traditional strategies have not been successful. But how to arrange and build up innovation in a milieu, which a's a rule, is not innovative? It is difficult to promote innovative milieus in old industrialised regions. Bottom-up approaches to benefit from endogenous potentials are difficult to build up in regions, which are dominated by actors, who are not innovative in general.

The Role of Culture and Culture Industries

Culture in an old industrialized region: a contradiction? Why focussing on culture and culture industries? Since the mid-1980s West European urban planners and policy-makers made use of art, heritage and other cultural resources to attempt to create jobs and wealth in regions. They developed policies and strategies making use of diversity, uniqueness and vibrancy of urban and regional cultures to attract more tourists, to support the development of media firms, to improve the images of their cities and regions, all in the context of increasingly competition for inward investment. Additionally in the last years many projects have shown their influence: the success of the new Guggenheim-Museum in Bilbao, the flagship 'Zeche Zollverein' in Essen, the Albert Dock in Liverpool or the new media industries attractions in the harbour of Cardiff are only some remarkable examples of the current development. ...

6009

Ecological Sustainability in Managing Housing Districts

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the crisis of hitherto existing approach to shaping urban environment in Poland, which was reflecting much broader phenomenon occurred in global scale. In Polish conditions the difficulties appeared mostly by wasteful natural resources management, lack of new housing areas in cities or rising costs of gaining them over, due to limited ability of developing technical infrastructure. As a consequence, in Polish cities, there could be observed processes of extensive land use mode in inner-city areas, social disintegration of housing districts or incompatibility of design and usable requirement set for housing areas with international environmental standards.

The main aim of the paper is to present comprehensive approach to planning, shaping and managing ecologically sustainable housing areas under conditions set by principals of local policy for sustainable development. One of the most important issues is to find out ecological, economic and social factors that are crucial for planning of new settlements as well as for reshaping existing ones to let them fulfil conditions set for urban areas considered as sustainable.

The paper concentrates on results of researches done for housing districts in Lodz, Poland. It describes the outcome concerning factors that better than others are being conducive to implement strategies of environmental management in housing. Strategies, therefore, assign tasks that should be accomplished by actors such as: local governments, management boards of housing co-operatives, administrators of housing estates, infrastructure systems developers or local community. ...



6010

The Place of Nature, in the Planning of Capital Ankara, in the Modern Times

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Biğe Go khan Celik Anadolu Üniversitesi
Turkey

Human being separated the human world from that unknown, extra ordinary world of animals and plants by building the first wall. Human being has generated many ways of living by the time . There has been a relationship between human and nature in all of these, but this relation has started to be discussed as a problem lately in the modern world. All these discussions have brought many different proposals, along with the experienced realities. Many urbanization projects were proposed and attracted much interest such as "La Ville Rieuse", "Contemporary City Garden" or "Industrial City" in various periods.

All these developments had their effects on urban development in Turkey and especially urban planning understanding. In modern times, in Turkey, city plans are reviewed, and solutions to the problems on the place of nature in modern cities were tried to be generated, which is discussed all over the world. In this study, the relation which human being established with the nature has been examined by the means of planning concept of the capital of Turkey, Ankara.

City of Ankara has been replanned with the principles and rules of modern period after being the capital and this planning has been realized in a considerable scale. The nature or the "green area" -which is the isolated form of the nature from its context- had an important place in all these plannings . To investigate and evaluate the place of nature (green area) as an urban space in the city of Ankara shall be the main aim of this study.

6012

Planning for Healthy Communities: Principles and Practices to Protect Public Health and the Environment

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U.S.A.

Poor indoor and outdoor air quality is recognized as a serious, unaddressed health risk. Recent government studies in the United States indicate that more than 50%, and even as high as 90% of all illness is directly related to environmental contaminants and result in more than \$100 billion annually in lost worker days. These facts are not so surprising when you consider that people spend 80-90% of their time indoors and that levels of pollutants are hundreds of times higher indoors than outdoors in urban areas.

At the community level, low levels of chemical exposures contribute to low and high health risks for everyone. This conference paper will draw on the results of 9 semi-structured interviews and an in-depth random population study (69 respondents) designed to determine the physical characteristics of communities that can contaminate the environment and cause people to become physically sick. Possible principles and practices that address community-based approaches to environmental health will be presented, as well as an explanation of the need for healthy communities and the potential role of planning in their design and implementation.

This work differs dramatically from previous research on healthy communities and sustainable communities. The healthy communities movement has concentrated more on social and political aspects of communities than on the physical characteristics that promote public health and environmental quality. Although "sustainable communities" are often conceived in very physical terms, they may include principles or practices that are not necessarily "healthy." In fact, a very sensitive person might become sick if exposed to chemicals off-gassing from recycled materials. No prior research examines the role of planning in the development of healthy communities from this perspective. ...



6013

Local Urban Activity Corridors: An Effective Approach towards the Real Integration of Land Use Planning and Transport Planning?

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Australia

The central theme this paper addresses is the examination of approaches to future urban form that can effectively provide for sustainable transport through the integration of land use planning and transport planning. The testing of these approaches is on metropolitan Perth, Western Australia - although the issues raised are highly relevant to the debate about the development of many large cities throughout the world.

For almost half a century the broad strategy for land use and urban form pursued at a metropolitan level in Western Australia has been to develop a hierarchical poly-nuclear urban form, where the Perth CBD has primacy. The assumption was that this approach would provide for effective integration between land use and transport planning. The emerging pattern of development and its travel outcomes suggests this has not been effective. The recent introduction of new planning codes based on new urbanist principles suggests a different strategic direction. These codes also purport to achieve effective integration between land use and transport. In addition to these strategies for urban form and growth management, the last ten years has also seen the evolution of a transport policy towards a balanced approach to transport provision and use. The policy favours a reduction in private car travel. Like many such policies in major cities throughout the world, ...

6014

Variations on a Theme? A Cross-National View of Planning for Urban Sustainability in Europe

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U.K.

Sustainability has, over the last few years, become an increasingly important objective for planning systems across Europe. While theoretical and policy debates continue to rage about the exact meaning of sustainable development, planning practitioners have nevertheless been experimenting with the operationalisation and implementation of the sustainability concept. As part of the SPECTRA research project* - examining the capacity of spatial planning systems to operationalise and implement sustainability - this paper explores urban sustainability in 6 European countries by examining the factors which contribute to the success and/or failure of planning systems to implement sustainability in urban settings. The intention is to illuminate the urban sustainability issues which European planning systems are best and least able to deal with, and to identify the reasons for those successes and failures.

The paper draws on 18 in-depth case studies of urban development projects in the Netherlands, Finland, Italy, Greece, Ireland and the UK. Using a common evaluation framework, the sustainability profiles of the development projects are compared and contrasted, revealing the areas of sustainability that urban planning in these 6 countries tackles most and least effectively. The results provide not only a snap-shot of planning for urban sustainability in each of the 6 countries studied, but also provides the opportunity to establish a picture of the variations and similarities between approaches to urban sustainability across Europe.

These European experiences are drawn together in the final part of the paper in order to reflect on the way in which urban planning contributes to sustainability. The link between policy objectives and physical realities is, in many ways, one of the most fundamental challenges for planning in the 21st century.



6015

Applications of the Sustainability Agenda to Water-Supply Management for Asian Cities

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United Nations University
Japan

The hypothesis for the paper will be that sustainable restructuring of management for water-supply to cities has been advocated from the international level, with prescriptions for the forms that this might take at the local level. These prescriptions are grounded in a global understanding of development that has further inherent political and economic implications for the future of developing countries. This research will aim to examine the internationally advocated shift towards sustainability in Asian cities, looking in particular at the issue of water supply in its evolving economic and political dynamics.

I will focus upon the ways in which international institutions and other proponents of the sustainability discourse have approached the issues of 'thirsty cities', the provision and management of urban water-supply infrastructure, and sustainability experts' recommendations for regulation and policy-making. Expanding on the work of James E. Nickum, I will push the term 'Project Culture', which he has applied to maturing metropolitan water economies in Asia up until the early 90's. Focusing on knowledge transfers, management practices and working relationships, I will argue that there is an evolving global project culture intervening in the Asian cities' progress towards sustainable water-supply management. I will attempt to track Asian cities' changes in approach to dealing with the challenges of managing the water-supply project culture, and how they have in their turn re-informed the sustainability discourse....

6016

ECOTOPIA: Planning Salvation or a Return of a Planning Ideal in a Contemporary Package

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Griffith University
Australia

This paper explores a potential role for planning within the broader sustainability context, specifically, its contribution to achieving livability and regional quality of life objectives currently being sought by regional communities and governments. It will examine the nature of regional quality of life issues and indicators, with an emphasis on their relationship to the planning and management of regional open space and ecological sustainable landscapes.

Strong arguments have been made for planning to take a central role in addressing future sustainability issues, (Selman, 1996; Campbell, 1996; Kenny and Meadowcroft, 1999). The paper explores some potentially special and unique advantages of a substantive, procedural and practice nature in this regard. It focuses on the emergent city-region acknowledging that metropolitan regions are stronger when they harmonize with their natural environment, (Castells and Hall, 1996; Scott, 1996; Leccese & McCormick, 2000; Ravetz, 2000). It argues that securing and maintaining a healthy, livable and prosperous region whilst safeguarding its important cultural and natural resources, requires an effective system of regional planning and management, (Leccese & McCormick, 2000).

However the paper challenges traditional planning's ability to deliver on this issue, arguing that quality of life issues that are commonly sought after objectives of most contemporary planning endeavours, are not well understood and imprecisely measured at present. The paper looks at how planning will need to develop a conceptual and pragmatic bridge between the state of our regional landscapes, and their contribution to the desired quality of life objectives. It also offers an approach that can recognise the new economic and social unity of our regions, ...



6017

Settlement Model for Home Industries within Self Help Community: Case of Leather Home Industry, Sukaregang, Garut

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Indonesia

Land use change in urban area, from settlement area into settlement for home industries caused the decrease of environmental quality. This happened due to the activities that done on the area are above carrying capacity of the land. The consequences are the decrease of open space or water availability, and the increase of domestic and industrial waste.

Condition above becomes a reason to design a settlement model of home industries optimally, which does not depend on other system, except to nature resource. Also to attempt that the model will not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. On the other words, the objective of model designed to achieve self-help community.

To accomplish the objective, the study and design or planning simulation conducted in the region of home industries in Sukaregang, Garut. Sukaregang has characters above, therefore; it is chosen as study area. The study started by comprehending the activity and environmental characters; and understanding the theory of sustainable settlement planning. The result of the study can be concluded that the disturbed of surface water ecosystem and ground water availability caused by leather industry. This industry requires a large quantity of water supply. The spatial structure in this industry area is over lapping. This condition leads to social and health problems in Sukaregang.

Based on those findings, the author design an approach of plan strategy that focused to self sufficient on water requirement locally or minimally depend to other site. This expected could eliminate water and river pollution. Other principles noticed are water conservation, natural principle in waste management such as gravitation principle, 4R principle (reuse, recycling, recovery, and reduction). ...

6018

Factor 4 – Consequences for Urban and Spatial Planning

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Germany

The presentation deals with the scenario of paradigmatic changes in local and world-wide resource management in the 21st Century, with special attention being paid to energy, water, material resources and waste. Main questions are: What are the consequences for urban and spatial planning? What does it mean for research and teaching at universities?

The largely equivalent results of many studies on our global future in the last 30 years form the background of the presentation. Critical analyses of these studies as "the limits of growths" (1972), the "Brundtland-Report" (1987), the world summit of Rio (1992) up to the most recent UN-report "GEO 2000" come to the result that the anthropogen-caused consumption of fossil and non-renewable resources and also toxic and climate relevant emissions have to get reduced at least by factor 2 to 4 in the next 50 to 100 years. In the industrialised western countries some of them even have to get reduced up to factor 10. These results got confirmed by national studies as "Sustainable Netherlands" (1992) or "Sustainable Germany" (1996) or the most recent UN-IPCC Climate report presented in January 2001 in Shanghai.

There is no doubt that such targets will mean enormous consequences on the planning and managing of cities and urban agglomerations and the life styles of people. For us planners it means that theory and praxis of urban and spatial planning will have get to rethought to a big extent including planning methods and instruments. ...



6019

Public Policies and Long Term Efficacy: How to Root Development Processes? The Cases of IBA Emscher Park and ASNM

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University of Dortmund
Germany

The Cases of IBA Emscher Park and ASNM.

The research aims to analyse the successful elements which take root within sustainable development dynamics over a long period. The case of IBA Emscher Park, in the Ruhr region (Germany) seems to be meaningful to this purpose. The policies implemented during the last decade can be judged according to the factors of public actions that brought about a change in local context able to start development processes in a long period.

In Italy, within the metropolitan area of Milan, the experiments carried out by the ASNM (Agenzia di Sviluppo Nord Milano), which pursued the aims of territorial improvement and industrial reorganization, revealed some similarities with the case of IBA Emscher Park.

The comparison between the two study cases, between German and the Italian contexts, aims to highlight the elements that can support the birth and the rooting of best practice cases in modern western local societies.

Reasons of the research

Some European regions have gotten involved in reconversion plans of their production bases during the last decade. Usually, these processes are linked to a strategy of territorial improvements which are going beyond mere economic aspects.

Some peculiar points are recurring:

- environmental problems,
- social conflicts.

These aspects become relevant in some contexts (such as areas where industrialization is long-standing).

The successes of the improvements due to agencies such as IBA and ASNM can (and have to be) judged through a different timing. ...

6020

Urban Design as a Catalyst for Sustainable Urban Development: Case Study 'The Urban Park of Essaouira (Morocco)'

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Belgium

Case study 'the urban park of Essaouira (Morocco)'

The paper will investigate the potential of urban design as a catalyst for sustainable urban development. It will focus on the development and role of an urban design proposal for the 'urban park' of Essaouira (Morocco) within the framework of the 'Localising Agenda 21: action planning for a sustainable urban development' program. This program was initiated by UNCHS (Habitat) in partnership with a Belgian consortium, the municipality and the province of Essaouira. The program was also implemented in Nakuru (Kenya) and Vinh (Vietnam).

The paper will first introduce the context and the urban design proposal. The proposal was developed as part of a strategic structure planning process. The methodology was adapted to the specific cultural context. The 'urban park' deals with the tension between the urban expansion of the medium sized town Essaouira and the surrounding fragile ecosystem. The concepts, developed in the urban design scheme, define a layered urban edge that not only treats urban and ecological problems but also opens up new potentials. The paper will further illustrate how the urban design proposal was used as an important tool in the strategic structure planning process through: providing a common vision of long-term urban development, ...



6021

Sustainable Development: Sounds Great...But How Does One Make It Happen?

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U.S.A.

Most people will - at the conceptual level - agree that sustainable development is necessary. But committing to the concept of sustainability is only half the story. . .the other half is determining how to make it happen. The reality is that there is no single way to achieving sustainability. Further, making sustainability happen may take more time, may be more difficult, and may cost more than other alternatives...but this should not deter one from making the commitment.

This presentation/paper describes one specific sustainable development journey. The key players are five small communities in the Appalachian Mountains of North Carolina. They came together to develop partnering initiatives. The process started with a focus question; next came visioning (i.e., how to answer the focus question); and lastly came action planning (i.e., how to achieve the vision). This project is a success story that demonstrates the power of synergism as well as the importance of process. Planners, educators, and local officials can equally benefit from the lessons that this project offers.

6023

The Role of Public Finance on Promotion of Environmental Industries towards Economic Structure Change in the Ruhr

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University of Dortmund
Germany

The initiate of environmental industry in the Ruhr is one of the restructure strategies aiming at revitalize the old declining industrial area—the Ruhrgebiet. The research identifies the rationale of promoting environmental industry as a dynamics towards structural change, as well as the current fiscal policy and measures in promotion.

The research first identifies the main actors and measures towards promotion of environmental industry. As one important promotion tool, government finance plays a vital role in initiate and development of environmental industries.

Through interview of government officers and around 15 environmental industries in the Ruhr, the research observes that there are mainly two packets of taxation promotion schemes: environmental taxation to regulates industrial/individual behaviour; tax privilege to support environmental industries, e.g. direct tax deduction, investment taxation exempt, accelerated devaluation, exempt or deduction of R & D fees /tax privilege on technology transfer etc.

Government collects environment taxation or charges, on one-hand channel allocable resources and increases government revenue, and partly covers the cost of environmental protection measures, promote environmental technology and industries. On another hand, these measures regulate industrial and individual behavior, which to a large extent promote and expand the market of environmental protection products. Both functions contribute to sustainable development in ways of environmental protection and optimal resources utilization.

The study further recommend action areas to improve the current promotion strategies and expand it to other knowledge industries e.g. utilize taxation measures in construction of initiative system in the Ruhr. The study also suggests that through export and cooperation promotion, government financial promotion of environmental industries can be self-reliant and profitable in the long run.

The Ruhr's experiences on promotion of environmental industries ...



6024

Urban Sprawl in Korea

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The term urban sprawl refers to several distinct urban development patterns. In its broadest application, urban sprawl that refers to the pattern of low-density suburban development is widely acknowledged as an undesirable form of development, due to its economic, social and environmental disadvantage.

The fast growing city of Seoul has led to scattered expansion and large expanses of high-density development outskirts of Seoul without adequate streets, sewers and neighborhood facilities since the end of 1980s.

In the meantime the areas around city of Seoul have absorbed a lot of population from Seoul and the other part of country during 1990s. In order to contain the population over flow from city of Seoul new land developments occurred 30-40Km away from Seoul. At the same time the growth of Seoul has required a massive land to supply housing so that many rural areas were rezoned to Urban Planning Area.

The conversion of agricultural land like QAZ (Quasi Agricultural Zone) is producing many serious effects. This kind of development during 1990s actually has accelerated urban sprawl process. Under this pattern of growth, the green areas as well as agricultural lands is rapidly disappearing because of loss of rural areas to the encroachment of urban sprawl. In this paper I will attempt how to indicate urban sprawl, what does urban sprawl mean, and what effects does it produce around Seoul, Korea? And I will try to reveal the reasons why urban sprawl is occurring in SMA (Seoul Metropolitan Area), Korea. Finally, it would be argued how to control urban sprawl in Korea.

6025

Sustainable Development in Cokemaking Town and Village Enterprises in Shanxi Province, China

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U.S.A.

My purpose in this paper is to analyze industrial energy efficiency and pollution and the global effects of China's enforcement of environmental regulations. I focus on the cokemaking sector in the township and village enterprises (TVEs) in Shanxi Province where plants are trying to modernize to meet new environmental regulations. I hypothesize that there is not only a tradeoff between improved pollution controls and energy efficiency, but that enforcement of the regulations is restricting the supply of a critical global commodity—coke.

To study this tradeoff and the global repercussions of environmental enforcement, I use information our research team has collected from two surveys—one in 1998 and the other in 2000—from cokemaking TVE plants in the Province. I combine this with information from secondary sources on the global coal, coke, and steel markets. Officials who are enforcing the new environmental regulations are closing many of the most severely polluting cokemaking plants. During the past year alone, they closed about half of all the plants in Shanxi Province. Did this have the intended effect of increasing the energy efficiency of the TVEs? I analyze the survey data to determine the answer to this and related questions.

Even if energy efficiency is improved, these closings are creating a major dilemma that may have worldwide repercussions. Coke is a strategic good. The supply chain for coke runs from the coal mines to the coke plant to the iron and steel making plant and on to the car and other durable-good manufacturers. China is now the largest exporter of coke in the world. Without coke, China and many other countries cannot produce sufficient steel to meet the global demand for steel, ...



6026

Exploring Urban Ecosystem Planning in the Ruhrgebiet: Implementation Strategies

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Germany

The theoretical goal of this research is to review current planning literature and techniques related to cities as 'ecosystems' and 'closing the loops' to promote the development of a more sustainable living environment. It is recognized that current development patterns are not sustainable, in terms of land use patterns, resource consumption and waste production. Viewing cities as 'ecosystems' is a strategy that considers alternatives to the current planning practice which attempts to reduce or eliminate the impacts of urban development on the environment. The concept of 'closing the loops' attempts to reduce the output of waste or pollution. For example, housing projects which utilize constructed wetlands to deal with waste water and sewage disposal onsite, reducing or eliminating the need for centralized Municipal waste water treatment (Van der Ryn, 1996). The objective of this research is to encourage planners to consider how cities and infrastructure can be viewed as 'ecosystems' rather than components in a linear model of development.

Case Studies

This paper will report on the most important implementation strategies of the Nordrhein-Westphalia Land of Germany, with a special emphasis on the Ruhrgebiet, to address the question of how to implement planning for cities as ecosystems. The Ruhr has seen tremendous changes over the past 25 years. At the turn of the 20th Century the Ruhr was the industrial heart of Germany, producing mainly coal and steel. In recent years industrial production has declined and high unemployment has become a characteristic of the region. In response, a large scale restructuring program has been initiated. Part of this restructuring has been an emphasis on the environment. This region is valuable in the discussion of sustainable development because of innovative implementation strategies.

6027

Implementing Sustainable Development: A Review of Urban and Spatial Policies and Practice in Germany

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Germany

All over the world, the concept of sustainable development has become a widely accepted and rhetorically used paradigm for urban as well as for regional development. Politicians at all levels of decision-making, well coached by their policy advisors and trendy marketing consultants, do not hesitate to use the term "sustainability", whenever they address an audience. They know that sustainability sells well and nobody disagrees, as long as details of required sustainable action are not revealed. More than once sustainability is taken as a decoration word and a *carte blanche* for remaining in traditional waters.

When assessing urban and regional policies in Germany as to the degree of its fulfilment of sustainability objectives, one can easily find such attitudes, and there are many critics who never tire of scourging such hollow rhetoric. However, when comparing achievements of urban and regional sustainable development over a longer time period, and in contrast to many other regions around the globe, one can state considerable progress in real action. Sustainability in Germany, defined as a resource conserving concept, has become a widely accepted "Leitbild" across ideological borders and political parties. It shows that economic wealth, the welfare state and environmental concerns can go hand in hand.

In Germany there is a strategic alliance of stakeholders, who, while pursuing their own institutional interests, ...



6029

New Forums in the Pursuit of Sustainability - Recent Trends at the Local Level

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Today local authorities are under growing scrutiny from the part of the citizens. Greater levels of education, more timely availability of information and greater environmental awareness contribute to higher demands on the level of government closer to the citizen. The inherited pyramidal top down model, highly technically based does no longer answer efficiently to complex problems in the power fragmented arenas of the world today (Bryson, 1992). This new challenge of operating in the new contexts frequently creates difficulties to planners and distress on the political arenas dealing with the local problems, and disturbs the most dedicated public officials. However, under the pursuit for local sustainability responding to the Rio Summit in 1992, a set of experiments creating new forums which involve the society at large may constitute a good alternative to establish new aspects of local governance.

The search for sustainability implies the involvement and participation of the local communities, aiming the development of a common vision, the identification of priority actions and the building up of partnerships.

This paper provides a description of the use of interactive methods to sit at the same table the local stakeholders during the setting and implementation of Local Agenda 21. It is stated that while making these settings more flexible, these methods bring new ways to the decision process at the local level and constitute value added to the more traditional processes, because they allow for the construction of social, intellectual and political capital, while integrating the bottom up approaches. ...

6030

Bandung Regency Regional Development Using Bioregional Planning Approach

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Indonesia

The title of the paper is "Bandung Regency Regional Development Using Bioregional Planning Approach". The research objective is to understand the change of bio-geophysical aspects according to time and spatial dimensions. In general, regional planning in Indonesia is attempted by individual sector. Therefore, the benefit is not for longer term of development. In the other hand, bioregional planning concerned with bio-geophysical and social aspects in managing the region. In this research, the element of land use taken account was the forest region. So that, in managing forest area in Bandung Basin also for the benefit of Bandung urban area.

The method in this research was using geographical information system application and statistical analysis. Variables measured were land-uses in 1986, 1993 and 1997; and changes for the periods. Other variables were slope and altitude. Variables of social aspect used were population density and population percentage of agricultural sector.

To measure land use change, overlaying technique was applied. The result showed that forest area in 1986 changed to settlement in 1993 was 1,331.49 hectares covered 25 kecamatan. The largest part of this area was in Kecamatan Cimencyan. The change in period of 1993 to 1997 is 13.79 hectares; this located only in Kecamatan Cimencyan. Overlaying method of slope and land use, gave result in that there were settlements in region with slope more than 50%. These were 135.64 hectares in 1993 and 58.87 hectares in 1997.

The result of statistical analysis was the forest area in 1986 relates to population density. ...



6031

The Role of Green Areas in a Balanced Development of Towns

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Poland

The conception of balanced development is one that has recently gained great popularity in the planning of the development of towns and regions. While balanced development itself is understood differently by representatives of various disciplines dealing with this topic, it is basically concerned with attaining a harmony between natural and man-made elements. In man's living environment, it also means striking a balance among the natural, social, cultural and economic environments of towns and regions. In the proposed models of balanced development, special emphasis is put on the natural component. In the face of sharp competition for space and natural elements being displaced by man-made ones, measures are taken to introduce greenery into towns in a conscious and purposeful way. The aim of the present paper is to discuss the role green areas play in the spatial structure of a town, the functions they perform in the urban ecosystem, and the needs of townspeople they satisfy. General reflections are based on the theory and empirical studies of designing urban green spaces. More detailed remarks concern the set of Polish towns and the situation of Poznań as one of the biggest cities of Poland.

6032

Bioregional Assessment: Science, Uncertainty, and Conflict in Forest Management

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In the face of pervasive conflict over the use and management of forest resources, established planning systems are said to have failed. Bioregional assessment has been billed as an alternative to crisis driven decision-making over forest use. This paper reviews the practice of bioregional assessment in Australia based on research in four states. The assessments, known as Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) are a process of resource assessment leading to a long-term agreement between Federal and State governments over resource use and management.

The paper critiques RFA with reference to the literature on natural resource assessment, the needs and interests of indigenous peoples, and emerging critiques of decentralized planning. The paper argues that instead of being a new tool for planning for sustainability, bioregional assessment resembles the tried (and failed) of past approaches to natural resource planning. In the cases examined, the paper shows how this approach has served to marginalize the interests of indigenous peoples. Finally, the paper argues that bioregional assessment in Australia represents an example of what has been called the 'franchise state' (Young 1990) in which public contests are depoliticized by devolving decision-making to private negotiations between select actors. The paper therefore cautions against the trend towards decentralized planning arguing that such approaches can result in non-democratic outcomes.



6033

Environmentalist Resistance to Community Forestry in the U.S. Pacific Northwest

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U.S.A.

"Community forestry" has emerged in the U.S. Pacific Northwest as a way to overcome the divisiveness that has for decades characterized both policy and management regarding federal lands. The American version of community forestry is a collection of locally driven approaches that involve multiple stakeholders – ranging from environmentalists to resource extraction firms – in managing the local forest for environmental, social, and economic sustainability. Based on consensus processes, these approaches seek to identify policy and management alternatives that promote ecological health and community well being.

Environmental activists in the U.S. have had mixed responses to community forestry. Some local and regional environmentalists have been among the founders of community forestry efforts. However most national environmental organizations – as well as many local and regional environmentalists – are adamant opponents of this approach.

This paper reports the findings of a study of the relationship between environmentalists and community forestry. The paper answers two questions: 1) What are the positions of various national, regional, and local environmental activist groups regarding community forestry, and why have they taken those positions? ...

6034

Principles of Sustainable Cities: Based on Lessons from Traditional Knowledge

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Contemporary urban developments are not suitable for human life because of many problems such as a neglect of natural laws, a decrease in relationship with nature, an increase in different types of environmental problems, a decrease in face-to-face communication, the spread of mechanism, and so on. On the other hand, an appropriate built environment was brought about in historical cities for the cities' inhabitants at the most severest environmental conditions such as hot-arid regions, e.g. Iran Plateau.

Now, the main question is: how historical cities can help people to create an appropriate sustainable urban environment in response to the contemporary human needs in both traditional and modern urban areas?

This paper endeavors to recognize the lessons from the historical cities by which this question can be responded. In this way attributes of the historical cities will be classified in to two main categories: their physical attributes and the principles by which they were formed. Studies demonstrate that the former was the manifestation of application the last.

Therefore, reaffirmation of the principles that have been based on the cultural values, natural laws and environmental conditions is the main concern of the paper. Indeed, an application of these principles derived from studying historical cities can help designers and planners to establish a modern sustainable urban environment (in both traditional and modern urban areas), without imitation of the fabric of historical shapes and details.

In response to the objectives of the paper, the following titles will be expressed after an introduction:

* "Attributes of historical cities" is the first section that introduces the main principles by which the historical built environments were organized, especially in the hot arid region in the Middle East.

* The next section discusses the main problems of the contemporary urban environments, which are against the sustainable cities.



6035

Mumbai and Melbourne: Contradictions of Transport Sustainability

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The transport sector is the most rapidly growing contributor to greenhouse gas emissions in most countries today. European nations have adopted a 'new realism' in transport planning with an emphasis on ecological sustainability — in Goodwin's words: 'an environmentally friendly package, sometimes justified in economic terms, and sometimes by environmental arguments, consisting of [inter alia] containment or reduction of the total volume of traffic' (Goodwin, 1996: 8). Can we draw the conclusion that ecological sustainability will spread worldwide? We prefer to theorise in terms of the socialisation of capital (following Gramsci and Polanyi) and we argue that the project of what we may call 'ecosocialisation' has been blocked, at least for the time being, by the neoliberal agenda of economic competition between nations and cities in the rush to a 'market society'.

The paper addresses the themes of transport sustainability (Whitelegg, 1993); ecological modernisation (Christoff, 1996), and socialisation (van der Pijl, 1998). The paper examines the contradictions between transport sustainability and the neoliberal agenda in two cities of the 'South': Mumbai in India, a city aspiring to future wealth and economic growth, and Melbourne, Australia, a prosperous city of the economically developed world. While programmes are being undertaken in Mumbai for developing and improving public mass transit systems, the liberalisation agenda of the governments at central and regional levels nullifies this effort by vigorously promoting road-based, privatised vehicular transport and related projects, disregarding the societal and environmental considerations. A powerful roads lobby has emerged in India, enjoying strong governmental support that pushes forward innumerable mega transport projects in different parts of the country, especially in large cities and connecting transport routes.

Melbourne should be setting forth on a new model of sustainable transport. Instead that city is seeking further to develop its roads and freeways as the solution to transport problems. Ecological sustainability is viewed at best as an optional criterion that can be ignored if it interferes with economic growth. ...

6036

Planning: A Medium of Sustainability or Global Competition?

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Planning is a major institution to serve the goal of sustainable development. However, in a society which tries to attract global industrial capital, planning is perceived to be in contradiction with the economic goals of the government. Although the Turkish government signed many international agreements for the sake of sustainability, it prepared many laws and regulations which exclude planning — the means of sustainable development — from the sphere of spatial decisions of economic development. New laws and regulations serve the purpose of attaining a "flexible" land use policy which is compatible with the expectations of global capital and which is free from the restrictions of sustainability and planning.

Planning should be developed as the means of achieving success in global competition without failing in attaining sustainable development. This paper attempts to describe the failure in developing such a conception of planning in Turkey. For this purpose, the paper analyses the industrial development on the Trace-Istanbul-Sakarya axis in the light of changes in the associated legal framework.



6037

Ecological Effects of Metropolitan Form: A Landscape Ecological Analysis of 20 Years of Urban Sprawl in the Eastern-Taipei Metropolitan Fringes

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The ecological effect of urban form has been an important issue in 20th century planning history. The inadequate relationships between development patterns of modern cities and their natural surroundings had been discussed in Geddes's *Cities in Evolution*, McHarg's *Design with Nature*, Lynch's *Good City Form*, Forman's "ecologically optimum spatial form" in *Land Mosaics*, and Mitchell's "fine-grain urban pattern" in *City of Bits and E-topia* (Geddes, 1915; Lynch, 1961, 1981; McHarg, 1969; Forman, 1995; Mitchell, 1995, 1999). However, these normative theories have almost never been tested by empirical studies and quantitative analysis. The paper is about ecological effects of a twenty-year period urbanization in the fringe area of eastern Taipei metropolis. Using the technology of GIS and the principles of landscape ecology, some quantitative and spatial analyses are applied here to verify the complicated non-linear relationship between city form, forest patch shape and hydrological effects in the case study of eastern Taipei. Some landscape ecological indices like forest patch numbers, corridor connectivity, compactness of city form, landscape fragmentation and landscape heterogeneity are measured across different spatial scales and over twenty years period. Some correlations between the landscape indices and the hydrological change are verified. The following are the main findings of the study: The empirical study provides an operational approach to large-scale metropolitan spatial analysis. ...

6038

Planning and Postglobalization: Cities in the Age of Climate Change and Fossil Fuel Depletion

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Two daunting challenges confront the world's cities and city regions well within this coming generation, affecting the global urban system and human civilization as a whole: fossil fuel depletion and man-made catastrophic climate change. If these are not swiftly and effectively met their impacts will deeply affect all industrial, world and mega-city systems - and hit hard the fast-growing, major urban agglomerations of the developing world, along with their economies.

Since the 1970s and 1980s the prospects of fuel depletion have only slowly begun to enter general urban planning and development frameworks, largely as energy efficiency and conservation issues. In terms of climate change communities have only during the 1990s begun to recognize that all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are directly or indirectly generated locally, through acts of agency, production or consumption. This has provided a boost to the role of local places in the debate since GHGs can be allocated and made understood locally and hence form the basis for specific policies, programs, plans and projects. A number of organizational and cultural barriers militate against swifter, wider change. Among these are the subsidiary regard in which cities are held in the traditional hierarchical frames of International arrangements dealing with globally encountered challenges. Another is posed by the short planning horizons and political uncertainties that prevail on the local level. In terms of policy development, measurement techniques and planning reality an extraordinary, even paradoxical gulf exists between the global nature of greenhouse gas impacts and fuel depletion prospects, and the local reality that represents both final impact and original source of globally experienced changes.



6039

An Urban Environmental Policy Framework for Cities in the Asia Pacific Region

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Addressing the environmental health of urban areas is a major component of urban sustainable policy. Yet urban environmental challenges vary with development pressures and manifest themselves at different scales, making uniform policy formulation problematic for cities across the region. This paper attempts to develop a policy framework that addresses the varying types and scales of environmental challenges that cities in the Asia Pacific face.

Contemporary urban development, particularly in the Asia Pacific region, is contingent upon the international economy. The concept of the "functional city system" (Lo and Yeung, 1996) distinguishes among types of city through their relationship to the regional economic system. This concept has also been used to define environmental conditions in the region's cities (Marcotullio, 2000). That is, not only are transnational flows the engine of urban growth, they have also been associated with varying urban environmental conditions. The connection between transnational flows and urban environmental conditions, however, remains ambiguous. This paper will explore the connections between the international system and specific urban environmental dilemmas. These connections are of obvious importance to policy.

While the forces of globalization are particularly strong within the Asia Pacific, local factors play a crucial role in the world city formation process. Globalization driven growth has not translated into a single path of development; rather localities have demonstrated contextually specific paths. Addressing urban environmental sustainability will require distinguishing among scales of environmental impacts associated with different local activities. Some urban environmental challenges remain best addressed at the local level, while others require international attention. ...

6040

Sustainable Development and Environmental Management - South East Anatolia Project Example

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Globalization process that leads to the new world order of our times, has an economic, ecological and political content in line with the functions undertaken. The global system hinges upon national and international actors as well as the compromise among them. In this framework, environmental problems went far beyond the borders of any country, region and local areas and thus had an impact on the world as a whole, globalizing the responsibilities to a wide extent.

Development of agriculture and energy together with demographic growth, and environmental problems have rendered international relations important. Economic development is favoring developed countries and putting the developing countries in a more difficult situation than ever. The fact, that almost 75% of international trade is among developed countries, constitutes an evidence of the economic difficulties faced by developed countries. It is obvious that abuse of the natural environment in various forms in developed countries for further development and in developing countries only for survival, has a negative impact on sustainable development.

On the verge of the year 2000, a common opinion is that the relationship between development and environment can be maintained through policies and implementation tools. It is claimed that the new economic balance can be harmonized with environmental components without forsaking development. ...



6041

The Relevance of Disaster Resilience for Sustainable Development and Its Consequences for Institutional Structures in Spatial Planning and Disaster Management

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First of all the linkage between disaster management and sustainable development will be illustrated. Disaster resilient communities are a prerequisite for sustainable development, because the consequences of disastrous catastrophes for the social, economic and ecological basis could destroy the whole success in these three classical fields of sustainability. Thus, "Disaster Resilience" should be the fourth independent factor of sustainability. One could argue, that disaster resilience is not to be considered as the fourth equivalent factor of sustainability, but a product of the other three factors. An implemented sustainable development cannot finally be a disastrous development. However, many disasters are due to natural events, which belong to an intact environment. In case of a disaster enormous economical, social and also ecological damages can happen. A society, which pursues in general a sustainable development, can be in such way thrown back for years.

For the consideration of the factor "disaster resilience" several case studies will be presented which are complemented by a literature research about sustainable development and disaster management. The special subject of the case studies is flood as one of the substantial natural hazards (by examples from Europe and China). Flood prevention is the main field of coping with natural hazards, because the frequency of flood as well as the magnitude of its consequences can be influenced by spatial planning in opposite to other hazards like volcanoes and earthquakes. In the past, mostly structural hazard reduction like flood control was dominant, which has ignored the necessity of disaster mitigation and the linkages between human settlement and the vulnerability of communities in relation to disasters.

In any case, an appropriate organisation structure is indispensable for the implementation of an integrated, spatial oriented strategy for disaster management, which follows the principle of sustainability. ...

6042

Sustainability and Urban Development in the Sahara Desert, Algeria

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Sustainable development has become a widely recognized goal for human society ever since deteriorating environmental conditions in many parts of the world indicate that its sustainability is at stake. Continuous pressure for urban sprawl and development to meet the demands of an expanding rapid urban growth has led many countries to think seriously about redeveloping their desert areas.

The paper will examine first, problems associated with current desert planning and then, sets out to explore the pursuit of sustainable desert urban development. It sketches out the alternative approaches to desert planning that are likely to fulfil the requirements of ecological and sustainable urban development. Further on it highlights some urban structures and street networks seen against the current concerns about global environment and ecologically sustainable urban planning.

Finally some recommendations are given to lay down an urban structure that would be least damaging to the local ecosystem and would function within the limits of the carrying capacity of the natural and physical sustainable environment.



6043

Evaluation of the Problems on Solid Waste Management in Developing Countries and a Model for Decision-Making

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Since industrialized countries lead to the urbanization and to the need for efficient public services, the developing countries often look to "West" for appropriate experiences including the economic development, public services, and so on. But, "waste management is a notable exception because of wide regional differences in climate, the character of the waste, types of housing, and wage rates". The environmental issues are getting more and more serious in these countries, among which solid waste management is the prominent one. So, what are the problems on solid waste management and how to solve these problems is an urgent topic. This paper tries to make some research in this aspect.

In this paper, I will, firstly, analyze the difference between the developed countries and the developing countries on solid waste composition and on social and economic development as the basis for next analyses. Then, this paper evaluates the problems of developing countries on solid waste management in several aspects: solid waste collection, transportation, and storage; solid waste treatment; the legal and institutional requirements on solid waste management. A new concept model for comprehensive decision making is introduced thereafter. The model will take account of the environmental settings, the economic and social conditions, the consequences caused by improper waste management, the equivalent cost of the consequences, the costs of solid waste management, and possible policy alternatives. ...

6044

Monitoring Urban and Regional Development by Means of Sustainability Indicators in the Greater Kunming Area (GKA)

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ETH Zurich

Switzerland

Kunming is the capital city of Yunnan province. Its metropolitan area, the Greater Kunming Area (GKA), had an officially registered population of 3.2 million in 1997. Enormous population and economic growth led to significant environmental pressure.

Following a consecutive collaboration (1998 – 2000) between the ORL Institute (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology) and the Municipal Urban Planning Department of Kunming (China), the authorities in Kunming have decided to orient future urbanization towards sustainability and to adopt a more regional approach to urban development.

Pursuing sustainable development requires new concepts and approaches to development and planning: economic considerations have to be supplemented with environmental and social criteria, while the institutional framework should be appropriately adopted to allow for a broad consensus and participation.

Information – on past and present trends, and on the interdependencies between social, economic and environmental development – becomes a central aspect of future decision-making.

This entails new requirements for data management and data collection in order to achieve sound arguments for future planning and decision-making in the new planning entity Greater Kunming Area (GKA) and for monitoring the progress towards sustainable development.

Sustainability indicators are an essential element of measuring progress towards sustainable development within a monitoring and controlling system. New technologies ...



6045

The Role of Sustainable Development at Local Levels

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Mokwon University, Korea

One of the methodologies that has been used as a tool for urban development in recent years is that sustainable development. This is seen as a means of restoring and improving the quality of urban life through the enhancement and development of the unique characteristics of a city and its people. The paper looks at how local government copes with reconciling the interest of development and conservation under the continuing pressure of regional development, focusing on an area of Taejon Metropolitan City, Korea and outlines the ways in which sustainable development are used as part of the process of wider urban regeneration. As urban growth has extended the boundaries of Taejon metropolitan areas outward, its Comprehensive Plan has been adopted as a tool for controlling individuals, as well as businesses, local government, and other organizations, about the progress that they are making towards achieving urban sustainability. It is suggested that, for improved chances of success, the adoption of a holistic approach to the linking of physical and environmental planning is required, with policy-maker using urban sustainability as an organizing principle for the development of 'nature-city'.

6046

Applying the Urban Indicator Programme (UIP) to Explore Taipei's Sustainable Development

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To compare cities with various characteristics and perspectives, a common ground for dialogue must be established. The Urban Indicator Programme (UIP) developed by the United Nations Center for Human Settlements (UNCHS) provides a very good starting point for developing a common ground for urban development comparison. The UIP provides not only a function of data collection, but also an integration of policy assessment and strategy development. Its purpose is to establish a capability for national and local governments to select indicators and to use them as a framework for integrating national and local policies and urban development. Therefore, this paper will adopt the UIP as a framework to explore Taipei's sustainable development. In the hope that it can compare Taipei's urban development with 237 cities included in the UIP. Moreover, this paper will adopt the Human Development Index (HDI) to compare Taipei with other regional and global cities.

The first part of this paper is to examine the context of globalization and sustainability. The second part is to explore the meaning and policy implication of the UIP. Part Three will adopt the UIP as a framework to examine Taipei's sustainability and to compare the result with global cities included in the UIP. Urban sustainability policies for Taipei will be examined in the fourth part. The final part is conclusion and suggestions.



6047

The Quest for Sustainable Towns – The Impossible Dream?

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This paper addresses the question: Why did the experiment with "sustainable towns" fail, when both the Government and the towns authorities made such a strong bid for it and the best planning expertise were available? The Government evaluation reports, the town reports and an earlier study by the author "Kristiansand 1945-1995. An analysis of planning, implementation and results." were the main data sources.

5 major towns in Norway were in 1993 appointed "sustainable towns" (ST) by the Government. The main goal of the ST-programme was "to develop models on how sustainable towns could be developed." The full scale experiment was closed in September 2000 with meagre results. The Department of the Environment (DE) has evaluated the ST-programme. "May be the most important result of the ST-programme was to exemplify how difficult it is to obtain a more sustainable development in a town", was one comment to the evaluation report.

One of the five towns, Kristiansand, will be explored in depth in this paper. The town with about 110 000 inhabitants has a fifty-year-old reputation of being a front runner in town planning. Both politicians and planners in Kristiansand were very positive to become a "sustainable town." Also the DE were keen to get Kristiansand as part of the programme, due to it's reputation and record. Hence, the outlook towards success was soon established. Indeed, the DE appointed Kristiansand the best of environment planning in Norway already in 1994. ...

6049

The Planning and Design Principles of Sustainable Residential Community in Shanghai

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How to construct the sustainable residential community is an important issue in the world now. This paper analyses the present situation of residential community in Shanghai, compares Shanghai's planning and design principles with the developed countries', and puts forward how to use the principles of sustainable development in the construction of residential community in Shanghai.

The main contents:

The Present Situation of Residential Community in Shanghai

The main environmental issues in Shanghai's residential community

The main social issues in Shanghai's residential community

The Necessity of Constructing Sustainable Residential Community in Shanghai

2.1. The necessity of environmental protection

2.2. The other necessities

The Planning and Design Principles of Sustainable Residential Community in Shanghai

3.1. Site selection

3.2. Greenery planning

3.3. Site planning

3.4. Infrastructure

3.5. Architectural design

The Comparison of Planning and Design Principles for Sustainable Residential Community between Shanghai and Developed Countries

4.1. The necessity of comparison

4.2. The character of Shanghai's planning and design principles for sustainable residential community.



6050

The Challenge to Sustainable Development and the Strategy for the Development of the Urban Planning System in the New Century

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China**

Since the publication of the Brundtland Report in 1987, sustainable development has achieved widespread popularity in the world. This adequately reflects the strong needs of mankind seeking to protect and enhance their environment, now and for their children, while they want to achieve economic development to secure higher standards of living. The meaning of sustainable development, however, is very complex and broad so that it is difficult, even impossible, to search for an overall and clear definition of what sustainable development might mean. "There has been a tendency to use sustainable development as a device for mobilizing opinion, rather than as an analytical concept for developing specific policies". (Blowers, 1993) Therefore, it is significantly vital to further identify and understand the integrated nature and objectives of sustainable development in order to truly pursue and achieve sustainable development.

As part of powerful public policy, urban planning, from roots in social reformism, is one of the oldest measures of weighing the interests of economic development and environmental protection. Its potential contribution to securing environmental quality and social equality has also been recognized at all levels from the global to the local. Facing the new challenge to sustainable development, however, there is a significant question for the urban planning theory and practice in the new century how to fully recognize and effectively achieve its prominent role for the aim of sustainable development. ...

6051

A New Language of Architecture: In Quest for a Sustainable Future

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PREAMBLE

Sustainability the "keyword" and "catch word", used by professionals and politicians alike - an issue that will determine decision making for the next millennium - has been an integral part of life cycle since man-kind took charge of its destiny. Although then, it did not have the high profile definition - "sustainability" - it has now.

When the entire planet seems to be hurtling perhaps towards a unsustainable future: Architecture - the human habitat, which is the largest consumer of natural and man made resources, in my considered opinion, offers a potent tool for moving towards a sustainable future.

PRESENT SCENARIO:

Central to the issue of sustainability at the global scale is the human-habitat condition that now prevails in large and most populated countries; India and China, which together make a third of the total world population.

EMERGING SCENARIO:

A literal crisis situation in urban areas and an alarming depletion in natural resources demand a radical shift in planning and design paradigm.

ENERGY - RESOURCE FLOW MODEL: THE ECOLOGICAL FOOT PRINT

Human habitat a physical manifestation of socio-economic ecological context is the major consumer and generator of energy and resource.

Energy-Resource Flow Model developed and presented in this paper, illustrates the input-output relationships. This input-output intrinsic relationship determines the ecological foot-print: the community, city or the region / country - the ultimate determinant of sustainability. ...



6052

Green Innovation for Urban Energy Future**Budi PRAYITNO**
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The relationship between cities and nature should be developed to achieve an environmentally symbiotic system by coordinating the urban functions such as habitation, production, service and cultural activities that functionally possible and socially compatible. These functions are comprehended in its entirety as self-contained long-living organism. It should be possible to control the constant change and to ensure a minimum disturbance and a maximum conservation of resources. This means that cities, buildings and their various elements must be interpreted as a complex system of energy and material flows which its use of environmentally friendly forms of energy should be planned from a holistic point of view. Therefore, the design of buildings and urban spaces in such a way that natural resources will be conserved and renewable forms of energy.

The target of such way are to investigate and describe procedures for assessing the potential of renewable energy resources, to determine potential existing and potential relationship between local area and their surrounding in terms of the balance of energy supply and demand, and to evaluate strategies for increasing the use of renewable energy resources.

This paper try to make some design notes by using green innovative approach to urban architecture based on awareness of sustainable principles and recycling-based thinking. This means that it is essential to improve performance of urban architectural design and to create favorable environment with less dependency on energy-consuming technologies.

6054

Engendering Sustainable Real Estate Development: What Needs to Be Known**Eddo COIACETTO**
Griffith University
Australia

The relationship between cities and nature should be developed to achieve an environmentally symbiotic system by coordinating the urban functions such as habitation, production, service and cultural activities that functionally possible and socially compatible. These functions are comprehended in its entirety as self-contained long-living organism. It should be possible to control the constant change and to ensure a minimum disturbance and a maximum conservation of resources. This means that cities, buildings and their various elements must be interpreted as a complex system of energy and material flows which its use of environmentally friendly forms of energy should be planned from a holistic point of view. Therefore, the design of buildings and urban spaces in such a way that natural resources will be conserved and renewable forms of energy.

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6055

Increasing Spatial Disparity under the Neo-Liberalist Railway and Infrastructure Development Policies in Japan

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Izumi TAKEDA

Hokkaido University of Education at Iwamizawa, Japan

Having been the bastion of the post-war nationwide labour movement, the Japanese National Railway was privatised in 1987 and divided into six regional companies that market themselves together as 'JR'. Various policies ensued to manage the railway company more 'efficiently' and 'profitably': abandoning rural branch lines, scrapping of the discount 'excursion fare' scheme and aggressive competition against other private railway and bus companies that run along the JR lines.

These policies come in parallel with the recent land development policies of the Japanese government (which has in fact been touted by a neo-liberalist economic geographer) to put heavy emphasis on investment in transport infrastructure along the limited routes called 'National Land Axes' that run along the Japanese archipelago. Nowadays, the trunk lines along these 'axes' enjoy faster and more frequent services, of which shinkansen (the bullet train) is the best example. On the other hand, the railway lines off the axes the services have been curtailed and their managements have sometimes been handed over to the local governments. Tourists, the potential users of these rural lines have been directed at the trunk line stations to the rent-a-car service that the JR itself promotes hard to reach their destinations. Even for the trunk lines, the 'efficiency' motive has made the quality of local service deteriorate, as manifested in the introduction of the urban-type seat arrangement for rural services. ...

6057

Strategy of Utilization of Natural Potentials of Danube-Sava River Belt in Serbia

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Dejan DJORDJEVIC

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Strategy of development and regulation of the widespread area enclosing the Danube should comprise that area of Serbia which is considerably influenced by the existing navigational system of the Danube (with the Sava and Tisa Rivers and the canals Danube-Tisa-Danube), as well as possibly influenced by potential navigable routes (Morava-Vardar Rivers, Danube-Sava-eventually Drina Rivers), and highway and railroad traffic arteries respectively (and commodity-transport centres conditioned by navigable directions). The possible and existing conflicts between the urgent needs to use natural resources for further and faster development and risks to increase pressure on land represent the main frame of this research.

This paper describes the following segments:

Optimisation of geologic conditions and resources

Determination of technical and biologic adequacy of the geologic base for development of life;

Pedogeneticity of the base – adequacy of geologic environment for utilization of land resources;

Determination of mineral sources and sustainable exploitation;

Geologic disasters and possibilities for their alleviation;

Measures for optimisation of geologic conditions and utilization of geologic resources;

Optimisation of geomorphologic conditions and regional factors

Determination of relief adequacy for development of communications, construction and technical organization of space; development of agriculture, forestry, recreation and sports;



6058

Sustainability and Emptiness: The Forgotten Resource

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When the Chinese sage Lao Tzu (ca. 500 BC) wrote, "Thirty spokes make up a wheel, but it is the empty space at the hub which allows it to function," he created a metaphor for modern attempts to balance population, resources, and environment. "Sustainable" technologies are like Lao Tzu's spokes, necessary but not sufficient to the task. True sustainability, which like a wheel must turn freely through an endless cycle, requires Emptiness to give movement and life to its components.

Emptiness is not barrenness, but space for movement and change. The source of all things in Taoist philosophy, and also central in Ch'an/Zen Buddhism, Emptiness has corollaries in physical, natural, and social sciences. In "sustainability planning," Emptiness is the often-forgotten resource of unencumbered space. Without proper distribution of "empty" space within which to use and transform physical resources, no community -- natural or human -- can be sustainable. Urban overcrowding, farmland and habitat conservation, resource extraction, transportation, and pollution are sustainability issues in which Emptiness plays key roles.

"Dynamic emptiness" can and should become part of planning methodology. For example, the degree to which various modes of transportation "consume emptiness" can be calculated. Each mode requires different investments of space for road/track ways, vehicle storage, embarkation, and repairs. Emptiness calculation can clarify (or undermine) many claims of sustainable development. For example, even if totally non-polluting and renewably powered, private cars consume space in ways that are not sustainable. These impacts are particularly important as urbanization consumes its regional surroundings and compresses more people into zones of greatly diminished Emptiness. ...

6061

Environmental Considerations And Policies for the Sustainable Development of the Cities in Turkey

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Turkey

In recent years, interest in urban environmental questions has risen to an unprecedented degree. There is a wide variety of influenced factors generating these urban environmental problems, including demographic factors, industrialization, inappropriate technologies, untreated waste water, inefficient energy consumption, spatial behavioral patterns and inappropriate enforced urban environmental policy measures. An improvement of the current unfavorable situation requires sustainable development, that's why the notion of sustainable development has gained much popularity. The political formulation of this notion is described in "Our Common Future" as follows: "a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development and institutional changes are made consistent with future as well as present needs. Interesting examples of urban sustainability initiatives can be found in; Urban waste, - Transportation, energy and environment- built environment and environment.

In Turkey, economic and population growth especially in the big cities has led to severe negative impacts on the environment. There are serious problems in the areas of air pollution, urban environmental degradation, water resource degradation, atmospheric emissions, industrial pollution and loss of natural habitat.

Although, there are several kinds of laws, regulations, institutions related to environmental problems, there exists difficulties in different forms. Due to the overlaps and gaps in laws and mixed of boundaries of responsibilities ...



6062

Conservation of Tanks and Other Water Bodies in the Bangalore

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Water, the lifeblood of human civilization is a major constituent of the natural environment. It is essential for the survival and sustenance of rural and urban life. In addition, it has a special quality of enlivening the surroundings through its different manifestations - flowing, spraying, falling from above etc. Very often water bodies are an integral part of parks and other recreational structures.

Every city has traditionally grown around sources of water - either natural or man-made. The city of Bangalore belongs to the latter category. Bangalore was founded by Kempe Gowda, in 15th Century AD Bangalore is geographically located at an altitude of 937 meters above the mean sea level and latitude 12°58' North and longitude 76°31' East in the southeastern corner of the State of Karnataka. The Deccan Plateau covers a large part of South India, which has an average elevation of 300-500 meters above mean sea level. A large part of the State lies in the rain shadow, and receives rain from the northeast and southwest monsoons. Rainfall decreases away from the coast, and Bangalore gets moderate rainfall of around 900 mms. Largely between June and October. The soil composition of Bangalore comprises of well-drained clayey soils of valleys, gravelly - clayey soils and crust laterites, covering an area of 1275 Sq. km. these soils are deficient in moisture storage. The nearest perennial river source to Bangalore is the Cauvery, located 42 km away. At present, water is being brought to the city from this river and is pumped up by 500 m from source. ...

6064

Plan Making for Sustainability: New Zealand's Experiment

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Neil ERICKSEN
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Jan CRAWFORD
Planning Consultants Ltd., New Zealand
Jenny DIXON
University of Auckland, New Zealand

The Purpose

This paper is about New Zealand's far-reaching reform effort to advance sustainable development. New Zealand is widely perceived internationally as being at the forefront in promoting a strategic environmental planning framework to achieve the goal of sustainability. The framework places considerable weight on the role of local planning, wherein the national government sets national environmental policy, and local governments are required to prepare plans to achieve national goals that promote sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

A key feature of New Zealand's approach is that central government takes a co-operative rather than coercive approach to achieve local compliance with national goals. Central government aims to build local capability to plan instead of requiring local governments to follow rules and then invoking penalties when they fail to undertake prescribed roles. How well these features work in producing plans that simultaneously advance local interests and achieve national (and international) environmental goals is the central focus of our study.

Data and Methods

The research design moves beyond the descriptive assessment of most national studies on environmental policy to provide a more systematic evaluation. ...



6065

More Than Compact City: Sustainability of Hong Kong's Urban Development and Urban Form**Rebecca L. H. CHIU**
University of Hong Kong
China

Hong Kong is well known for its high-density and high-rise development. With a mere developable area of around 200 square kilometer (20% of total area) but a population of 6.8 million at the end of 1999, high-rise development is not a choice but a condition of survival. Given the fast growth in population and the thriving economic activities, to achieve sustainability poses a great challenge to the government and people of Hong Kong.

Nevertheless, influenced by the global trend of promoting sustainable development, and owing to the aggravating environmental problems, new directions of city growth have emerged in this city since the late eighties. These new directions include the formal adoption of 'sustainable development' in the city's development policy, greater emphasis on environmental protection, a changed strategy in urban redevelopment, a reduced scale in land reclamation from the harbor, and an increased extent of public participation in the urban planning process. This paper aims to assess whether these new directions will enable Hong Kong to achieve the tenets of sustainable development.

Accordingly this paper initially examines the factors leading to these new directions. It then examines these new moves in detail, particularly the government's strategy in advancing sustainable development and the changing emphasis on public participation. Subsequently by referring to the compact city concepts, the paper analyses the sustainability of Hong Kong's high-density urban form. Finally, the paper concludes with an assessment of whether the new urban development directions will make this high-density city more sustainable.

6068

Co-Production Model of Planning in Urban Sustainable Development: Case Study of an Urban Watershed**Steve JOHNSON**
Portland State University
U.S.A.

This paper documents the development of a 15 yearlong planning and watershed restoration process for a small stream in a city in the Pacific Northwest of America widely known for its planning, citizen involvement, and urban growth management, Portland, Oregon. The documentation of the creation of a multi-jurisdiction funded and citizen-run watershed council, and a multi-million dollar recovery and restoration program, provides a valuable story for other communities embarked on sustainable urban and regional development policies and actions.

Johnson Creek is a tiny watershed, only 54 square miles. One out of ten of Portland's 1.5 million residents live in the watershed. For many years the stream was a much-maligned polluted nuisance that flooded regularly. It has been called the Chevy Impala of Watersheds (Double take Magazine), and is home to a diverse urban population, more astounding than its eco-system population. It was home at one time to the poet Gary Snyder, Steve Wozniak, co-founder of Apple Computer Company, and CEO of Nike, Phil Knight. It also was the birthplace of a serial murderer documented in *The Executioner's Song*, by Norman Mailer, and condemned Olympic skater, Tanya Harding. The diversity of its population, ranging from low income to upper income, has made its recovery even more intriguing and difficult.

The struggling stream has slowly begin to recover. The malingers have taken notice and the stream has a new respectful and committed army of stewards who annually come together, at the Johnson Creek Watershed Summit, attended by 250+ citizens, ...



6069

Spatial Analysis, Compact City and Environmental Sustainability: A Critical Review of the Concepts in the Case of Ria De Aveiro, Portugal

Teresa FIDELIS, Elisabete SILVA
University of Aveiro
Portugal

The advantages of the compact city concept for the implementation of environmental sustainability have widely been referred in the main literature. Environmental benefits focus on reduced negative environmental impacts and improved efficiency of urban management systems and structures. On the contrary, scattered urbanisation is criticised by several opposite arguments. This general approach to compact city versus dispersed urban growth, should, however, be questioned when territory and relative location between cities and environmental sensitive areas is a relevant issue. Spatial distribution of environmental "spill over's" or of "ecological footprint" may bring new insights to the concept as "the solution" for urban growth management strategies. The objective of this article is to make, firstly, a comparative analysis of the advantages and problems associated to compact city and scattered urban growth and, secondly, to address them to the particular features surrounding the wetland area "Ria de Aveiro", Portugal. Emerging trends for new regional and economic development, consequent urban growth and environmental impacts on the sensitive area, are considered in the critical review of the concepts. The article is structured into three main parts. In the first part, it is presented the theoretical framework of the concepts, and of environmental advantages and disadvantages associated to compact city and to scattered urban growth. A set of indicators is identified to guide related spatial analysis. In the second part, with the use of the referred set of indicators, recent urban growth trends and features are discussed in the light of the theoretical framework and on the spatial and environmental features of the area. ...

6070

Using Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for Improving Urban Environmental Management – A Case of Hanoi, Vietnam

Thi Binh Minh NGUYEN
United Nations University, Japan
A. T. M. Nurul AMIN
Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is an integral part of the phenomenon of globalization and has been on the rise in the recent years. The share of the total FDI flows into the developing countries is steadily increasing. As the world is moving towards free trade and privatization and as the Official Development Assistance (ODA) from rich countries to the poor ones is steadily declining, FDI is likely to assume an even greater role in the future as a source of capital. FDI provides jobs and brings new technologies and skills and know-how to the developing countries.

Urbanization is rapidly increasing in some developing countries. Both absolute numbers as well as in the percentage of populations living in the urban areas is increasing. Rapid urbanization in Asian developing countries is leading to many problems in the cities. Existing urban infrastructure and municipal services have been unable to cope with the increased population. The environment in many cities of the developing countries has, therefore, deteriorated. Urban Environmental Management (UEM) strives at improvement in quality of life of urban residents through better management of resources available for provision of environmental infrastructure and services.

It is important to know how cities of developing countries can use FDI for improving their urban environment. The resource poor developing countries will have to use FDI not only for industrial development ...



6072

Structuring Factors In (Sub)Urban Patterns of Development in Southern Europe

Paulo SILVA
University of Aveiro
Portugal

1. Central theme or hypothesis: This paper will discuss the relationships between Urban Design and Planning Systems in Metropolitan Areas in Southern Europe Discontinuities in urban development related with Southern European Metropolitan Areas and urban planning models.

The role of non-planned urban growth in planning system: with or without a model?

Alternative models of urban development associated with spontaneous growth patterns around great urban areas or concerned with its regeneration.

2. Approach and methodology: the approach of the theme will be related with the role of urban agents by two ways: the evolution of social, political (the production of legislation in this area will be very important to deal with) and economical frameworks in the recent past by one way, and the preeminence of each agent (institutional, public, private and individual ones) in the different stages of urban development. Specially, we would like to relate this approach with the suburban growth verified in south European cities.

The interest of presentation of comparative studies will be to show how different systems of planning give sometimes not so different results (sometimes bad results!).

3. Relevance to planning practice: the relevance of this research will be to get new ways to become great urban areas sustainable, so in this level it will be essential and relevant for planning practice. But, my goal is to arrive to the urban design and physical form and to get some answers in this level, as a consequence of the first presented questions. ...

6073

Large-Scale Sustainable Urban Development: Experience from New York to Los Angeles

Edward J. BLAKELY
Milano Graduate School, U.S.A.
Alexander E. KALAMAROS
University of Southern California, U.S.A.

Central theme or hypothesis:

While there is considerable debate as to how to define, implement and measure sustainable development, there is little doubt that the paradigm of sustainability has captured the imagination of people all over the world, and in particular the likes of planning and development professionals. Whether private or public, rural or urban, projects large and small are being created with a variety of design principles and construction techniques that seek to balance environmental sensitivity, community responsiveness and economic viability. These projects, a number of which have already been completed, did not wait for the debate about sustainability to be resolved. The question that concerns us is what these people are up to? What can we learn about such projects that are currently underway, and specifically, how have large-scale metropolitan development projects been implemented with the sustainable paradigm explicitly in mind?

Approach and methodology:

In June 2000, The Center for Sustainable Urban Design at Playa Vista brought together executives and development professionals from Battery Park City in New York, Lowry in Denver, The Presidio of San Francisco and Playa Vista in Los Angeles for a two-day Symposium. Representatives from these large-scale sustainable urban communities gave a presentation on their project in the context of a particular theme (traffic, habitat, etc.) ...



6074

Governance and Community Indicator Programs: Do They Measure Up?

John BLAIR, Alvin MUSHKATEL
Arizona State University
U.S.A.

Many communities around the United States (US) are using sets of indicators in an attempt to monitor economic and environmental trends and social well being. Good management demands accurate measurement and frequent feedback and if indicators are matched with community goals, evaluating performance becomes possible. To measure a community's direction accurately, robust indicators are needed. Among many reservations expressed about community indicator programs (CIPs) are their lack of representativeness; lack of standardization to allow comparison between local government agencies (LGAs); and particularly the internal logic of CIPs - the validity of indicators in relation to goals and objectives, the reliability of the data underpinning the measures, and the resources allocated to managing CIPs. Without relevant and reliable indicators and adequate resources, accurate measurement of community performance will escape us.

Despite many criticisms and the number of programs in existence a formal evaluation of a CIP does not appear to have been carried out. This research uses the Santa Monica, California, CIP as a case study for in-depth examination. This goal-based CIP is an unusually transparent program and is one of the most respected in the US. The appraisal uses the technique of evaluability assessment (EA), part of the program evaluation paradigm. EA examines a CIP's internal logic, the relationship of individual components, and the overall plausibility of the program, including the resources devoted to its operation. EA estimates whether a program can measure what it purports to measure in the context of the purpose and audience of the CIP. ...

6075

Socialization of Water - Water Conflict over Nakdong River in South Korea

Sang-Hun LEE
Seoul National University
Korea

This paper tries to show what should be the environmentally friendly model of development in South Korea, with a special focus on the water conflict over Nakdong River, the longest and most polluted river in South Korea. Rapid industrialization and urbanization along Nakdong River caused serious water pollution and water shortage. In 1989, the plan to establish new industrial complex nearby upstream of Nakdong River raised serious conflict. City government of upstream insists that it should have (environmentally friendly) industrial complex to revive its depressed economy. NGOs and residents of downstream region, however, reject any kind of industrial complex nearby Nakdong River for fear of more aggravation of water quality.

It seems like conventional conflict raised by water use. However, in the course of conflict, we can see contrasting paradigms on water management, and if go further, model of development. The dominant paradigm can be called as 'technologization of ecology' which suggests the technological fix to environmental problem and represents modern environmental policy. The opponent paradigm might be called as 'ecologization of society' which casts doubt on the capability of technology in resolving environmental problems and insists on the principle of ecology in reshaping society.

For 12 years, no decision has been made. Although, those who use the paradigm of 'ecologization of society' have raised proper questions about the problem of the paradigm of 'technologization of ecology', their challenge has been met with only limited success. ...



6076

Alternatives to Compaction: Distinguishing Urban Form from Sustainable Fundamental

Alexander E. KALAMAROS
University of Southern California
U.S.A.

Central theme or hypothesis:

A considerable debate has emerged on the role of compact cities in sustainable urban development. My theme: (a) draws on the criticism of "the compact city fallacy" by Neuman; (b) builds on Neuman's discursive suggestion to reframe the debate on sustainability itself; and (c) adds pragmatic and theoretical considerations for advancing progress in sustainable urban development. The argument set forth emphasizes the distinction between compaction as a design alternative and compaction as a fundamental element of sustainability in urban development. The broad thrust of this argument is threefold: there are many pressing development problems that need fairly immediate, creative solutions that are unlikely to be generated from our current ways of operating; sustainability offers a paradigm from which to take on these development problems, but ignoring the distinction between compaction and sustainability diminishes the power of that paradigm to generate those solutions; and the planning and development community's role in generating such solutions will wane considerably unless professionals seriously consider that the challenges and opportunities posed by the sustainable paradigm extend beyond compaction.

Approach and methodology:

In this informal session, participants will be invited to participate in a guided discussion first, generating a single sustainable criterion and then second, several specific alternatives that meet this criterion. The purpose of this approach is to familiarize the participants with the creative process of generating specific solutions within the framework of sustainability.

The relevance of the work to planning education, practice, or scholarship:

The purpose of this paper is to clarify the distinction between compaction and sustainability so as to promote the critical evaluation of alternative approaches to sustainable urban development, and thereby help lay the groundwork for subsequent further ...

6078

Are ESD and Social Sustainability Mutually Exclusive?

Peter A. MURPHY
University of New South Wales
Australia

Most planners who have considered the notion of ESD will probably have concluded that it is a muddled assemblage of loosely connected concepts. It is also a piece of jargon that many seem to use without having studied the formal definitions in the literature. One outcome has been a tendency to distinguish between ecologically, socially and economically sustainable development even though at least social, and probably economic, sustainability are implicit in ESD equity criteria. The purpose of this etymological horror show seems to be to facilitate re-runs of the argument that a too vigorous approach to protecting the environment (surely the sine qua non of ESD) runs the risk of producing negative welfare outcomes. Those outcomes might include negative equity implications of environment protection measures and reduced rates of economic growth. There is no doubt that such negative outcomes can occur but this need not be the case. A conceptual argument as to how apparent contradictions between the need for environmental protection and the need to maintain and improve welfare levels in urban populations is developed in relation to metropolitan Sydney. A by-product of the analysis is clarification that the relationship between environmental management, welfare and growth are specific to particular types of urban contexts.



6079

Environmental Problems, for Which There Are No Borders (Ecological Parasitism of the States)

Alexander N.TETIOR
Moscow State University of Environmental Engineering
Russia

It is possible to understand ecological anthropogenic antibiosis as a way of existence of groups of the people, cities, and countries at the expense of not humane, irrational and unstable «injurious», «parasitic» uses of ecological resources of the Earth belonging to all animate nature. It conducts to suppression and replacement of a nature. Up to that time, for the time being the most part of a nature was in a natural status, and on the whole quantity of natural resources was enough for satisfaction of a modest circle of requirements of rather small number of the people, - the questions of "more expedient" redistribution were usually decided as a result of the various conflicts, local wars. All history of mankind is a history of assignment of natural resources, their redistribution in interests of stronger and (or) deprived of resources communities and countries. Ecological antibiosis reminds natural antibiosis by presence of attributes of rapaciousness and parasitism in relation to "victim" and "owner - victim" in this case is nature. As a result of this antibiosis a nature, as well as the natural victim, either perishes, or feels long negative influences, which do not come to an end by its destruction. It is possible, that by analogy with natural antibiosis will take place gradual regulation of mutual relation, combined for the person and nature. Anthropogenic antibiosis is similar to antibiosis in the nature. Ecological parasitism, predatoriness, suppression and the replacement of the nature, is in the whole negative part of modern interaction of the person and natural environment. At the same time anthropogenic antibiosis is an objective part of binary process of interaction of the man and nature, it is caused by features of anthropogenesis - fastening of egoistic behavior ...

6082

Planning for Traditional Complexes: A Sustainable Approach

M. GIANNOPOULOU, Y. ROUKOUNIS
Democritus University of Thrace
Greece

This paper is based on two contemporary research directions:

The first direction is related to the regeneration and re-utilization of urban and architectural entireties. It refers to the methodology of recording, analysis, planning and incorporation of urban and architectural building entireties to modern cities, whose presence for the commercial activities was of great importance in the past not only for the town but also for the greater area.

The second direction refers to urban environmental design, bioclimatic architecture and passive renewal in buildings. Part of this direction is energy efficiency in existent entireties that become effective with the modification and modernization of structures, the extension and incorporation of new additional structures and mainly the alteration of build environment confrontation.

The application of this paper concerns the remaining buildings of Tobacco Warehouses and the greater area that those buildings are situated in Xanthi, a small urban center in the northern part of Greece, and furthermore, the attempt to incorporate the warehouses in the functions of the modern city. It is about building entities historically, culturally and aesthetically significant and directly involved with the commercial development of the region during the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, that have managed to maintain their substance, at a great degree, from the influences of the greater urban region.

The area was approached with urban research and analysis tools, ...



6083

Suburbanisation and Metropolitan Governance in the Early Twenty-First Century - A Critical Aspect of Urban Development Management

Alan MABIN, Garth KLEIN
University of Witwatersrand
South Africa

The rise of the suburbs, chronicled most extensively in the United States and Australia, has long ceased to be a matter of residential structure of the city. Well within the twentieth century, it left behind the inevitable following commercial change, to become a question of new structures of work, of society, and of participation in public life. It is exactly these issues which threaten the traditional image of the city in Europe, whether or not convergence between 'models' (as argued for example by Goldsmith) is occurring.

In the twenty first century, suburban life – perhaps of quite new kinds – will expand from a peripheral to a central aspect of life on other continents. Brazil, as the work of Caldeira shows, is a cutting edge of a new urban transformation. But suburban life is spreading to other parts of the urban world, bringing closed communities and 'edge cities' to the places in the global south in which the majority of the world's population will soon be living. The paper, set in this global context, poses the question of the impact of suburbs on large city governance, particularly in the global south. It uses the example of South Africa to accomplish this end.

Any account of urban development in South Africa leads to the conclusion that this product of a long and uneven process of urbanisation faces a particularly uncertain future. So many uncertain variables confront the observer that prediction of the future seems foolish. In particular, the power of suburbanisation and the concentration of new economic activity in the suburbs of the larger cities has been grossly underestimated by most observers.

6084

Urban Environmental Governance in Korea

Deokho CHO, Hoiseong JEONG
Taegu University,
Korea

Environmental issue will be a top priority in all-social policies in the 21st century. The development paradigm of the industrial society cannot be lasted in this century because it has gradually deteriorated the global environments like the air quality, fresh water shortage, climate change, and waste disposals. Therefore a new development paradigm called sustainable development is absolutely required in this century and the environmental problems should be managed well in the local, national and even global level. Environmental governance generally notes about how societies deal with environmental problems. It is concerned with the interactions among formal and informal institutions, and how environmental problems are identified and managed. It also relates to how environmental issues reach the political agenda, environmental policies are formulated, and programs implemented (Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), 2000).

Actors involved in environmental governance broadly cover governments, industries, and citizen activities. Especially, environment-related actors like central and local governments, industrial sectors, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and citizens are key actors of environmental governance for recovering the environmental problems that are the negative effects of rapid economic growth.

This paper focuses on the analysis on the actors and their interactions in the Korean environmental governance as follows: First, she might have experienced the most successful economic development ...



6085

Bipolar Urban Development - Opportunities, Threats and Sustainability: The Case of Warsaw and Lodz Agglomerations

Tadeusz MARKOWSKI
University of Lodz
Poland

The deglomeration or dezurbanization processes may be explained not only by the influence of the development of the individual means of transportation and an urge to stay in touch with the high quality environment, but also by the behavior of various firms, which seek new locations (and spatial structures) in order to maintain the elasticity of production. The relation between the fixed assets per unit of product and the costs of labor is changing in favor of the latter. Therefore many forms of activity are not particularly restricted by the scale of investment in fixed assets and are free to change their locations or adapt their property to new types of production. Elastic production systems require elastic structures of physical development. It is a well-known fact that built environment is characterised by strong petrification. From the point of view of modern technology it is relatively easy to overcome the barriers of petrification concerning individual sites. However, reshaping the physical development of an entire area, and creation of the new spatial mezo- and macrostructures in particular, unfortunately proves to be too costly. It is therefore obvious that modern development is aggressively taking over new areas while leaving behind "wasted" areas of contemporary cities, which are unable to keep up with the rate of changes. This phenomenon is visible particularly strongly in the post-industrial cities.

We can clearly see that an answer to the globalisation of the economy lies in creating the highly integrated and large economic areas, which have so far been restricted by the autonomous and protectionist national policies. Such steps should allow particular areas to gain competition advantages, which are necessary for particular areas making up the systems of territorial production to win in the process of global competition.

6086

An Urban Watershed: Upham Brook, Richmond, Virginia

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U.S.A.

The Upham Brook watershed covers 23,914 acres and includes 54 linear stream miles in urban Richmond, Virginia, USA. The Upham Brook joins the Chickahominy River that runs into the James River that is a large tributary to the Chesapeake Bay. Upham Brook has a number of tributaries itself: North Run, Trumpet Branch, Jordan Branch, Princeton Creek, Woodman Creek, Horsepen Branch, Rocky Branch, Hungary Creek, Piney Branch, Thorpe Branch and Flippen Creek. There are some man-made lakes: Laurel Lake and the lakes in Bryan Park..

Five miles of the stream running through residential and commercial areas, just before joining with the Chickahominy, are very polluted with fecal coliform. So polluted is that section of the stream that for the last 10 years it has been on the list of impaired waters and the Commonwealth of Virginia is required to prepare a plan (scheduled for 2006) to return the stream to ecological health. In the meantime, children are playing in the stream and residents dump their trash into the waterway. Most residents are ignorant of the concept of a watershed and the impact of their everyday actions upon it. Institutional leadership is totally fragmented and the neighborhood associations are not strong enough to overcome the lack of knowledge and political inertia.

This paper will look at the importance of the watershed approach to cleaning up and maintaining health aquatic ecosystems. We have been working with a ten member interdisciplinary team ...



6087

Sustainable Cities: An Unsustainable Concept?**Robert BRUEGMANN**
University of Illinois at Chicago
U.S.A.

"Sustainable cities," like "sustainable development," has become a commonplace in planning circles. As in the case of "Environmentalism" or "Smart Growth," many people have accepted the phrase even if they don't agree with many of its implications because it is difficult to argue against something that has never been well defined and that sounds so benign. I will argue that behind this apparently benign term lie not just major paradoxes but also an entire series of assumptions that are potentially very far from benign. The reason the term "sustainable development" has gained such currency is that it has linked two fields of thought, economic development and environmental regulation, that were previously discussed separately. The concept was not invented by the World Commission on Environment and Development, but the major publication of this commission, the so-called Brundtland Report, issued in 1987, undoubtedly brought it to the attention of a worldwide audience. The definition offered in this report, "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to achieve their own needs" was taken up as the basis for the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and for countless conferences and an explosively growing literature.

I would like to suggest that "sustainable cities" suffers from many of the same problems that plague the concept of "sustainable development." It is, first of all, based on a dubious set of notions about the "limits of growth" popularized by the Club of Rome. Using the idea of fixed limits, sustainability suggests it is necessary to redistribute across time, to cut back, to conserve and to dramatically change lifestyles today in order to ensure that future generations will have what they need tomorrow. It is also linked to a geographical redistribution as well. The North or developed world must use less resources, must conserve and cut back in order for the South or the less developed world to solve basic human problems. These premises, while apparently logical, are based on very specific metaphysical premises about Man and Nature that are actually not widely shared and could very easily exacerbate the very problems they wish to resolve. ...



Track 07

Planning Theory and History



7001

Is the Increased Output of Planning Ethics Knowledge in North America Affecting Those Who Practice Planning?

Jerome L. KAUFMAN
University of Wisconsin-Madison
U.S.A.

Given the increased attention to the subject of planning ethics in the past 20 years from a number of planning scholars in North America—e.g., E. Howe, S. Hendler, S. Stein, T. Harper, C. Hoch, J. Forester, P. Marcuse, T. Beatley, M. Wachs, R. Bolan, as well as myself—and the deeper involvement of the professional planning organizations in the planning ethics field as evidenced by revisions of their codes of ethics, more and more sessions on planning ethics at national and regional planning conferences, more training materials on planning ethics for practitioner use, etc., there is little doubt that planning ethics in general has become a more legitimate and respectable field among planning educators and planning practitioners.

Yet we know little about whether this increased level of awareness of and growing body of knowledge about planning ethics is really affecting those engaged in planning practice. There are codes of ethics. Are planners paying attention to their central precepts in their work? There are numerous books and articles on various aspects of planning ethics. To what extent are these works influencing the thinking of planning practitioners? There are more and more sessions on planning ethics at planning conferences. Does attendance at such sessions by practicing planners translate into heightened sensitivity to ethical dilemmas and ways of dealing with such dilemmas on the job? Ethics now must be given prominent attention in the curricula of North American planning schools as required in changes to the guidelines of the Planning Accreditation Board made over 10 years ago. Are students who graduated from such schools affected in their subsequent work as planners by the ethics content they were exposed to in their planning education? ...

7002

From Urban Planning to Urban Management: Transformations in the Academic Sphere Argentina 1975-1995

Alicia MATEOS
Rosario National University
Argentina

Between the last '70s and the early '90s, the urbanism in Argentina experienced a process of change from "urban planning" to "urban management" with one intermediate station in the "urban design". This process implied changes referred to the modality of planning, the role of planning in the city construction, the intervention strategies and the urban management modes. It was also accompanied for important shift in the professional profiles that dominated, in each moment, the urban action scene. It was, in a first moment, a displacement from "planning" to "project". Later, the "strategic plans" and its new modalities of management demanded more diversified and specific professional profiles. Of course, these changes belong together with others that took place in the academic field. Not always the academic field brought forward the demands, more often it accompanied them or it left behind them. However, as long as the urbanistic action space can be understood as a disputed space where battle different kinds of knowledge, the academic sphere has a key role.

The present paper is located in the context of a research project that explores about the logic of the urbanism changes in Argentina between the last '70s and the early '90s. It exposes the results of an investigation about the relations between the changes that happened in the urbanistic practice and they occurred in the academic sphere, in the main cities during this period. The work has the purpose to explain the role of the academic sphere in the definition of professional profiles and action strategies. ...



7003

Urban Planning within Socialist Centralism: The Legacy of the German Democratic Republic (GDR)

Andreas HOHN

**Gerhard-Mercator-University Duisburg
Germany**

If one undertakes an analysis of international scientific debate on planning history research during the past 10 years, it becomes obvious that an examination of the planning system of the GDR is not an important theme. Indeed, it could be claimed: apart from a very few exceptions it does not even exist outside of the German-speaking area. The planning history and the planning experience of the GDR risks being forgotten on an international level.

Acting on this I would like, not to present a highly specialized paper on one particular aspect of this topic, but rather my chief aim is to convince the audience that a more intensive study of East German planning history is worthwhile, and that, when compared with the planning practice of other totalitarian systems in particular, it promises important additions to our knowledge about this special type of "planning culture".

For the 45 years to be examined from the end of the Second World War to the demise of the GDR, are not by any means a monolithic block characterised by the continuity of one view of urban development and one constellation of actors – that of a commanding party dictatorship in the Berlin headquarters and a throng of planners and architects receiving orders in the municipal "periphery". On the contrary, the planning history of the GDR is characterised by many different phases of planning and construction on the temporal level as well as a multiplicity of very heterogenous constellations of actors with very different rates of success in urban development on the spatial level.

This paper pursues three objectives:

Firstly, it shall give a short survey of the developments in research about East German planning history and about the most important controversies within the intensive interdisciplinary, partly extremely emotional debate in Germany being characterized by a clear front line ...

7004

Understanding, Explaining and Interpreting Praxis and Hermeneutics for Praxeutic Planning

Barrie MELOTTE

**Curtin University of Technology
Australia**

The questions addressed in this paper are - does the understanding, explanation and interpretation of praxis and hermeneutics assist the integration of equity, efficiency, and environment and governance variables, as a paradigm for planning?

This question is investigated through the frames of understanding, explanation and interpretation of praxis and hermeneutics for professional planning education, research and practice. An attempt to understand, explain and interpret the foundations of planning theory and their application for planning practice is also presented.

Thus, this paper is based on the investigation of the interrelationship between praxis, which is understood as combining theory and practice; and hermeneutics, which is explained as the relationship between empirical and normative variables. The integration of praxis and hermeneutics in planning, is interpreted as a holistic approach to planning, and is posited as *praxeutic* planning.

Please Note: This paper is based on planning theory research on understanding, explaining and interpreting the integration of planning knowledge, skills and values. This included the planning content and context of Australian professional planning competence. The research was conducted for the Royal Australian Planning Institute.



7005

Potentials of the Regime Theory in Analysing and Improving the Co-Ordination of Urban and Sub-Urban Interdependencies

Bettina BLÜMLING
University of Dortmund
Germany

The role as a mediator among different interests becomes more important for urban and regional planners as territorial borders are being surpassed by many-fold externalities, which might be expressed in the move of population, goods, waste, environmental pollution or natural resources. Especially expanding cities and the surrounding suburban areas need to find compromises which guarantee a stable relationship also in the future and optimise the mutual synergies. The different demands for cross-border co-operation between the urban and suburban area may be systemized along with the help of the findings within the Theory of International Regimes.

Some Schools of the Theory of International Regimes, which is looking at why and how international agreements are reached and sustained, recently have put more focus on epistemic networks and their emergence in issue-specific regimes, as well as on communication processes. Their findings may help in shaping the view on the co-ordination of the very different interests and interest-groups within the urban area and thus may illuminate the analysis of co-operation platforms established in metropolitan areas.

In finishing my studies of spatial planning with a cross-disciplined master thesis (supervised by a spatial planner and a political scientist), I work with the Interest-based and Knowledge-based Schools of the Theory of International Regimes, exemplified on a case-study of urban-suburban co-operation concerning jointly used water resources.

In reflecting the concepts of Regime Theory more generally, a debate may be opened about the question in how far they may help to evaluate and improve the work of metropolitan round tables, discussion panels, local authority associations and other joint bodies in the urban-suburban context.

7006

New Departures in Urban Development Planning

Britton HARRIS
University of Pennsylvania
U.S.A.

Urban planning in the East and the West has a fundamental commonality: cities function in very similar ways and have similar problems everywhere. In the East, the need for development is overwhelming, the resources are limited, and the needed institutions are immature or untested. Cultural and historical differences reflect and may intensify these difficulties. Massive urban growth is expected in the next fifty years in those nations which still have very large rural populations or high birth rates. Worldwide scarcities, especially of energy and potable water, will drive up the costs of accommodating, channeling, and utilizing this explosive growth. Urban planning will have to proceed in a new style and find new solutions to old problems. It cannot permit the replication of the excesses and inequalities of the industrial revolution, but it also cannot expect to imitate the successes of Western prosperity or the corresponding methods and measures of Western town planning and city development. It will therefore be necessary for nations in the process of development to find new methods and invent new measures to solve their problems, neither disregarding nor fully accepting the constraints of poverty and the seeming conflicts arising from existing culture. The possibilities are explored in an illustrative manner for the fields of housing, health, and transportation, jointly considered. The suggestions given are indicative but not normative.



7007

Development as Freedom: A Pragmatic Review of Development Planning according to Amartya Sen (Round table)

Moderator:

Charles J. HOCH
University of Illinois at Chicago, U.S.A.

Participants:

Niraj VERMA
University of Southern California, U.S.A.

Hilda BLANCO
University of Washington, U.S.A.

Discussants:

Tom HARPER and Stan STEIN

One of the challenging questions for development planning has to do with how different forms of democracy take institutional shape in planning for urban development. Each author in this session will take concepts from Sen's book 'Development as Freedom' as a point of departure for a pragmatic assessment of a select dimension of development planning. Sen takes an approach that challenges conventional development economic ideas, but that speaks directly to the sorts of debate pragmatic planning theorists have conducted about how context and consequences shape the meaning of planning purposes. For instance, pragmatists do not accept the strict or inherent tradeoff between solidarity and freedom in evaluating the impact of development plans on individuals and groups. Pragmatic theorists focus on a more complex set of social, economic and physical interdependencies in assessments that integrate social conditions and individual opportunity. ...

7008

Planning a New City, Constructing a New Nation-State - Urban Politics and Social Process of 'The Development of Greater Shanghai', 1927-1937

Chi-Jeng KUO
Tunghai University
China

The article would like to examine the correspondence between the urban politics and the construction of urban spaces of Shanghai from 1927 to 1937. It questioned first, after Setting its capital in Nanjing, what's the actual meaning of the emerging of a new State to Shanghai? especially to the new riches of Chinese Bourgeoisie. Second, is there any correspondence between "the Development of Greater Shanghai" and the construction of the new nation-state? And third, actually, what's the real social and political process of the first great scale urban planning scheme motivated by Chinese governance—"the Development of Greater Shanghai"?

The article would first review not only the transformation of modes of production and the rises of the power of the Chinese bourgeoisie, but also the complexity of the relationship between merchants and the state. Then from the Silver Crises and the restructuring of the global economics after World War I, the article would analyze the correlation of the power vicissitudes within the colonial great powers and the urban Chinese merchants, so as to understand how the actual meaning of the mobilization of nationalism in Chinese territory would manifest itself through imagining and physical construction of urban spaces. ...



7009

Building in the Gap: On the Formation of the Chinese Work Unit Space

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University of California at Berkeley
U.S.A.

This paper offers a historical study of the origins of a specific urban form – the work unit – in contemporary China. The work unit is a major socio-spatial form which has been used to organize the newly-built areas of most Chinese cities since the socialist revolution in 1949. One of its most striking spatial characteristics is that the work unit integrates working and living space within a walled compound. Its members can conduct most of their daily activities by using community facilities provided by the work unit, which often includes a public dining hall, a multi-purpose social hall, a small library, a clinic, a daycare center, and provision shops.

The work unit has been studied by scholars from various disciplines since the early 1980s. Much of the literature produced so far has focused on interpersonal relationship and micropolitics within the work unit. This paper differs from existing studies on the work unit in that it integrates the spatial dimension with social analysis and situates the study of the work unit within a larger theoretical discussion concerning the social production of space. I argue that the specific spatial configuration of the work unit was born in the gap between the state's drive for maximum accumulation of capital for expanded production, and the individual work unit's endeavor to provide the means of consumption for its members.

The analysis of this paper is mainly based on archival materials gathered from the Beijing Archive, Chinese journals in the fields of architecture and city planning, and newspaper and magazine articles. During the 1950's and 1960's the huge amount of squatting construction in various work units was an important issue for the City Planning Bureau of Beijing. Most of the construction was communal facilities within these work units, such as workers' houses, public kitchens, multi-purpose social halls, and ...

7010

Acting Together: From Planning to Institutional Design

Ernest R. ALEXANDER
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
U.S.A.

Institutional design is enjoying deserved attention in planners' recent discussions, but what it is, why it is necessary, and how to do it remain unclear. This paper examines the relationship between planning and institutional design, to explain why planning leads to institutional design. Institutional design is defined and described, outlining an "architecture of institutional design".

Based on social structuration theory's complementarity of structure and action (Giddens, 1984), the paper shows various planning models' relationships to rationality, action, and interdependence. Technical-rational planning deploys instrumental and substantive rationality, and assumes independence and autonomous action. Strategic planning using strategic rationality assumes autonomous action in an interdependent context. Coordinative planning seeks concerted action in an interdependent context, applying strategic rationality to achieve particular objectives and communicative rationality to turn them into mutual goals. Achieving concerted action also demands attention to the structural framework of interdependence, i.e. institutional design. The critical factor necessitating institutional design is interdependence. Three basic types of interdependence, ontological, communal and functional interdependence, are reviewed, the latter being relevant for institutional design. Institutional design is defined and described (Salet, 2000). Some cases are presented to illustrate who does institutional design, when, where, and how. An integrated institutional design process is proposed ...



7011

Urban Planning as an Instrument of State Corporatism

Glen SEARLE

**University of Technology Sydney
Australia**

This paper uses Sydney as a case study of how metropolitan planning has become an instrument of state corporatism in such cities. The contemporary state has used a corporatist approach to keep its legitimacy under conditions of global competition. State legitimation has been derived from two principal concerns: the state's ability to attract investment and jobs, and its ability to deliver adequate services in the core areas of education, health, and justice and crime prevention. These goals have required the state to be fiscally efficient. This has led the state to corporatise and privatise

its activities, adopt managerialism, encourage public-private partnerships, and limit overall spending to keep taxes and charges attractive to investors while delivering core services. In Sydney, planning has been directed toward serving the state's corporatist ends. The major planning policy of urban consolidation is intended to reduce state infrastructure spending; centralised planning powers have been used to ensure major investments; and urban planning and development corporations have been set up to facilitate consolidation and investment. The planning system has been simplified to speed development. Strategic plans have become more flexible and short term and less detailed to give the state more room to respond to investment opportunities and crises, and to serve as investment prospectuses. The emergence of urban crises – often the result of media-initiated discourse leading to increases in community knowledge and power, Foucault-style – has periodically required the state to temper corporatist behaviour and use planning and spending to address environmental issues in particular. Finally, the contextual conditions under which the paper's perspective of city planning emerges are considered.

7012

Urban Pattern in Historical Area

Gökçe KETİZMEN

**Anadolu Üniversitesi
Turkey**

There are some elements in the city that create image for the observers and define the city character. It's possible to analyze the city form and its dimensions. Dimensions contain the whole characteristic and qualities of the physical space which are evaluated by the people. Physical elements of the city character are the roads, buildings-building groups and space formations which depend on the roads.

The rapid population increase and migratory trends from rural areas to urban areas observed in recent decades in Turkey. As a result of the population increase, technological change and growth in motorized vehicles, environmental pressures, which threaten the survival of historical and architectural values, have increased.

It is difficult to preserve and plan city character and identity areas of the city when designing and developing the old cities. It can not be preserved historical view of the cities by preserving only few buildings. Because there are many buildings, group of buildings or spaces formed by these buildings which don't have historical, architectural, functional, aesthetic values. Therefore, it's important to define the elements, dimensions and features creating the town form have to be researched and elements forming the urban character have to be described. A good design saves evidence of the previous occupation of a place.

Historic styles provide images to form possibilities through which it is legitimate in search of hints for solving the problem. Old city patterns can be remodelled for new use and preservation of old city areas according to the results of these search. ...



7013

'Flexible Urban Regimes' in the Age of Flexible Accumulation? The Cases of Britain and France

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France

From the post-war years to the mid-70s, most European urban and 'regional' planning legislations and institutions could be described as systems in their own right, and in general they did conform to the notion of a system. Accompanying the evolution of the various configurations of the 'Welfare State', these planning systems were dominated at the national level by universalist, general principles and laws, while the local level offered more scope for adapting the (national) fixed framework of norms and regulations.

The ensuing 'crisis of planning', which was but one aspect of the crisis of the Fordist mode of regulation, has often been described as leading to the 'fragmentation of planning'. A quarter of century later, a benign interpretation of the current state of affairs in the planning policy field is that there now exists a 'dual planning system', with a 'normal' regime for most areas, and 'special' ones for specific zones.

There is scope, however, for arguing that the old urban planning and management systems have undergone such deep restructuring that they now only subsist as integrated elements of new 'Flexible Urban Regimes': where uniformity and conformity to the norm dominated, adaptability and flexibility now prevail. France and Britain can provide many examples of such flexibilisation, which operates mainly through a set of specific functions: localisation, partnerships, privatization and competition. 'Governance', rather than government, now provides the key to integrating these various functions.

7014

An Institutional and Historical Account of Public Participation in Dutch Planning

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A key point of this paper is the recognition that public participation processes in planning must be viewed in the contextual setting of a country's institutional characteristics. The importance of institutionalism had been emphasised by several planning theorists. So far, however, little attention has been paid to the specific institutional settings of public participation in an historical context. The key empirical question for the paper is how the function of public participation has evolved since the 1960s.

It explores the evolution of (legally based) public participation and the function that Dutch planners and government agencies have attached to its application, and assesses the current relevance of this development.

The history of public participation in the Netherlands (societal, practical, policy-theoretical, legal) has been traced using evidence from literature, policy reports, advisory reports, parliamentary minutes and recollections of experienced planning practitioners. The evidence from the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and more recent Dutch initiatives towards participatory decision making and consensus planning illustrate an evolution in substantive and instrumental thinking and normative ideas about public participation.

Also, the paper argues that there is no uniformly accepted representation or agreement on the meaning, forms and level of public participation. Overall, theorists and practitioners have different points of reference from which to understand the public involvement in planning. The institutional structure and the type of democracy underpinning decision making in a particular context determine the way that public participation should be understood. ...



7015

Planning to Scale: Recovery of the Personal and Public?**Keith MORRISON**
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New Zealand

Planning theory has the features of a dialectical discipline, being unavoidably involved in the tension of imagining scenarios of improved social wellbeing along with trust in the efficacy and efficiency of liberty. The philosopher's stone for planning theorists may be conceived as the attempt to find the balance point of these two requirements. The fluctuating attempts at gaining the balance can be used as a hermeneutic with which to interpret the history and evolution of cities of the world. This paper is advancing a hermeneutic that includes a further dimension. Forerunners of this can be found in the trilectics of Soja (1996), and the analysis of emergent properties, for example Wilson (1981).

The hermeneutic posited is a development of contemporary sociological theory analysing the role of tradition and modernity. The work of Giddens (1990) has been the starting point. In critique of Giddens however, it suggests however that the contrast of traditional and modern forms of organisation does not hold. Rather modernity with the practice of social contracts is argued to be better interpreted as de-contextualised traditional organisation rather than as a freeing from or transcendence of traditional organisation.

In recovering the value of traditional social organisation based on personal communication the paper teases out the meaning of social functionality in the context of place and community needs. It is found that social structure is best modelled as a co-emergent feature of both creative liberty ...

7016

Visionary Pragmatism: Scenario Planning in the Netherlands**Marc GLAUDEMANS**
University of Technology Eindhoven (TU/e)
Netherlands

How can architecture, urban development and landscape architecture contribute to regional environmental development? This question underlies current planning assignments everywhere in the urbanised world. The combination of two factors: the pace of change in the world and the urgent need to start processes of town and country planning well in advance requires (design) visions. The time when the planning of urban and environmental development was exclusively the domain of governments lies well behind us. Increasingly, new forms of co-operation are being explored and now include the involvement of other parties in planning environmental scenarios. In today's politico-economic and technological setting, the complexity and unpredictability of town and country planning have become so all-pervasive that a less rigid, more creative and flexible kind of planning has become necessary. A number of paradoxes now dominate the picture. Strong economic growth goes hand in hand with stabilisation or even recession in traditional industry. While there is an ongoing decrease in (physical) production, there is an increase in knowledge and data flow; the transshipment function of the mainports increases as well. At the same time, there is a fall or levelling off on the demographic side. Furthermore, the pressure of demand in construction has reached unprecedented levels as a result of changing lifestyles and increasing affluence. This growth is evident in cities that increasingly fail to conform to the traditional image of the city. The look of European cities is rapidly changing. We are witnessing the rise of the 'network town'. A city with different requirements and very far from the traditional image of the compact city. In future decades these developments will all fundamentally change our living environment. This is the context for three regional planning studies in the Netherlands that will be discussed in this paper.



7017

What Lies beneath Urban Growth Boundaries? A Theoretical Assessment of Growth Consensus

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The planning literature has reflected over the past decades the growing influence of the political economy perspective on urban growth. This approach takes account of the power inequalities as a basic element of social relations, the notion of labor power as playing a central role in the process of accumulation, the unstable and antagonistic social relationships, the fact that capital circulation and not the production processes per se, explain some aspects of urbanization, and that the relevant context of analysis is historical and global (Gottdiener and Feagin, 1988). The defenders of this approach assert that there is a need to study urban growth in the light of the concepts of class, structure, and agency, but also in the light of the socio-spatial relationships (space, production and consumption), within a global environment (Gottdiener and Feagin, 1988). The politico-economic perspective is seen as essential for approaching urban growth boundaries, because it includes all the socio-economic aspects described previously, as well as a political dimension. It enlightens the debate over growth management and the need to adopt urban containment tools such as urban growth boundaries.

Growth machine activists assert that growth strengthens the local tax base, creates jobs, provide resources to solve existing social problems, meets the housing needs caused by natural population growth, and allow the market to serve public tastes in housing, neighborhood, and commercial development. Developmental goals are seen as uncontroversial and consensual because they are aligned with the "collective good", with the interest of the community as a whole (Logan and Molotch, 1987). Furthermore, an approach such as regime theory, for instance, states that today, industrial, commercial, financial, and real estate capitalism is organized around a complicated network of individual entrepreneurs and groups of corporate actors. In an urban setting, ...

7018

From Property Rights to Public Control: The Quest for Public Interest in the Control of Urban Development

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A clear distinction between public and private realms. It is also built on an understanding that public interest can be identified and that private intentions to develop land can be evaluated in the light of that public interest. Those assumptions are sometimes presented as a kind of universal truth and certainly have formed the core rationale for planning control since the passing of the Town & Country Planning Act 1947. Yet it is not clear that the understanding of separate public and private realms, or of the boundary between them, is anything other than a fairly recent creation.

This paper sets out to explore the way in which that understanding has developed within Britain since the end of the Middle Ages. It looks at early forms of regulatory control and the intentions that lay behind them. It continues with a discussing of leasehold control, which was to prove a powerful instrument in the control of urban development in the early modern period. It looks at the way in which landowner control over urban development proved inadequate and gave way to increasing intervention in the form of development and in the release of land. It takes the story to the end of the 20th century by investigating the way public interest has been formulated in the past 50 years. The paper will conclude with a reflection on the value of this historical narrative for the development of planning in the 21st century, both in Britain and beyond.



7019

Consequences of Contemporary Systems Thinking (Dynamic Network Thinking) on Spatial Planning

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Around 1970 some planners tried to apply systems thinking on spatial planning. However results were not as expected and systems thinking was nearly forgotten by planners. Nowadays new theoretical developments in biology, scientific of the brain, chaos theory etc. on the one hand and new developments in planning practice on the other hand urge an examination of the possibility of applying contemporary systems thinking to planning. The latter can also be called 'dynamic network thinking'. The paper assumes that social and spatial systems can be regarded as living self-reproducing systems. It tries to transform concepts for living systems to concepts for planning theory. Besides general principles of dynamic network thinking three principles formulated by Capra are a starting point: the pattern of organisation of living systems is autopoietic or self-reproducing, the structure of living systems is dissipative, processes in living systems are mental processes. As autopoietic systems can only change by self-steering because of internal impulses experienced as threatening its pattern of organisation, the planners' toolkit of planning instruments broadens fundamentally. Besides contemporary spatial plans (structure plans, land-use plans etc.) all kinds of initiatives (a feast, a meeting with a specific person, a cooperation contract etc.) become planning instruments. Dynamic network thinking may bring us a profound theoretical basis for this thesis which is more and more being illustrated by practical experience. It may also enable to divide planning instruments in a number of abstract categories according to the effect they have on social and spatial systems (mechanisms, short-time effects etc.).

7020

Bubbles in Urban Planning

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Urban systems are complex, dynamic and involve many uncertainties. When making long-term general plans for an urban area, the planner is usually assumed to have known the underlying socioeconomic structure of the urban system and has enough information to form optimal forecasts of the variables he (she) needs to predict. In practice, however, planners does not have complete information on the structural model in which they operate, instead, they learn about the urban system over time, adjust their expectations of the urban variables accordingly, and adopt plans and policies that are optimal conditioning on their expectations. The result is that plans and policies change occasionally over time, the time series properties of many urban variables are affected, and the changes are not necessarily socially optimal. For example, the planner may adopt policies that either under-invest or over-invest in certain urban infrastructure based on his (her) expectations, which will incur long-term inefficiencies in urban development. Therefore, it is important to understand the decision-making process of the urban planners and to establish theoretical and empirical methodologies that can be used in evaluating and monitoring this process, so that inefficiencies could be detected and even avoided.

Here we present a simple model of bubbles where the planner adopts public policies based on past information and his (her) expectations of the noises in urban variables. We consider two cases as for how a planner forms expectations. In the first case, the planner is assumed to have non-explosive expectations and the resulting policy path is stationary and unique. ...



7021

Towards an Institutional Turn in Planning Theory

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Norway**

The time has come to talk about an institutional turn in planning theory. Beyond a doubt, planning is becoming more market-oriented. In many ways we can also see a greater focus on implementing plans rather than just making them. This means that more attention is being paid to economic aspects. Transaction costs tend to attract a great deal of attention. Some of the writers within what is called "new institutionalism" have interesting perspectives obviously relevant to planning, one of these being Douglass C. North, with his book *Institutions, institutional change and economic performance*, from 1990. North's approach deals with how institutions evolve in response to individual incentives, strategies and choices. He looks at institutions as a constraint on humans, devised to shape their interactions and organizations. Once created, institutions determine the cost of an activity in various ways in political and economic contexts.

In this type of study we find a crucial distinction between institutions and organizations. Conceptually, what must be clearly differentiated are the rules governing the players. The purpose of the rules is to define the way the game is played. Translated into the world of planning, the acts and regulations are institutions, while planning offices and the various stakeholders are found in organizations.

In her book *Collaborative Planning*, 1997, Patsy Healey has also argued for an institutional approach to planning theory based on the writings of Giddens. She argues for an institutionalist account and communicative theory of planning. This paper will discuss whether a combination of the communicative and institutional traditions could help us to better understand why planning sometimes works and some times does not.

7022

Power: A Dangerous Obsession for Planning

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In a previous paper, we responded to some recent critiques of communicative and pragmatic planning, pointing to some of the flaws and contradictions in these critiques. One of the most prominent criticisms (generally based on interpretations of Foucault) is that communicative and pragmatic approaches to planning neglect, or are naive about, power and power relationships. In this paper, we want to sound a note of caution about the dangers of an obsession with power. While an awareness of power structures is undoubtedly an important part of the contextual understanding of any planning situation, a fixation on power relations and structures could be dangerous for both planning theory and practice. If theorists focus too much on power, it could blind them to other realities. Everything could be reinterpreted within a reductionistic framework (perhaps even a meta-narrative) of power and power structures. (Here we will draw an analogy with the damage done by a reductionistic utilitarian view in moral theory.) If practitioners focus excessively on power, this could breed suspicion, undermining the trust (which we will argue) is a necessary condition for legitimate conflict resolution, consensus-building and planning, making it ever more difficult to develop the relationships of mutual respect and trust so essential to collaborative planning.



7023

Modeling as Story-Telling: Using Simulation Models as a Narrative

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The renewed interest in urban land use models has been led by developments in two fundamental directions. First, new semantic structures are now being explored especially as related to self-organizing systems, neural networks, and other non-linear dynamic systems (Batty and Longley 1994, Itami 1994, Sui 1997, 1996). Second, more sophisticated forms of representation and communication are being used such as geographic information systems, decision support systems and multimedia to make the urban models more pragmatic tools in public forums (Klosterman 1997; Shiffer 1992, 1995; Guhathakurta 1999). These advances, made in the last decade, have transformed urban modeling endeavors from a static, data-driven, unidirectional process to a simulation exercise that seeks to understand the underlying structure of stability or change in a system. However, the core of many policy-oriented urban models has remained mostly empirical and/or deterministic. In this paper I provide another semantic structure for urban models that uses elements of both systems-dynamic and empirical methods to construct "stories" of the past and possible futures of a region in southern Arizona. I will show that a shift in focus from prediction to "storytelling" leads us to new forms of expression that can offer a different understanding of the evolution of an urban environment.

At the outset, I would like to emphasize that models that "tell stories" are not new forms of esoteric technical manipulations or sophisticated computer programs. All simulation models trace the progression of a narrative in a selective manner. The narrative in this case is understood as a sequence of connected events evolving in time. The progression of a narrative is selective because the events are chosen and structured by individuals specifically to suggest a coherent plot. ...

7024

The Ambiguous Relationship of Planning and Architecture in Modern Urban Planning

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Finland

Rational planning over architecture and ends up with a call for substantial theory, about theory of what cities should be like. The issue of the problematic relationship between architecture and planning comes up in almost all planning theoretical texts, and it has existed since the birth of modern urban planning (Fehl 1980 eg.). In this paper I review the theoretical discussion within the 130 years period of modern urban planning in the disciplinary developments in England and Germany, focusing then on interpretation of an empirical material consisting of Finnish architectural and planning texts during the period. The aim is to see, to which degree the conflicts emerge from the basic unrelatedness of regulation and art (representations of space and spatial representations by Lefebvre 1995), and to which degree the problem is one of communication.

2. The literary survey and empirical analysis distinguish four periods: 1870-1914/1922, 1920-1945, 1945-1980, 1980-2000.

In the early phase of modern urban planning a cooperative form was introduced by Ebenezer Howard and his architects Parker and Unwin in England. In the German case, different local schools were born, some of them emphasizing economy, some technical aspects and some others arts. A debate was going on around *Stadtbaukunst* and *Stadtplanung*.

Between the wars, ground was prepared for a broader concept of societal planning and the reformist trends of the 19th century...



7025

Revolution of Environment E. A. Gutkind's Conceptualisation of the Dispersed Urban Realm

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Belgium

Half a century ago, at the moment that in Europe the old division between city, suburb and countryside seemed to become for the first time meaningless, the German architect and planner Erwin Antonin Gutkind who

is well known for his last project; the erudite *International History of City Development*, played as an urban theorist an important role in the European debate. Between 1943 and 1955 he introduced in a series of books and articles a new conceptual framework for the *dispersed urban realm*. Gutkind's publications combine a critical analysis of recent developments in the urban realm with a project for its future development.

Through a close re-reading of the Gutkind's publications (1943-1955) this paper tries to illustrate that, in contrast to a large portion of the analysis produced in the last decades, Gutkind's research offers a broad historical, social and cross-cultural perspective on the developments within the dispersed urban realm. It is a comprehensive conceptualisation of human settlement within this new urban reality, that traces the contours of a line of research that is the synopsis of: "what is and what should be, of historical survey and projection of values into the future, of judgement of value and analysis of the phenomena". To achieve these operative and critical characteristic it introduces a radically new analytical perspective on the urban realm: the view from the air. Selecting, combining and reading aerial photographs of a variety of places and cultures forms the methodological basis for a critical and operative evaluation and allows for the recognition of patterns in the changing relationship between man and environment. Finally, it are these patterns that form the basis for an new conceptualisation of the urban realm characterised by an new scale, mobility and purpose and based on a critical re-evaluation of old binary categories such as concentration and dispersal, limitation and expansion, local and global, and urban and rural.

This paper will illustrate that Gutkind's framework might offer nowadays profession and scholarship incentives and models for a different analysis and understanding of the dispersed urban realm.

7026

Patterns of Traditional Fishing Villages along Eastern Coastal Area of Peninsular Malaysia

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Malaysia

Traditional fishing villages are low-rise high density housing settlements. Based on previous studies of traditional fishing villages along western coastal area of Peninsular Malaysia, the density ranges from 53 to 59 unit houses per hectare. The villages have patterns, which show one of the example of traditional settlements that evolve based on climatic factors and geographical condition of the surrounding environment. Unlike geographical condition along western coastal area of Peninsular Malaysia, which is wet and swampy, geographical condition along the eastern coastal area is dry and sandy because this region receives stronger winds and ocean waves, and higher annual rainfall from monsoon of South China Sea than those of the Straits of Malacca. This topographical condition has influenced patterns of the fishing villages. Patterns of the existing fishing villages have a planning concept, which minimises damages to surrounding river system. This relationship identifies that the practice and belief of the traditional community in connection to ecological concern is not a new thing as the contemporary environmentalists have adopted. The distinction is that they had related the concern based on their belief to the surrounding superstitious nature (theocentric figure)...



7028

Rethinking the Contemporary City

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Italy

Recently I was asked to write an extended essay explaining the contemporary city and its relationship with planning. While doing it, I am running into a number of questions deserving a more consistent kind of answer. This paper tries to examine this kind of topics, revisiting the main thoughts and feelings on the contemporary city, as they come out from a varied literature, scientific and non-scientific.

To mention a few (not all of them):

19th and 20th century western large cities were the cradle of the winning social and cultural model: the same is it foreseeable for the new mega cities which are mainly located in the South and the East?

Development in Asia took place through direct intervention on the economy by non-democratic governments: what about the virtuous chain modernisation-free institutions- equitable city?

The affluent city is usually described as a combination between a financial high-tech hub and an entertainment (culture + shopping) district. Here are all-urban visual fantasies develop. Does housing matter for the marginal city only?

History in urban management is called in to react against a homogenisation process interesting the whole (urban and non urban) world. However, emphasising local identity through history has become a powerful tool to increment tourism, which is by itself a product (and agent) of globalisation. Are thematic parks the only possible output of such new interest in history?

7029

The Evolution of the City : Lisbon 1965 / 2000

José LAMAS, Carlos Dias COELHO, João Pedro COSTA
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Cities are characterised by a permanent evolution, both in the human and physical perspective, in a process with difficult representation through non-temporal comparative analysis.

The difficulties on having periodical observation do not allow for a dynamic and precise perspective on the urban evolution.

The Town Planning Department of the FA-UTL (School of Architecture, Lisbon Technical University) develops a research project that searches for a dynamic perspective in the evolution of the city of Lisbon, through a comparative analysis of:

- 1) An inquiry realised by the Urbanization Plan of Lisbon, from the 1960's.
- 2) An inquiry realised by the university in 2000, applying equal methods and data treatment.

The method applied was the detail analysis of a representative hectare in each homogeneous area (type-hectare), in which was inquired 100 per cent of the constructions, housing and population.

The results of the 74 type-hectares comparative analysis, using graphics and diagrams, show both: 1) the realities in each moment, and; 2) the dynamic of evolution of each homogeneous area, in this period of 35 years.

This paper presents three representative case studies, exemplifying the three dynamics observed in the city:

Stabilized areas;

Areas with growing density (square meters of construction per hectare);

Areas with diminishing density.



7030

Under the General Theme of Planning for City in the 21st Century

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Hanoi Architectural University
Vietnam

Planning theory - main component of urbanism. It is essence category issued from the worldwide conception of architecture, of the urban and rural environment and settlement in different regionalism.

The urban faculty of Hanoi Architectural University aims to training urban planners with adequate basic professional knowledge and practice competence of architecture, settlement and town - country design.

By the case the total globalization, the gradual establishment of the country's reform policy led to the opening door of architectural -urbanist circles. In Vietnam we are now urgent to know the world. Foreign architectural theories and those buildings designed by foreign architects in the Vietnamese territory form great shocking waves to young Vietnamese architects-urbanists. Vietnamese urbanists were not strange about modern western towns and cities constructed before the 20th century. But we know only a few about how foreign architecture and urbanism get from classic, eclectic, modern architecture to post modernist language? How to place in a combination the work of R. Venturi, the Metabolism of Kish Kurokawa with the basic theory of archi- design composition and almost with the regular city form in architecture and archi- ancaml? All different amongst the old and the new concepts and schools now brings confusion and contradiction in teaching and training. No by the aid of the popularization of history of architecture and urbanism, we have created a good aspect to strengthen the comprehension to substance and the democratization process of public participation to our postwar restoration and renovation our rural-urban figures.

7031

Semantic Tasks in Planning

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Central theme/hypothesis:

Planners are particularly qualified in numerous subject areas depending on their main emphasis: This includes collecting data, organising participation processes, designing city spaces, elaborating historical analyses, using the computer as a planning tool etc. According to my experience however there is often a deficit: Planning does not deal with "facts" but first and foremost with ideas about facts - and this differentiation is essential. The concept of an idea is very broad: it embraces percepts, mental models, concepts, propositions, theories and more.

The problem is that these ideas in planning are not always elaborated precisely enough or formulated comprehensibly.

Relevance:

This however is advisable above all for the following reasons: These ideas are the content-substantial nucleus of all planning work and: they support our knowledge - they are the retainers of our knowledge.

Methodology:

When we elaborate these ideas we deal primarily with non-empirical semantics, i.e. the semantic problems that cannot be investigated with the help of empirical means because they are not concerned with factual items but, at most, with certain features of our knowledge of certain objects.

Aim of the paper:

The aim of this paper is to specify this deficit and to discuss some of its consequences.



7032

Private Communities, Private Planning and the Club Realm

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U.K.

Private residential, commercial and industrial developments are a global phenomenon, which challenges traditional assumptions about the city. Behavioural theories have to be developed to understand the processes that govern them and to predict their impact on city structure and welfare and to prescribe policy. This paper attempts to synthesise a spatial theory of the neighbourhood firm. Gordon and Richardson (1999) call upon urban scientists to turn their attention to evolutionary economic explanations of new urban phenomenon including proprietary communities. In this paper I focus on the way neighbourhood firms evolve in response to the transaction costs of creating and policing the informal and formal contracts that create successful neighbourhoods. In so doing, I demonstrate that (a) the spatial theory of clubs has new relevance in contemporary urban planning analysis (b) the club dynamics underlying private communities and traditional open neighbourhoods are very similar; and (c) the spread of proprietary neighbourhoods and other related institutional innovation can be explained and predicted upon an analysis of neighbourhood contracts.

7033

Selling Suburbia in the 20th Century: Revealing Ideologies

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New Zealand

Notwithstanding current concerns about suburban forms of development, and the arguments for alternatives, low-density residential development remains the dominant typology, especially in New World cities. This success has partly been propelled by powerful ideologies rendering suburbia a desirable environment, indeed according Calthorpe (1993) emerging as the 'physical expression of the privatisation of life and the specialisation of place which marks our time'. Such success, however, obscures that the fact that the suburban option as conceptualised at the end of the 19th century, required promotion and marketing to ensure its dominance over alternative ways in which cities may have developed at that time. Promoting the suburban option was a necessary step, an imperative assumed at an international scale by the London-based Garden Cities and Town Planning Association (GC&TP).

In opposition to Ebenezer Howard's 1898 "Garden City" proposal to building new towns in the countryside as a solution to the degraded urban conditions that existing in the 19th century, a faction within the GC&TP Association sought to promote low-density suburban development as the principal strategy for both creating amenable residential environments and accommodating city growth. Building on Unwin's argument that 'nothing is gain by overcrowding' visualised in his 'house and garden' typology, the Association set about vigorously promoting suburbia as "Garden Suburbs" by fabricating an ideology which according to Dovey, created the 'single family detached house...as the ideal house type through the weaving of a myth which conflates it with a naturalised image of the nuclear family, home, security, independence and individualism'.

This proposition was cemented at the 1910 RIBA Town Planning Conference in London, where Davidge (1910) reports on an '...unanimity of opinion...that the English cottage home is the ideal one', and that it was better to '...concentrate the attention of town planning in England mainly on the development of still unbuilt-on areas round existing towns', underpinning the 'house and garden typology' and a preference for town expansion by way of suburban development. ...



7034

Planning Theory: Calling for a New Paradigm

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China

Went through a hundred of years, at the turn of the century, there left many theories for the box of planning theory. But we do not have a common sense about which way we should follow. The main divergence between planners and planning theorists is the usage of planning theories.

At 1961, T. S. Kuhn raised the concept of paradigm, explaining the relations between scientist and scientific theories. Conform to Kuhn, if a theory is agreed by the majority of scientists, it is a paradigm. A paradigm collects scientists to work around it. Because they believe that, the theory is the best interpreter of the questions they are facing now.

In the domain of urban planning, there were two old paradigms that have ever been emerged last century: physical planning and system planning. From 1995 to 1998, many theorist worked around a theory called "communicative planning theory", and consider it as the "new paradigm of planning" (Innes, 1995). But up till now, this theory have not gain the support of many planners, even many planning theorists--Why? And how can it do this? Or, does it the very theory we are calling for?

7035

'Intimate Anonymity' or Breaking the Code of the Urban Gnome

Hillel SCHOCKEN
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Israel

This paper will present an original theory of the City. The theory is intended to break, what is believed by good and many to be, the failure of 20th Century planning to produce cities, or parts thereof, of equal quality to that achieved by past generations until, and including, the 19th Century.

The basis of the theory is the understanding that the City, as a concept, is a true expression of the characteristics of humanity. It is as natural a habitat of humans as the beehive is to the bees.

While all nature is motivated by a strong instinct of survival, The primary motivating force of humans is the instinct for Eternal Survival. The paper will argue that this instinct is the source of all human creation, from Religion to Art and Philosophy. The paper will further argue that the City is the most efficient tool humanity has devised to further its chances to satisfy the instinct of eternal survival. It is for this reason that urbanization develops from its beginning at a higher rate than the growth of human population on Earth.

Laymen and professionals alike instinctively understand the City as a concept, so much so, that to provide a definition of the City seems to most unnecessary. However, there were various attempts to define the City, attempts that range from the bureaucratic to the mystic through the utterly ridiculous.

In some countries, the Ministry of the Interior defines the City is a settlement of more than 20,000 inhabitants. The Encyclopedia Britannica defined the City as a human habitation larger than a village. According to Louis Mumford the City is a human habitation designed to enhance the "human Drama". Can one design cities according to these definitions?

The paper will present an original definition for the City:

The City is a human habitat that allows people to form relations with others at varied levels of intimacy while remaining entirely anonymous.

The practical use of the concept of "Intimate Anonymity" based on this definition will be demonstrated.

Thanks to people like Jane Jacobs we know that "mixed uses" are preferable to "zoning" as a strategy to adopt for the creation of a good City. ...



7036

Planning and Democracy: Uneasy Partners

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This paper is submitted for the panel on Planning Theory. It deals with the notion that planning education, practice and law often espouse democratic principles and require participatory methodologies in planning practice. However the concerns of effective planning often run counter to the norms of democratic participation in planning decisions and, evolving conditions in contemporary urbanism may be working at cross purposes with attempts at democratic planning.

Yet students from countries without democratic traditions in general, or in newly democratic states often come to American planning schools with the intent of learning the principles of democratic planning where they are putatively most experienced and advanced.

In American planning practice norms of consistency, uniformity, and even fairness may be compromised by planning that attempts to be "democratic" by decentralizing the decision-making process through various models of citizen-participation and by "ballot-box planning". The author elaborates and discusses these concerns in light of mitigating factors of contemporary urbanism, particularly scalar factors as they impinge upon the knowledge requisites of democratic planning.

During the year 2000 the author has been the U.S. Fulbright professor at Lingnan University and City University, Hong Kong. Hong Kong, recently returned to the PRC, has a new, partially popularly elected legislative council that will be considering changes in planning law and practice related to democratic planning. The conditions of Hong Kong and the notion of "Asian values" are employed in the paper in contrast and comparison with American planning practice in recent decades to illustrate various points.

7037

'Practical Action, Political Vision': Planners as Missionaries or Chameleons

Jean HILLIER
Curtin University
Australia

I attempt to build on John Forester's exploration of the crucial link between practical reasoning and political motivation. I address local planning practice as it is actually encountered, with its practical and institutional contingencies and political vulnerabilities. Whilst I agree with Forester that the 'planner who ignores the suppression of citizens' voice or data weakening the claims of the powerful would be wilfully blind' (1999: 237), his work presupposes that planners both actually want to help the marginalised in society and that they care about the outcomes of their recommendations.

Evidence from planners' stories in Western Australia suggests that whilst some planners may adopt a missionary position of social justice, many others adopt an equally missionary position of development facilitation. Others again may indeed be 'wilfully blind', serving, like chameleons, their elected representatives' political predilections.

I turn to Pierre Bourdieu's concept of the habitus in seeking theoretical explanation. Practitioners' habitus; schemes of perception, appreciation and action, enable them to perform acts of practical reasoning based on the identification and recognition of certain stimuli, including an anticipation of political will and potential decision outcomes. Planners with a sense of the game of practice may exercise an anticipated adjustment of habitus to the probabilities presenting themselves.

I demonstrate how Bourdieuan habitus adds to planning theory some concepts of a political economy of practice, which helps an understanding of strategic interplays and the ways in which planners may act in shaping land use decisions.



7038

The Utopian Underpinnings of the 19th Century New England Mill Community

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Zenia KOTVAL

Michigan State University, U.S.A.

The rise of the industrial community was one of the most disruptive forces of New England life in the Nineteenth Century. The small agricultural village slowly gave way to the seemingly ever expanding industrial town and city. There were both positive and negative aspects to this shift. On the positive side, the shift resulted in new employment opportunities, increased wealth and stimulated the entrepreneurial spirit. On the negative side, it frequently contributed to deplorable living conditions, governmental corruption and a working environment that could be labeled "industrial slavery". With rampant paternalism, little government protection and minimal union support, the New England industrial worker, more often than not a new immigrant, lived a life of quiet desperation.

The conditions frequently mirrored the grim conditions of Dickens' Coketown, Blake's Satanic Mills, Milton's Smelting Plants and Tolkien's Isengard Factory. And yet, those that developed these mill communities did not initially set out to create such conditions. If anything, they intended to create a better community where, through hard work, new wealth and new opportunities would occur. Indeed one can frequently find utopian and ideological underpinnings in the formal and informal visions of the builders of these industrial communities.

This paper is analysis of these utopian and ideological underpinnings and their contributions to the form and evolution of the New England mill community. The hypothesis is that there are utopian underpinnings that can be identified in each of the three common types of New England mill communities that contributed to their long term development. The paper, in part one, introduces the topic and defines the meaning of utopia, ideology and visioning. Among the definitions will be those of Thomas More, Karl Mannheim, Françoise Choay and Manfredo Tafuri. In part two, the thoughts of 19th century utopians who focused on industrial examples are highlighted. Among these will be Fourier, Cabet and St. Simon. The purpose of this section is to set a time for the perspectives that follow.

In part three, the utopianesque and ideological perspectives of the founders of the three types of New England mill communities (Lowell System, Slater System and Model Communities) are explained and analyses. Particular attention is paid to the motives of the builders and how they intended to treat their workers. Part four will highlight the successes and failures of these motives and the utopian-ideological reaction to them. Examples will include escapism (the creation of the mythical pre industrial New England village as a community ideal), pragmatism (the work of Frederick Taylor) and the reformist utopianism (the work of Edward Bellamy). The paper will close with a summary, a set of lessons learned and a commentary on the value of utopian thought. ...

7040

Planning Theory in the Context of Saudi Arabia

Khalid A. ALOHALY

Saudi Arabia

Planning Theories developed in the west not always applicable in other countries. Particularities of each country require adjustment for these Planning Theories in order to apply them in such country. Yet, better each distinct group of countries should have Planning Theories suitable for their context.

This paper intends to explore particularities for Saudi Arabia that should shape borrowed or newly developed Planning Theories. Moreover, the paper will attempt to draw the general outline of such Planning Theory.



7042

Images and Place-Making Institutions**Michael NEUMAN**
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U.S.A.

Place-making institutions frequently use images in the processes and discourses of place-making. These institutions include governments, large-scale developers, community development organizations, and universities. These images can be representations of the place as it is, and as it is desired to be. Images are used throughout the place-making process: feasibility, planning, design, development, and marketing. These images help shape a place's identity, as well as our own. Images have become strategic tools.

A number of scholars have written about images and place. Standouts include Henri Lefebvre, Pierre Bourdieu, Christine Boyer, Raymond Ledrut, Kevin Lynch, and Maurice Halbwachs. Small yet growing literatures for the new fields of "city marketing" and "visual culture" are emerging. Urban planning and design have always traded on images of place. What has been less explored is how place-making institutions use and misuse images. My research suggests that images have been central to place-making.

My research has revealed that in an institution, substantive content in the form of images is used by actors in the course of place-making activities. Thus, instead of the customary institutional dyad of structure and process, we have a new conceptual triad for understanding institutions: content, structure and process. While content is always multi-form, it is often represented by images. Images are lodged in discourse, as metaphors and other means, to paint pictures in our mind's eye. It is this mental link between the mind and world, through images, that gives them their power. ...

7043

Interstate Highways and the Central Cities in Postwar America**Raymond A. MOHL**
University of Alabama at Birmingham
U.S.A.

The planning and construction of the U.S. interstate highway system between the 1940s and the 1970s had powerful consequences, ranging from rapidly growing suburbs to the massive destruction of urban neighborhoods in the path of inner-city expressways. Highways, housing, and planning were intimately linked in the postwar era. Policy makers, planners, and highway builders used interstate construction to destroy low-income and especially black neighborhoods in an effort to reshape the physical and racial landscape of the American city. From the beginning, highway planners and builders at the federal and state levels envisioned the new highways as a means of clearing "blighted" areas and "slum" housing in the inner cities. By the mid-1960s, it was estimated that more than one million people would be displaced from their homes before the interstate network was completed. A large proportion of those displaced were African Americans, and in most cities the expressways were routinely routed through black neighborhoods. Generally, the urban interstates were used to carry out local agendas on issues of race, housing, and residential segregation. However, the forced relocation of blacks from central-city areas triggered a spatial reorganization of urban residential space. Dislocated blacks began moving into neighborhoods of "transition," generally working-class white areas on the fringes of the black ghetto where low-cost housing predominated. These newer "second ghettos" were already in the process of creation after World War II, but interstate highway construction speeded up the process, helping to create the sprawling, densely populated ghettos of the modern American city. Federal housing and highway policies, taken together, ...



7044

Urban Planning and Inter-Group Conflict: Strategies of Intervention When Confronted with a Fractured Public Interest

Scott A. BOLLENS
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U.S.A.

This paper explores the role of urban planning and policy in politically contested cities and the effects urban strategies have on the magnitude and manifestations of ethnonational conflict. It examines four models of planning intervention—neutral, partisan, equity, and resolver—used by policymakers amidst ethnic and nationalistic conflict. It aims to increase our understanding of how deep-rooted conflict may be managed in the urban sphere and the role it can play in international affairs. The paper probes the effects of Israeli urban policy in Jerusalem since 1967, British urban policy in Belfast since 1972, and post-apartheid urban policy in Johannesburg since 1990. These cities are examples of urban polarization increasingly confronted by city governments across the world. In these cities, struggles over local policymaking have been intensified by disputes reflecting racial, nationalist, and religious fractures. Because these cities are important microcosms of regional and international conflict, they constitute an essential analytical scale for studying contemporary intrastate patterns and processes of ethnic conflict, violence, and their management.

The study employs a multi-faceted, comparative approach to investigate whether urban policy strategies can effectively ameliorate ethnic conflict, and if such strategies are relevant to efforts at de-escalating regional and national ethnic confrontations. It is based on over 100 semi-structured interviews with urban, regional, and national policymakers, community and nongovernmental advocates, and local academics, plus planning document analysis. I investigate the complex objective realities and dynamics in these cities, ...

7045

The Economics of Communicative Planning: What Is Gained by Accepting Some Manipulation?

Tore SAGER
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Norway

Particularly over the last three decades, economic theory has produced remarkable insights into the difficulties of combining democracy and consistent decision-making and the difficulties of protecting against manipulation in the sense of stating false preferences. The difficulties show up, for example, when groups of planners seek agreement on what planning alternative to recommend. The paper presents results from social choice theory having important consequences for communicative planning theory. Dialogue is here seen as a social decision procedure, and it is examined what requirements can realistically be imposed on dialogue in this context. The requirements analysed in economics are juxtaposed with the demands put on dialogue in communicative planning. Hard trade-offs have to be made, as manipulation cannot be removed from democratic debate while other reasonable qualities of fair and efficient social decision-making are simultaneously retained.

Specifically, three points are dealt with:

(1) The central theorems of social choice have recently been shown to be valid also in "economic environments", that is, when individual preferences are well-behaved. It is therefore not easy to combine democracy and consistency in communicative planning by placing restrictions on the individual preferences.

(2) It has been proved that non-dictatorial social decision procedures cannot in general combine strategy-proofness and efficiency. Can it be defended in communicative planning to relax the condition of strategy-proofness ...



7046

A Search of Urban Planning Theory in China: The Research of Small Town Planning Theory**Shilan WANG, Qianhu CHEN, Yong ZHONG****Zhejiang University****China**

In the first of 21st century, China will enter the accelerative stage of urbanization. The theoretic research of urban planning also will improve increasingly. The situation of China decided an important problem of urbanization, which is the theoretic research of small town.

Zhe Jiang Province lies in the southeast coastwise areas of China. The regional predominance is very obvious. In twenty years recently, Zhen Jiang Province's economy developed fast, the township enterprise, the individual or private enterprise and the market trade grew up in succession. The rapid development of small town is on the preceding place in the whole country.

Based on analyzing the cause of formation and exiting characteristic of Zhe Jiang Province's small town, this article research deeply the function and location of small town the model of planning and construction, the dispersion of substructure and the protection of ecological environment and so on.

The theoretic research of small town planning is a search of the China urban planning theory. It must be waiting for deepening and developing continually.

7047

Governmentality and Urban Planning Theory: The Case of China**Wing-Shing TANG****Hong Kong Baptist University****China**

Michel Foucault's concept of governmentality has started to infiltrate the literature on urban planning theory. But it is found that this application is largely restricted to situations in the West. This paper is an extension of this thrust by applying the concept to the People's Republic of China. This concept broadens our perspective by, first, unraveling the political rationality of the day and, then, investigating how it is translated into programs of government. To put the latter into effect, the state has to invent technologies of government. The paper argues that there is in China a socialist governmentality. The latter is different from that observed in the West; it intervenes into all realms of life and tends to use more direct mechanism to govern and rely less on the profession. Under this Regime', the city is considered not as an entity with independent laws. Instead, it is part and parcel of the governmentalisation of the society and economy. On the technological side, it invents abstract categories including the nature of city, the planned population and land area, and the representation of a master plan consisting of a few functional zones. Every city in the country is forced to conform with the stipulated format and procedure of formulating master plan and detailed plan. In conclusion, the paper argues that the recent urban planning reforms have not drastically modified this system.



7048

Public and Private Interests: The Roles of Participation between Rational Discourse and Power Calculi

Wolf REUTER
University of Stuttgart
Germany

By the analysis of a case it is to be shown how power and argumentation are used in city planning projects with public private partnerships, with special focus on the role of citizen participation.

In many of the European cities changes in the economic structure resulted in the availability of inner city areas for conversion. There is a considerable public interest in what is to be planned there. The money to realize projects is invested by firms, which are interested to maximize profit. There are constituted public private partnerships with a high potential of conflict.

In the case of the conversion of a large railway area, beside the two main partners „city governance“ and „German Railway“ a large amount of additional actors developed their own interest profiles. All actors including the two leading ones tried to influence the plan by pushing through their interest by acts of argumentation as well as of power. How does planning happen under these conditions? The main actors and their interests are reported; the acts of argumentation and of power are shown.

In this network of acts special attention is given to the different roles of citizen participation. A theoretically interesting case occurred, when public (city) governance organized participation to strengthen their bargaining position against the private actors. The case is interpreted in terms of communicative rationality and power.

7049

Establishment of Planning Systems in Transitional and Developing Societies

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U.S.A.

As many other phenomena, planning practices and systems are a matter of invention. Those inventions are basically ideas or doctrines, which tend to diffuse from the people and locations of their origin outwards to other people and places. Faludi (1999) defines planning doctrine as "a conceptual scheme giving coherence to planning by means of conceptualizing an area's shape, development challenges, and ways of handling them" (p. 333). The diffusion of planning doctrines and their corresponding systems and practices has been evident for over one century. Ward (2000) identifies three main concerns in studying international diffusion of planning: a) the mechanisms of diffusion; b) the change that occurs in the adoption process; and c) the fundamental causes of diffusion. Using Ward's conceptual framework, the proposed presentation explores the most recent wave of diffusion by focusing on the formerly communist countries. Many of those countries, particularly the ones located in the Eastern and Central Europe have undergone significant changes in their planning and other urban development practices. Many of them operate under a mix of planning ideas inherited from their communist as well as from their pre-communist past. In those transitional times, the old planning systems and practices are transforming and new systems are being invented. The planners in those countries adopt and re-invent practices and ideas from their own past and from the other countries, afar and near. Countries like Czech Republic, Slavic Republic, Hungary, and Yugoslavia are fruitful to study in order to understand the dynamics of diffusion, adoption, and modification of planning systems and ideas under different contexts and push factors. The knowledge gained in this analysis will help planners better match the models of planning to the societal contexts and the needs of planning practice. The audience from the host country of this Congress will itself benefit from such understanding.



7050

Public Choice: Planning Economics or (Rational) Planning Theory**Michael POULTON**
Dalhousie University
Canada

This essay addresses the question: Should public choice theory (including its close cousin, rational choice theory) be regarded primarily as a branch of planning economics or should it be viewed as an explanatory theory of planning - a branch of planning theory? The two areas, economics and theory are not mutually exclusive but they differ in methodology, subject area and audience expectations. The paper is in three parts. The first critiques the presentation of public choice as a branch of planning economics - arguing that while this provides for the derivation of some useful conclusions, it inhibits the range of application along with the level of insight gained and divorces it from the 'rational behaviour' stream of planning theory. The second part considers whether or not public choice rounds out welfare and transaction cost economics to form a complementary triumvirate of economic techniques dealing with the social welfare consequences of public controls, actions or investments. The conclusion is that they are complementary in some respects but that there is a fundamental separation between concepts designed to pursue or calculate the level of socially beneficial outcomes and an explanatory tool that traces the consequences of rational behavior within collective decision making processes. The third part situates public choice within the current discourse in planning theory related to communicative practices and critical approaches.

7051

Comparative Planning Cultures
(Roundtable)**Moderator:**
Bish SANYAL
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A.**Participants:**
Tridib BANERJEE
University of California at Los Angeles, U.S.A.Ed BLAKELY
New School of Social Research, U.S.A.Michael LEAF
University of British Columbia, CanadaMee Kam NG
Hong Kong University, ChinaAndreas FALUDI
University of Nijmegen, NetherlandsRachelle ALTERMAN
Israel Institute of Technology, Israel

The purpose of this roundtable is to begin a conversation about the causes and consequences of varying planning cultures of different political and social formations, commonly referred to as countries. By the term planning culture, we mean the collective ethos and dominant attitudes of planners regarding the appropriate role of the state, ...



7052

The Twin Crises of Planning

Marco CENZATTI
Harvard University
U.S.A.

Summary of the argument

In the proposed paper I intend to argue that over the last decade planning has entered a twofold crisis. First, relying on Regulation Theory and with particular reference to the US, I will examine how the decline of the Fordist regime of accumulation is weakening the role that planning. It is my argument that since the Great Depression, the main role of planning, both in its mainstream and critical versions, has been as part of the regulation mechanisms that directed the expansion of mass consumption. Today, with the increasing fragmentation of society, the multiplication of niche consumer markets and their rapid change, regulation is becoming increasingly redundant. With it, the traditional need for "Fordist" planning is equally vanishing.

Secondly and in parallel to the first aspect, planning has entered also an intellectual crisis. For the last twenty years we have witnessed a mounting barrage of critiques to the totalizations and metanarratives of traditional (modernist) disciplines. Planning, again both in its mainstream and critical versions, is not exempt from these criticisms. This part of the paper will show to what extent these critiques apply to different planning models, from traditional planning approaches such as the rational planning, advocacy and equity planning to the more recent paradigm of communicative action.

It is my intention to conclude the paper by suggesting that an effective crisis resolution for planning involves a restructuring that should lead to the simultaneous presence of many epistemological frameworks, rather than seeking the primacy of a single, even if new, approach to planning. ...

7053

The Emergence of the Global Planner

Stephen V. WARD
Oxford Brookes University
U.K.

The paper will review the emergence and proliferation of 'global planners' during the twentieth century. These are defined as planners who have worked as consultants, educators or government officers in countries and continents other than their own.

Much of the paper will focus on the main factors, which both indirectly enabled and directly triggered their emergence. Such factors would include:

- growth in international travel
- freedom/restrictions on international movement
- linguistic affinities
- imperial connections
- international organizations
- international competitions
- external admiration of planning in global planner's homeland
- limited outlets for planning expertise in global planner's homeland...
- deliberate national promotion of planning "exports"
- war-related contacts
- migration (including forced migration) of planners
- bilateral and multilateral aid to developing countries...
- globalization

As part of this discussion, the paper will also briefly identify consider the work of many individual global planners. These would include those whose lives and work have already been investigated by others, together with those who await further study. Not least, the paper will also show how global planners have increasingly appeared from non-western countries.



7054

Planning Theory: Toward an Integrative Planning Methodology

Franco ARCHIBUGI
University of Naples
Italy

The paper focusing on the criticism of present trends of the debate of planning theory, tries to approach a planning theory vision under the form of a system of links between procedural and epistemological planning and its substantive features, by means of a unitary, integrative methodological scheme and framework. A delimitation of planning theory terrain is recommended with regard to its excessive extension and also its excessive meta-analysis of a philosophical, political type, however interesting, useful and fecund it could be. A reference framework for planning theory based on some essential postulate is designed. First some logical postulates of any kind of planning theory and practice are formulated and described, and successively a planning process in its essential steps and moments is defined.

In the paper a further specification is discussed of the two-fold planning process circular phases: selection phase and implementation phase. Each phase has been already based on a three-dimensional model, the items of which are similar and parallel, but different. The dimensions of the process selection phase are: 1. Substantive Welfare Objectives (Final Goals); 2. Policy or Means (Intermediary Goals); 3. Territorial Distribution (Spatial Goals). The dimensions of the process implementation phases are: 1. The policy institutions (Government Agencies Programmes); 2. The Societal institutions (Privat agencies, including profit and non-profit organizations and households); 3. The territorial institutions (Governmental and Privat Agencies by territorial jurisdiction). At the same time the system is split according to temporal dynamics....

7055

Re (De) Constructive Mapping of the Post Modern City Urban Experimentation with Cognitive Imaging

Joe HOWE
Manchester University, U.K.
Wael Salah FAHMI
Helwan University, Egypt

The postmodern city is experienced as a sequence of several images overlapping and evolving through different scales of space and time. Through the cognitive images of the different layer and elements of spatiality, it is possible to perceive the disorder of postmodern cities. A fruitful avenue of exploration may well lie in attempting to reveal the unconscious mental mapping and cognitive imaging that people use to construct the city. In so doing this paper attempts to deconstruct or reveal the dense intersection of various cultural practices within public spaces, regarded as offering transitory meeting points for different cultural groups and social meanings whether these coalesce or compete.

Viewing the city through a deconstructive lens, it is possible to see the multiple manifestations of consumption of the post modern city fabric that enact a variety of (re)constructed identities. The current paper introduces an urban experiment that proposes a city as an open framework of shared grounds/ownership. This is a hypothological city of crossed scales, dissolved boundaries engendering frameworks of place, behaviour and memory; a conflation of urban spaces with street plans mapped into fictional terrain of perceptive imagery and virtual reality. It includes built and unbuilt schemes as inserted within the fabric of the city, as influenced by history, human experience and contemporary culture. The paper concludes by considering a number of conflicting forces that when initially encountered resisted the subversive rhythms of deconstructivism that challenge the 'normal' stable institutionalised construction of space.



7056

The 40th Anniversary of a Planned City: Rethinking Ciudad Guayana Today

Clara IRAZÁBAL

**University of California at Berkeley
U.S.A.**

In the 1960s, planners from the MIT and Harvard were invited by the Venezuelan government to interact with Venezuelan professionals to create a "growth pole" in the southern part of the country. The city founded in 1961 was named Ciudad Guayana. Years later, Peattie in *Planning: Rethinking Ciudad Guayana* (1987), unveiled the unbridgeable gap between the "Platonic City" designed by the planners, and the "Aristotelian City" that unfolded in reality. Building upon these contradictions and examining Ciudad Guayana's current urban and regional reality, this paper investigates the national and local politics in the decision making and building practices of Ciudad Guayana, and their imprint in the urban form and quality of the city. Emphasis is put since 1999, when Hugo Chávez assumed the presidency of Venezuela.

I content that there have been three distinct phases of planning in Ciudad Guayana: Utopian planning: the city 'as it ought to be' (1961-mid 1980s); Transitional planning: from central to local, from autocratic to participatory planning; and Reactive planning: the city 'as it is,' plus a return to developmentalism (1999-). As Ciudad Guayana is reaching its 40th anniversary in 2001, this paper engages a critical review of the political, social, and environmental axes of its planning process, both as they are defined by the government and as they are appropriated, redefined and contested by agents of the city. Lastly, some policy directions are suggested to lead the planning project and subsequent development of the city to greater success, avoiding the problems of the past.

7057

Experimental City: Taipei or Tokyo?

Shu-Mei CHANG

**Cornell University
U.S.A.**

Unlike other European empires, the driven forces of modernization in Japanese cities did not come from the indigenous problems of Japanese society, but came from the defensive demands against the western powers during the 19th century. Since Meiji restoration, Tokyo, as a leading capital, accepted the western concept of city planning and launched a series of plans and projects to improve urban infrastructures, streetscapes, public buildings transportations and so on. In 1895, Japan defeated the Ch'ing Empire in China and gained its first colony? Taiwan. During the next few years, Japan immediately built Taiwan both as a colonial showcase and a South Advance site toward the Southeast Asian area. The city landscape of Taipei, the major city of Taiwan, was changed dramatically from a traditional Chinese walled city to an eclectic style of Japanese and European cityscape.

One general argument about the relationship of the Japanese Empire and their colonial cities is that the Japanese used their colonial cities, like Taipei, as an experiment of modernization and western city planning and then modified the projects to apply to Japanese cities, like Tokyo. But from my primary investigation, some data point out that the Japanese applied the western city planning to Tokyo earlier than to Taipei.

However, this puzzle is the beginning of my study paper. I would like to ask these questions in my project: How was the modern city planning originated and implemented in Tokyo and Taipei? How did the Japanese imagine their colonial city? What policies of city planning did they make and implement in Tokyo and Taipei? What was the relationship of city planning between colonial Taipei and imperial Tokyo? I hope my paper can have some contributions that ...



7058

Can Governments Bargain Effectively?: Lessons from a Waste Transfer Station Location**Bruce STIFTEL**
Florida State University
U.S.A.

Government agencies bargain at two tables. That is, they must negotiate with adversaries/external organizations and they must also negotiate within themselves to determine their positions. Such two-table circumstances often result in unclear goals for public agency representatives as well as unclear authority vested in public agency negotiators. In addition, public agency negotiators may experience strategic disadvantages due to open government laws and other legal impediments to the exercise of public authority.

This study traces the impact of two-table effects on the ability of a county government in Florida to choose the site for a solid-waste transfer station. Negotiations among two key county agencies (Public Works and Growth Management), a solid waste contractor and a landowner are chronicled and analyzed in order to identify the negotiating strength and negotiating effectiveness of each party and to show the effects on processes and outcomes. The relationship of professional planning products (goal statements, design proposals, cost-benefit analyses) on negotiator effectiveness is examined. Impacts of strategic choices by agency negotiators are related to chosen underlying planning roles.

Results document the inherent obstacles to effective negotiation within public agencies as well as the potential for good planning to help overcome these obstacles. Recommendations are made for improvement of public bargaining practice through adoption of improved planning behaviors.

7059

**Search for a New Paradigm of Urban Area Planning:
From Procedural Planning to Planning Process****Tinghai WU**
Tsinghua University
China

There is a widespread consciousness these days that urban areas have changed substantially, yet the actual planning theory of urban area is divorced from practice, especially the vacuous procedural planning theory. This paper puts forward a new concept of planning process to suggest that planning is a complex process rather than the one-fold professional process of survey-analysis-plan. In this new paradigm, planning is not only decision-making but implementation as well, so a coordination of many sides is of much importance to the effectiveness of a plan, and planner act as a coordinator for consensus; and planning educates the masses, meanwhile, planners can learn from the social, they must be more closely related to social reality, study the actual problem and try to solve it.



Track 08

Land Use, Transportation and Growth Management





8002

An Investigation of the Extent to Which U.K. Government Sustainable Development Policies Have Impacted on the Expansion of a Campus University: A Case Study of the University of York

Janet O'NEILL

**Portland Planning Consultants Ltd.
U.K.**

This paper is proposed by a planner in private practice in U.K., who has been responsible for both planning advice and active promotion of development proposals for the University of York for the last 7 years.

The paper will investigate to what extent expansion on the existing campus and agreement on an appropriate location for a new campus have been influenced by the emergence of U.K. Government's policy on sustainable development. This will include issues of development densities and transportation, within the context of an edge of city location constrained by Green Belt designation, which carries a strong presumption against development.

The paper will outline the evolution of the University of York from a new, primarily teaching institution in the 1960s towards its current status as one of the U.K.'s leading research-led universities today. Its future activities are likely to be increasingly involved in interaction with business and the community, related to the development of a high-tech cluster of industries seeking to locate in the vicinity of the University. This evolution has necessarily created pressures for growth, which are accelerating. At a time when the objectives of the University are to cater fully for expansion, government policy has become increasingly focused on concentration of development in existing urban areas, ...

8003

Urban Land Use, Transportation and the Management of Growth: The Malaysian Experience

Michael BRUTON

Cardiff University, U.K.

Jamilah MOHAMAD

University of Malaya, Malaysia

Since independence (1957) economic growth, and the associated industrialization and urbanization have been rapid in Peninsular Malaysia. Two major metropolitan areas have emerged – Metropolitan Kuala Lumpur and the SJJORI area (Singapore-Johr-Indonesia), whilst Penang, although smaller, has been subjected to similar growth pressures.

Continued economic growth and a combination of technical factors, people driven demands and the existing condition of urban areas has and will continue to have an affect on their planning and development in the 21st Century, whilst new factors affecting land use and transport, as yet unidentified but which will influence the form and function of cities, are certain to emerge and at an even more rapid rate than in the past.

Since 1970, with the introduction of the New Economic Policy and the production of 5-yearly National Development Plans, the Malaysian economy has grown at 7-8% pa and the associated industrialization and urbanization has been rapid, significant and sustained.

In the period 1970 – 90 Malaysia coped with the development pressures associated with this rapid economic growth through the application of a traditional statutory planning system with Structure and Local Plans giving physical expression to social and economic policies set out in the National Development Plans. More recently, it has attempted to anticipate the land use and transport needs of the changing economy and the needs of the people, by super imposing on the statutory land use planning system, a top-down, incremental and 'rapid-response' approach to the planning of the two metropolitan regions - Metropolitan Kuala Lumpur and Johor Bahru. At the same time a National Spatial Plan for Peninsular Malaysia is being ...



8004

Jakarta's Golden Triangle: An Emerging 'Midtown' in a Divided Metropolis**Roman CYBRIWSKY****Temple University, U.S.A.****Larry R. FORD****San Diego State University, U.S.A.**

The Golden Triangle is an elite district of Jakarta that includes most of the city's new high-rise office and hotel buildings, best shopping malls and other high-end commercial developments. Historically, it is an outgrowth of the elite district that dominated the city during the colonial period as well as a product of the great push for modernization and international status that marked the Sukarno and Suharto regimes. Some of its key characteristics today reflect the depressed economy since the crash of 1998 and Jakarta's continued deep social-economic divisions. As opposed to the more familiar "downtown," the Golden Triangle is a quintessential "midtown" district – a newer type of commercial center in the city located on prime land along a major transportation spine outside the historic urban core. This paper reviews both the historical evolution and present-day characteristics of Jakarta's Golden Triangle, looking particularly at its physical form, economic and social functions, and challenges for urban planners such as those dealing with management of vehicular traffic. The paper also discusses our field research along one of the Golden Triangle's principal avenues about urban form and social order, and relates our observations from that work to a wider literature about urban social polarization, changing attitudes about public space and new forms of defensive architecture. We compare Jakarta's Golden Triangle with midtown districts in other cities. The presentation is illustrated with slides.

8006

Traffic Impact of Land Use: A Case Study in Changsha**Bing LIU****Tongji University****China**

Traffic impact of land use is one of the main considerations for urban planning design and administration. Based on the traffic survey of Changsha, this article makes a suggestion of adjustment for land use classification in the TIA, which has not been widely carried out in China, and analyzes the traffic impact features of different kinds of land uses.



8007

Physical Environment and Public Health: From Physical Activity and Non-Motorized Transportation Perspectives

Chanam LEE
University of Washington
U.S.A.

Hypotheses: This paper examines how physical residential environments are associated with the levels of physical activity and health of the residents living in the Puget Sound region of the Washington State. It is hypothesized that people living in the pedestrian-friendly environments will: (a) be healthier, (b) be more physically active, (c) walk and bicycle more for recreational purpose and (d) walk and bicycling more for transportation purpose, than those living in pedestrian-unfriendly environments.

Methodology: A cross-sectional comparison of health and transportation data is conducted using SAS and Geographic Information System (GIS) software. These data are aggregated by their zip codes. Appropriate zip code areas are selected for the analyses, minimizing variations on the physical environmental characteristics within each area.

Pedestrian-friendliness is measured by such variables as street layout, density, land use mix, mean block size, and sidewalk connectivity. The residents' health status is measured as the levels of general physical and psychological health status, body mass index, and chronic heart diseases. Levels of physical activity are measured as the amounts of walking and bicycling, physical activity and non-motorized share of transportation modes. This study does not intend to explain causal relationships of these variables. It only attempts to explore the associations of residential environments with health, physical activity and transportation utilizing existing health and transportation data, and to provide groundwork for framing future research agendas in this area.

It is impossible to account for or control all the potential confounding variables in this type of study dealing with complex environmental and behavior factors. Therefore the identifiable confounding variables are built into the study, while their influences on the study variables are not determined in this study and presented as future research questions.

Significance: The automobile-dependence and sedentary lifestyle in this modern society have been the major contributors both to many urban problems, including traffic congestion and air pollution, and to chronic diseases including cardiovascular diseases, obesity, cancer, and depression. ...

8009

Interpreting the Dynamics of Land Use according to Land Use Pattern of Surrounding Areas

Dae-Sik CHOI, Chang-Ho YIM
Seoul National University
Korea

A number of factors can affect the land use transition of parcel. This paper analyzes the transition of land use in urban area, due to the change of the factors including the parcel's characteristics (such as land value, accessibility and zoning), the land use of adjacent parcels, and the land use pattern of the surrounding areas. It uses the concept of bid-rent and the method of Cellular Automata for modeling the dynamics of land use.

The case study area is Kwachon, Korea. The sources of data are the official maps and the documents of permission to build, in each year. Firstly, this paper reviews the some related studies on the process of determining land use in urban area and spatial interaction. After that, the conceptual development of model is presented. This paper then examines the spatial data and the historical background of Kwachon. This is followed by the results of model implementation, and the results are compared with actual land use pattern. Finally, this paper concludes with some implication for the land use planning and the prediction model of land use.



8010

Highway Oriented Transit System: A Comprehensive Land Use/Transportation Strategy to Improve Transit Service Delivery

**Deepak BAHL, Tridib BANERJEE, Shahab RABBANI,
Murtaza BAXAMUSA, Duan ZHUANG, Qiang ZU,
Anupama MANN**
University of Southern California
U.S.A.

This research presents a new methodology for transit oriented development which consists of a regional Highway Oriented Transportation System (HOTS) and the development or expansion of Transit Centers around freeway bus stations to accommodate future growth and density while reducing automobile trips and improving air quality of Southern California.

The system operates express buses on the existing freeway system without exiting the freeway for stops. Transfers to other transit or non-transit modes take place at these Transit Centers. We have reviewed literature on bus rapid transit and as a case study examined Harbor Freeway Corridor Transitway or Interstate (I)-110. Upon review, we find that the I-110 Corridor is predominantly composed of Hispanic population; relatively young, blue collar, less educated, low income, and transit dependent. Public's reliance on bus is three times higher compared to Los Angeles County. However, ridership forecasts on Harbor Freeway Corridor Transitway do not commensurate with the capital infrastructure investment made on the transit centers. With more than one-quarter of all households in the area without automobile, there is strong demand for transit.

Our analysis suggests that ridership would be significantly higher if the amenity mix and land use surrounding the transit center would accommodate higher densities and allow for a greater mix of uses. Hence, we propose market-oriented design and development strategies that promote joint development opportunities in the Corridor. These strategies augment the mixed-use fabric of existing and emerging employment and retail centers, with additional commercial, office and residential uses. We present two proposals for transit station area development at two station ...

8011

Research for the Planning System of Urban Transportation Based on an Ecological Concept

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China

Urban transportation is one of the most important functions in the city, and to a great extent, decides the efficiency of the life and production of the whole city. Transportation infrastructure can determine the framework of urban spatial structure and deeply influence the urban land-use. Since 1978, with the acceleration of urbanization in China, urban infrastructure construction has improved a lot, especially traffic road building has been paid great attention by many local government of the cities. But impacting of the idea — 'wanting rich, first building road' — many cities simply rely on 'building roads' as the only method to solve the existing problem of urban transportation. Broad and straight roads become the models, which many cities pursue. They care badly for short-term economical benefit, but neglect the long-term economic benefit, social benefit and ecological environmental benefit. At the beginning 50 years of 21st century, China's society will change greater and richer, and unavoidably face more serious traffic problems. This article firstly analyzes the problems in the process of urban transportation development in China and points out that harmonization between transportation and ecological environment is very important for future's Chinese cities. Then the basic concept and principles of ecological transportation are summarized. Finally the planning system of urban transportation based on an ecological concept is constructed.



8012

Towards Integrated Transportation Land Use Planning in the Netherlands: The State-of-Practice of Residential Housing Market Modeling

Ellenna DUGUNDJI, Merijn MARTENS, Peter ZWANEVELD
University of Amsterdam
Netherlands

Transportation, land development and residential housing all function within inter-linked economic markets. Given the rapid pace of change in the (sometimes irreversible) development of the natural and built environment, given increasing economic growth, given changes in the composition of the population and in the preferences thereof associated with increasing economic growth, given changing positions of government and industry and the accompanying adjustment of policy and legal rules in the Netherlands, and given the increasingly competing demands for limited space in one of the most densely populated countries of the world, there is a place for well-informed decision-making.

Random utility theory has been a prominent paradigm in both travel demand modeling and housing market modeling for more than 25 years since McFadden's derivation of the conditional (multinomial) logit model and Ben-Akiva's introduction of the nested logit model. Other modeling strategies receiving scientific research attention in the Netherlands applied to housing market modeling in particular include: Entropy maximization (Floor & de Jong, 1981), Log-linear (Veldhuisen, 1985), Macrosimulation (Heida & den Otter, 1988, and DGVH, 1993), and most recently Microsimulation (Nelissen, 1993, Conijn et al, 1994, Shellekens & Leidelmeijer, 1994, Van Schaik, 1996, AB Onderzoek, 1995, and Oskamp, 1997).

There remain however very few examples of cases, such as in various instances of the operational application of the Netherlands Ministry of Transport's TIGRIS model ...

8013

Car Share Potential in Melbourne and Its Implications for Urban Planning

Fei S. WANG, Ray BRINDLE
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
Australia

Increasingly car dependency is a major problem confronting most countries of the Western world. On one hand, mobility has increased dramatically over the last 10 years as income and car ownership levels have risen. On the other hand, the dispersed land use pattern and more complex activity patterns that have unfolded seem to make people rely increasingly on cars. This disturbing trend has threatened sustainable development of urban cities (European Union, 2000).

Car share, a scheme whereby its fee-paying members can have access to vehicles shared among the members, offers a service of mobility, instead of car ownership. It combines many personal benefits that come with using the car, such as flexibility, independence and security, with a good sense of resource sharing. In so doing, it has achieved some promising outcomes, such as reduction in vehicle kilometres travelled by 50%, increased usage of public transport and reduction in vehicle ownership. More importantly, car share changes individual's relationship with the car by making the car a utility tool for a group of people rather than a personal possession that reflects one's social status (apart from its role as utility). It is possible that such an attitudinal change on a wide scale can effectively usher in new urban development principles and planning schemes that will be friendlier to people, community and the environment.

This paper will discuss the potential of car share programs in the Metropolitan Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. The first-stage study examined the potential in the City of Melbourne, ...



8014

**Land Property Right Restriction and Planning Control:
Two Basic Channel to Sustainable Land Use in Urban
Fringe****Mingqing HAN****Hangzhou City Planning and Management Authority
China**

China's urbanization just in the accelerating period, almost all of the cities are faced with land problems especially in urban fringe. Land conflicts in this area are very serious, it even threatens the city's sustainable development.

The author pay close attention to this area, he selects Shenzhen as all example to study the land develop condition and found that the special land property right and imperfect planning regulation is the fundamental reason lead to so much problems in urban fringe.

After analysis the actual institution of land property right and planning system, the author put forward a creative proposal in the aspect of policy and institution of urban land use and urban land management. For the institution of property right the author think there should be two subject of property right in urban-planning-district according to China's reality. For the urban planning system, it should be reform and must unit the land use planning, which is charged in another authority now in China.

From the former two rigid and elastic channel, the author try to construct a method which are coincide with socialism market economic regulation and can acceleration sustainable land use in China's city.

8015

**Explaining Travel Behavior: Empirical Evidence from the
Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex****Jianling LI****University of Texas at Arlington
U.S.A.**

In the current literature, there are two basic approaches to explaining travel behavior and solving the problems of traffic congestion and air pollution. Advocating a command-control approach, neo-urbanism emphasizes the critical role of land-use patterns in determining travel behavior and suggests the developments of high-density and mixed land-use as a key solution to lower traffic congestion and air pollution. In contrast, neo-economics de-emphasizes the importance of land-use patterns, underscores the critical role of individual characteristics, and favors a market-based approach for solving the problems. Numerous studies have attempted to explore the issues. However, most studies are crippled by a lack of a comprehensive theoretical framework and/or a scarcity of available data and technical instrument for handling data. Existing studies have not yielded conclusive evidence about the effects of land-use patterns and travelers' socioeconomic backgrounds.

A comprehensive analytical framework has been developed to study household travel behavior. The framework incorporates land-use variables, household demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, and location choice factors. This study tests the hypotheses derived from the framework using the 1996 Dallas/Fort Worth (DFW) Household Travel Survey data, and assesses the relative importance of land-use patterns verses other factors utilizing Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and multiple regression. The analysis shows that travel behavior is a result of many factors. Financial capability and location choice factors have strong effects on travel behavior. Policy implications of the findings are discussed.



8016

The Impact of Urban Traffic on the Urban Development of Czech Towns and Cities

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**Transport Research Centre Brno
Czech**

The current unsatisfactory state of traffic in historical Czech cities has a number of causes. One of them is the discrepancy between the layout of the urban structure and the present-day requirements made by the volume of traffic. The physical environment of Czech towns and cities was formed for less demanding modes of traffic. Other traffic problems are caused by the distribution of urban activities, which is unsuitable at the present time, this distribution having been strongly affected by the strict segregation of functions. As a result, the origins and terminations of traffic have been spread throughout a large area; this results in an enormous growth of internal urban traffic. The current state is also due to a predominantly technically oriented solution to this problem that showed no respect for urban and environmental requirements.

Gradually, the conviction was ripening that the efforts aimed at adapting urban structure to the requirements made by traffic were of no avail. New views of the solution to this problem are characterised by direct support for public, pedestrian and cycle transport. Due to the change of economic conditions, the current favourable modal split between public and individual transport (75:25) will be getting balanced. Together with the growing mobility, this will force us to look for possibilities of adapting traffic routes to the urban structure. When reducing traffic in historical cores of towns and cities, it is necessary to provide for suitable motor-traffic routes outside these centres, preserving, at the same time, the urban character of streets.

** The paper was elaborated within the frame of the Czech grant agency task No.: 103/99/1596*

8017

A Case Study on Determinants of Land Price in the Inner-Area of Daegu, South Korea

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Korea

The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between land prices and land uses, and to find out the determinants of land prices in the inner-area of a metropolis in a developing country, South Korea. The first hypothesis of this study is that the distance from CBD are not important as the determinants of land price in micro-level study of land prices. The second hypothesis of this study is that the determinants of land prices are different among types of district in inner area.

Daegu is the third largest city in South Korea, which has experienced rapid urban expansion since 1960. Population in Daegu has grown from 700 thousands in 1960 to 2500 thousands in 2000. The study area, Jung-gu of Daegu City is inner area developed already before 1960, and planned a few renewal program. Furthermore, the study area includes CBD, and is composed of transitional area and low class residential area. The edge of CBD has been expanded according to urban population growth. However, various problems of inner-area have appeared.

The data for this study come from land price files officially published and land use files formulated by connecting the building-cadastral files with the cadastral files. The spatial unit of analysis for this study is parcel.

The inner-area of Daegu is classified into four types of district analyzed by land use pattern of block unit. These types are CBD(Central Business District), general commercial district including strip commercial area, traditional market area, and planned residential and non-planned residential district. ...



8018

How Can Public Transport in Cities Be Efficient and Sustainable?

Michael KLAMER
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Austria

The central theme:

Public transport is an integral element of modern cities and crowding areas. It is one very important backbone in densely populated areas. Without an efficient and competitive supply of public transport modern large towns and conurbations never would be viable in the present nor in the future. But there are nevertheless some important problems concerning ecological sustainability and economical efficiency. The availability of private cars lead to an overdevelop in the outskirts. People now fortunately can enjoy the benefits of living in the green belt and having a qualified job in the city.

This life style also causes a huge demand of area by capita, because in the outskirts the linear settlement structures, which are adapted best to the public transport, were destroyed. The different social relationships, the growing gaps between time budgets in families the individualisation and differentiation of activities on many different places are forced by the circumstances of settlement and car use and cause the following main problems of public transport:

Even in huge City areas there are considerable fluctuations and variations of traffic demand in the daily and weekly routine.

Fully occupied trains or busses in the morning peak hours going to the center of cities are returning quite empty out of town.

In the outskirts many feeder lines are necessary to bring the passengers ...

8019

Interpreting the Suburban Development Game in Seoul Metropolitan Area

Kyung-Hoon CHO, Chang-Ho YIM
Seoul National University
Korea

In some mega-cities of the world, suburban areas have been developed while the central cities grew rapidly and a lot of urban problems appeared. Suburban development process is a complex process involving economic, political and social variables and is an interdependent and interactive process influenced by a lot of actors with various interests. Seoul Metropolitan Area (SMA) has experienced this process and consequently large-scale planned new towns and small-scale unplanned development area have occurred in the recent years.

But, some research has dealt with the behavior of immigrants, developers, and governments separately. But, more integrated approach is needed for the analysis of the suburban development process. This paper aims to interpret the suburban development process in Seoul Metropolitan Area using game theoretic framework, which is useful to understand interactive decision-making process of the major players and to characterize their strategies in the development game. Through the comparative case studies of planned new town (Bundang) and unplanned development (Yongin) in the suburbs of Seoul, this paper examines the players' action and the results in each case. First, the data for case studies are collected through related planning reports, census data, law and regulations, and the interviews with the relevant groups. Second, this paper clarifies the major players (private developers, central government, local government and residents) and rules (law and regulations) and analyzed each player's strategies, outcomes and payoffs in each development game, and then compares the difference between two cases. In conclusion, this paper proposes the desirable relationship between players, especially private developers and local government, and recommends some planning measures for their cooperation.



8020

The Role of Land Use Distribution in Reducing Automobile Travel in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: A Policy Approach

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Saudi Arabia

Strategic plans in Major World cities are emphasizing the need for a healthy and sustainable quality of life. Travel patterns that encourage an efficient balance of transport modes contribute significantly to improved quality of life. The city of Riyadh, through its history of rapid urban growth, is experiencing an increase in congestion level on its major road network, with a subsequent decline in environmental quality and economic growth. The domination of automobile travel is mainly attributed to an improper distribution of land use activities at the different metropolitan levels; regional, local, and community. This paper examines the results of two major land use and household surveys conducted for Riyadh in 1986 and 1996 and analyses the effect of land use distribution on travel behavior and trip making patterns.

The paper shows that the distribution of land use at the city and the zonal level has encouraged the extensive utilization of the automobile for urban mobility. Meanwhile, socio-economic characteristics of Riyadh's residents were influential in increasing personal and vehicular trips. It concludes for the need to a proper planning intervention to balance the distribution of land use activities and develop a well-structured public transportation system to reduce traffic congestion in Riyadh.

8021

Local Opinions on 'Pollution Free Zoning' Project in Bangkok

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Willy A. SCHMID
ETH Zurich
Switzerland

The "Pollution Free Zoning" project was initiated by the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) in 1999. This project intends to encounter air pollution in Bangkok. Three highly polluted areas during peak hours were selected as pilot zones for the project.

At the initial stage, the ban was imposed on passenger cars carrying fewer than four people and taxicabs as well as Tuk-Tuk (three wheel vehicles) without passengers, black smoke bus and every kind of black smoke vehicle for entering the three roads. However, violators were not booked or fined initially.

The funding for implementation came from the central budget since there was no budget preparation to serve this project before starting.

Facing early criticism from the public and other government agencies, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration agreed to lower their restriction.

This study aims at finding out local respondents' opinion regarding the project performances, air pollution, its underlying causes and the reasons for using private motor vehicles.

Structural face to face interviews by questionnaires of five groups of respondents (private vehicle drivers, transport service drivers, office workers, shopkeepers and households) who are directly effected by the project are conducted. In addition, key informants in-depth interview with plan makers, implementers and pressure groups related with the project and non-participant observation at the project sites were also conducted.

From local people opinion survey, (150 respondents in 1999 and 100 respondents in 2000) more than 90 % give air pollution top or high priority for being solved. The group of office workers is highly aware of the air quality in Bangkok. Similarly, private transport service drivers (taxi and motorcycle) and the shopkeepers are also directly affected by air pollution from motor vehicles in Bangkok. ...



8022

Greece as a Transport Node in the Eastern Mediterranean**Pantelis D. SKAYANNIS**
University of Thessaly
Greece

The paper examines the geopolitical role of Greece in the Mediterranean basin and the current efforts to upgrade the country to an important transport node in the area. It considers those plans for the Pan European and the Transeuropean transport (road and rail) corridors that run through the Balkans and Eastern Europe, and the efforts for linking the country with the Middle East by sea, as well as the possible impacts of these plans. It further provides explanations related to the historical nature of the Greek capital that is biased towards construction and transports, while it now starts to appear active in telecommunications. The paper concludes with an assessment of the conditions under which Greece will succeed to play the role of an important transport and communications node in the area.

8023

Market, Cognition and the Theory of Space: New Conceptual Horizons in the Discussion on Real Estate Dynamics and Intra-Urban Structuring**Pedro ABRAMO**
Fernando Luiz de Coni Campos, Talula Abramo Campos
Brazil

The purpose of this paper is to examine the new themes and concepts that are the basis of the studies on real estate dynamics, home mobility and the structuring of the built-up urban environment. The current debate in social sciences highlights the importance of conceptually including the micro-social and behavioral elements in the aggregate results of individual decisions and/or actions. The studies on intra-urban structuring based on real estate dynamics and/or on the economic theories of spatial structuring reflect this general trend and introduce new themes, as follows: informational characteristics of the market, spatial learning processes, spatial irreversibility and the area selection process, coordination and autarchy of the formal and informal real estate markets and, in the market, the comparison of multiple rationales for the choice of location. Those themes all emerge at the level of a more flexible attitude to urban planning regulations and relativization of the master plan as a central element in deciding on future urban land use. The real estate market plays the role of a main mechanism for coordinating choice of location in the city, attributing more or less value to land use and the real estate inventory. However, the conceptual elements for learning about this market are more sophisticated and now apply to the aforementioned topics. A new generation, therefore, of orthodox economic models has arisen that interpret the intra-urban structuring, and include some of the themes mentioned either at the traditional level of the neoclassic models, or in the attempt to create a theory of self-organization or evolutionist economy of the city. The emergence of such models means a conceptual challenge for the critical tradition of studies on intra-urban structuring. This paper endeavors to "map" the rise of those new themes, concepts and models, and discuss the possible plan for a heterodox perspective of the intra-urban economy, which is crucial to orthodox tradition, but which incorporates elements and concepts from other theoretical horizons. It is believed that the concept that pervades this heterodox intra-urban economy is that of "urban convention". The article, therefore, intends to start a discussion, albeit on an exploratory basis, about the need to respond to the conceptual advances found in the neoclassic tradition of studies on urban structure and to proceed to define a critical and heterodox perspective.



8024

Compensating Landowners for Growth-Management: Can the Windfalls for Wipeouts Formula Work?

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Israel Institute of Technology
Israel

Two decades ago, Hagman and Misczynski in their seminal book (eds. 1978) called for the rejuvenation of the old formula: Tax landowners for the unearned increment and use the income to compensate landowners whose land value decline as a result of growth management and planning policies. Could anything be more logical and fair to balance out the inherently discriminatory nature of decisions that allocate land uses to manage growth wisely?

Hagman and Misczynski collected examples of betterment recapture tools on the one hand and of compensation mechanisms on the other. But apart from historic examples and a few experimental ideas, they did not report about any mechanism where both betterment recapture and compensation mechanisms works in the same country, at the same time, and on a large scale. Indeed, such systems are rare internationally, and where they exist, they are mostly small-scale and often extra-legal.

Does the formula work? The paper will try to answer this conundrum in three parts: The first part analyses betterment-recapture mechanisms in law and practice in selected counties. It looks at the legislative goals and their evolution, the degree of application through time, and some of the impacts and criticism of the betterment levy. The second part looks at the compensation mechanism in the legislation, its evolution in court decisions that have been critical to its interpretation, and the significant changes with time in its application in practice.

The third and final part looks at the interrelationship between the two mechanics. ...

8025

Impacts of Mega Events on Urban Transport Systems Case Study Cities: Kunming (China), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Bangkok (Thailand)

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Southeast Asia is undoubtedly the most dynamic region in the world today. The impressive economic development and the growth in population are causing an extremely rapid rate of urbanisation. New urban facilities such as new transport systems are very difficult to carry out. The main problems are strong resistance from impacted institutions and communities and almost everywhere are little or no financial resources for new urban facilities. Often, the infrastructure budget can only cover the maintenance of existing facilities. In many urban areas small investments can hardly meet the urgent need of new transportation facilities.

Mega events can therefore be a welcome opportunity to trigger off major infrastructure investments, because governmental agencies and private investors are interested in presenting their city as a modern and efficient metropolis. Events can change the vision of a whole urban area and influence the planning process on a long-term basis. A reliable public and private transport system is an essential requirement during the event.

Mega events do not and cannot always follow the former agreements on planning approaches. Whereas some countries have cadres of engineers and planners with reasonably consistent perspectives on dealing with urban transportation problems, the developing countries characteristically do not. They tend to borrow methods and professional perspectives from elsewhere and to have professional communities that are at crossroads of idea, without stable commitments. ...



8026

Recent Changes in Land Use Management Policy in Korea

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Korea's successful execution of seven 5-year Economic Development Plans and three 10-year National Land Development Plans have brought about dramatic changes onto the spatial structure of the country - emergence of large metropolises and numerous new towns, extensive urbanization of previously agricultural areas, just to name a few. However, ineffective and sometimes inadequate urban and land use management systems of the past revealed serious limitations in dealing with the newly emerging situations. Rapid developments in tele-communication and transportation technologies enabled outward-expanding metropolitanization of existing urban centers and frequently blurred the distinctive spatial characteristics which used to differentiate the "urban" from the "rural". Besides, the rising concerns over the environmental quality of space now no longer support the development-oriented policies of the previous days. Moreover the NIMBY syndrome, wide-spread among the citizens of localities, makes the locations of necessary area-wide facilities more and more difficult.

With these backdrops, proposed changes in the related policy and legislations are trying to i) integrate the management of urban and rural spaces into single comprehensive land use management scheme, similar to "Town & Country Planning Act" of U.K., and to ii) accommodate the dispersing patterns of urbanization in the form of "Metropolitan Plans" for the 8 largest urban centers, and "Integrated Rural-Urban Plans" for the smaller urban places which currently serve as the center of rural counties. ...

8027

The Method of Urban Distribution Space Plan Facing WTO in China

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It is estimated that China will join WTO this year. This means that it will not only face the new century but also the chance and challenge in economy development from foreign countries. Nevertheless, the difference between China and other countries is large on many aspect in economy development, especially in distribution. This gap will affect the further economy development in China and the whole world.

On the other hand, with the establishment of the Socialist Market Economy System, China is getting into the "mass-Production and mass-consumption" era of rapid economy improvement. The contradiction between mass-distribution and relatively backward and confusion of urban distribution space becomes more and more obvious. This reduces the efficiency in economy development.

The reform must take place in traditional distribution and this will have magnificent impacts on the development of urban distribution space. Facing this situation, this thesis aims at the appropriate method of urban distribution space plan according to distribution reform in China facing WTO.

Firstly, the thesis analyses the features of distribution and method of urban distribution space development in China, including commercial distribution space, physical distribution space and information means applied in distribution and its impact on distribution space development. Then the thesis analyses the features of distribution and method of urban distribution space development in developed countries, such as the U.S.A and Japan. The conclusion will be developed from the contradiction between China and developed countries. This will give the idea on the new methods that can be used in urban distribution plan in China. Moreover, the theories on distribution and urban distribution space plan can be studied to share the experience on the research.



8028

The Highway and the Automobile: A Chinese-American Romance

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The proposed paper will explore the role of American precedents in shaping China's emerging culture of automobility. It will draw upon archival material from the American automobile industry, as well as field research and observations of the contemporary Chinese scene.

American automobile manufacturers first entered the Chinese market in the 1920s, and US engineers such as Oliver J. Todd later had a profound influence on highway building in China. Even the fact that Chinese traffic moves to the right side of the road is the legacy of an American Army general stationed in Chongqing in the 1940s. In the Deng Xiaoping era, American auto manufacturers moved quickly to establish themselves in the People's Republic, forming such joint ventures as Beijing Jeep in 1980. The seminal Guangzhou-Shenzhen Expressway in Guangdong Province was based directly on America's New Jersey Turnpike. The American auto industry continues to eye China as the "last great unconquered car market" in the world.

Topics discussed in the paper will include: American efforts to penetrate the China market in the 1920s; programs to train Chinese civil engineers in Detroit; efforts to help China construct a modern highway system in the 1930s; and recent efforts to gain access to the China car market. The paper will also explore how the popularity of the automobile among the Chinese middle class mirrors its embrace by the US middle class in the 1950s. In conclusion, the paper will consider some of the ways the motor vehicle is changing the Chinese landscape much as it did the American landscape.

8029

An Incremental Approach to Sustainable Co-ordinate Land Use and Transportation Planning

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The Questions Addressed

the background for the paper is the need to develop sustainable planning approach within all spheres of physical planning. The paper seeks to answer two related questions:

What variables explain why some workers and visitors choose environmental friendly transportation modes, i.e. walking, cycling and/or public transport?

How could a sustainable planning approach within the field of co-ordinated land use and transportation planning take place reflecting the models explaining walking, cycling or the use of public transport?

The approach

In this paper I will present and discuss three pair of models explaining why workers and visitors choose to travel with the alternatives to the private car, which is dominating our daily work trips and visits. The models are based on a survey from the City of Trondheim (population: 165,000) in Norway.

The results of the Trondheim survey will be compared to other surveys conducted in Norway and elsewhere.

The municipality of Trondheim has been developing a method for co-ordinated land use and transportation planning. The method will be presented and discussed in relation to the results from the survey and referring to the incremental change of the built environment in the city.

If co-ordinated land use and transportation planning of incremental, and indeed there are evidence of this being so, then the task in planning with the grave environmental challenges...



8030

Inside Out: The Future of the European Inner City?

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Demographic changes, rising incomes and mobility, and increasing leisure time, all contribute to deteriorating accessibility in Europe's inner cities. More people with more cars are trying to spend more time in the centre in order to spend more money there. This generates so many problems at present that alternatives are being sought in the periphery.

The new entertainment centres are so large that they could exist only in the city margins or outside them. Locations of this kind are avidly sought by property developers and business ventures. Accessibility and parking space are crucial to the success of these ventures. However, insufficient thought has been given to giving a distinctive profile to the peripheral entertainment centres in relation to their inner city counterparts, so that they tend to compete with existing inner city functions. The normal response is an upgrading of the inner city, in which all the options for intensive use of space, multiple land use and innovative transport systems are resorted to.

The historic city centres of Western Europe are being redeveloped to a point where they are unrecognizable. This cannot be the intention. But how else could the problems be tackled? Can Western European cities retain their unique attractiveness in relation to their historical qualities, while still satisfying the demand for real estate to cater for rapidly rising consumer expenditure?

Clear choices will have to be made. The inner city should return to being a centre of culture. Consumers wishing for a trip round the world in a day, with fast food and all other comforts thrown in should expect to find it in the city margins or out of town.

8031

The Two Ways of Land Transfer in Urbanization in China

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The urbanization process in China is speeding up in the last 20 years and most cities are growing larger not only in population but also in space. Especially in 1990s, many economic development zones were set up around existing cities and changed much volume of rural land into urban uses. Land transfer from rural to urban has an important impact on the economic and social status of landowners and also on urban development.

According to the Constitution, there are two kinds of land ownership in China: urban land owned by the State and rural land owned collectively by peasants. When cities expand over surrounding rural areas, the ownership of land that uses changed from agriculture to urban development has to transfer from collective to State with some compensation to the owner. This implies that peasants lost part of their land and sometimes all of it. When the latter happened, peasants also have to be urbanized. Although the State government issued the Land Management Law (LML) to regulate the land transfer, there are still some problems in the land ownership and the arrangement of former peasants. In practice, there are two ways to transfer land and people. One is what we say "change peasants into urban residents". This is the way that the LML provided. City government takes over the land ownership, move villagers into urban apartment building and assign jobs to peasant labors. By this way, the relation between peasants and land is cut and peasants are really urbanized. This way worked well under planning economy, but gets problem under the market economy. With the reform of state-owned enterprises and the setting up of urban labor market, government is unable to assign jobs to peasants and these rural labors are not competitive in urban labor market, so the life of urbanized villagers become a problem. ...



8032

Roads and Urban Development**Khalid A. ALOHALY**
Saudi Arabia

It is understood in the urban and regional planning literature that roads promote urban development. However, the experience of urban development in Saudi Arabia shows that this straight relationship between building roads and urban development is not always true.

This paper intends to show that building roads, depending on many factors, could promote or prevent urban development.

8033

Analysis of Transit Accessibility – A Case Study**S.V.C. SEKHAR**
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Australia**INTRODUCTION**

Increased mobility in our society has fuelled the urbanisation of activities there by more dispersal of population, which has resulted in greater car dependency. There is a need for better planning of land use and transport, which is sustainable, both in environmental and economic terms. This kind of sustainable development requires locations offering high accessibility without car dependency. In this case study, the application of geographical information systems (GIS) to the assessment of transit accessibility has been investigated.

STUDY AREA AND DATA BASE

The study area for this research is the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD), which is the capital city of the state of South Australia (SA) in Australia. The database for this study was developed from the following resources.

Census 1996 data

Transit route information from the SA Passenger Transport Board

Cadastral data base for the city

Land use data for the city

Street data for the city

Household travel information from Transport SA

METHODS

The most commonly used indicators of accessibility are of two kinds: a) Opportunities weighed by an impedance b) Isochronic definition is the number of opportunities that could be reached within a given travel time say "t". Using Adelaide City data, an attempt is made to understand transit accessibility issues by developing indices using the available methods with the help of GIS softwares. This work demonstrates the usefulness of GIS tools in analysing and developing isochrone maps. These issues are addressed in more detail in this paper.



8034

Commuting Energy Assessment by Simplified Location of Resident Workplace and Railway Network

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Japan

A simple model is applied for assessing land use on car commuting energy. The model is divided into three submodels: land use, road and railway network, and commute trip. The land use submodel includes simply two parameters, residential and workplace densities. Four kinds of simplified density distributions linearly decreasing, increasing outwards, flat and some varieties, are introduced each to resident and workplace. The road and railway network submodel is built by combining road density distribution and railway network. The road density distribution is, based on observation, expressed by negative exponential function of the distance from the study area center. The study area is assumed to be in a circle. Several kinds of railway networks, typical but simple, are introduced (e.g. one ring). Major parts of the commute trip submodel are trip generation, trip distribution, railway choice, car commuting speed, and energy rate function. Trip distribution is given by resident and workplace density distributions above and commute length distribution. Through railway choice, car commuting speed is calculated using speed-density relation. Total energy for car commuting is obtained using energy rate function.

The results are:

(1) The case without railway; Typically, three kinds of commute car density distributions appear; bell, plate (depressed at and near the center), and plateau. Total energy for car commuting is minimized, as is expected, by the land use set for bell type, these are transformed (2) mostly to another plate or plateau type distributions of trip density on road from which car commuting speed is calculated, ...

8035

Effect of the Capital Amman Topography on Its Urban Morphology

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The objectives of this paper is to identify the effect of the mountainous topography of Amman on its present form, also to determine the impact of this topography on the future development of the city.

Amman is the capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, is a unique city of a site composed of eight mountains. It's population is the third of the country's total population of nearly five millions.

Amman is not only emerged as a greater capital city, but also as stable and peaceful refugee place for people coming from surrounding countries. Lately the city is nominated as the cultural capital of the Middle Eastern region.

The modern city is the last stage of an interesting settlement activities and its history go back 9000 years. The city was called Philadelphia in roman times and habitation stopped in the 16th century. Resettling the site started in (1878) thus marking the foundation of new city.

The research method is the study and analyses of settlement patterns throughout the city evolution, which indicates an initial results of six stages, 1. Resettling the valley, 2. Climbing up the mountains, 3. Occupying the mountain tops, 4. The city of the planners, 5. The circles of Amman, 6. Greater Amman and current planning and urban problems.

The first urban space was determined by the natural shape of the narrow valley between the mountains. Urban expansion climbed the mountain slopes and covered their tops. The emerging pattern characterized by a pedestrian system of long and narrow stairs climbing up the mountains in perpendicular to the contours, ...



8036

An Interchange Index for Evaluation of Improvement of Road Networks

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Japan

Recently, evaluation of urban policies, for instance improvement of road networks, has been one of the biggest issues from both social and economic points of view. This study proposes an interchange index which can measure how much people interchange in a certain town or region. The interchange index is defined for any town or region as a product of the number of times people visit the area and the duration of stay on a single visit. This new index can be applied to evaluate the improvement of road networks, development of urban facilities and so on. Economic evaluation of urban policies can also be performed using the value of time in addition to the interchange index as it is measured in time.

In order to obtain the index, consumer behaviour is expressed as a mathematical model based on the Utility Maximization Theory. In other words, it is assumed that consumers decide places and the number of times to visit so as to maximize their utility which is constructed by attractiveness of destinations, the number of visits and period of time spent there. People can interchange at such places for social and economic activities in towns and regions to which many people go and stay. When the interchange index is interpreted socially, it indicates how active or flourishing the town or region is. In this paper, the derivation procedure of the consumer behavioural model and the definition of the index are shown mathematically. The mechanism of change in value of the index is explained using an improvement of road networks as an example.

8037

Adelaide's Unley Road: Towards an Acceptable Compromise in Inner Metropolitan Main Street Environments

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Australia

Unley Road in metropolitan Adelaide's inner southern suburbs epitomises the type of main street environment to be found in many of the inner city areas of Australian cities. The major dilemma for urban planners, policy makers and transport planners is how to resolve the tension between needing to facilitate a functional transport corridor with reasonable levels of transport service with the demands of the adjacent land use. In the case of Unley Road, the adjacent land use is largely commercial development with a high proportion of retailing activity that is critically dependent on Unley Road for access and advertising exposure. However, the current compromise between accommodating the transport function and the access function to frontages along Unley Road is producing unacceptably high levels of risk. Moreover, increasing competition from city centre retailing and "big one box" regional shopping centres only serves to highlight that Unley Road is becoming lacking in the amenity and level of safety that it can offer shoppers.

This proposed paper draws on the findings of major community consultation surveys conducted by the author of 188 visitors, 111 traders and 210 local residents in December 1999 to February 2000. The research identifies the main characteristics of Unley Road as a main street shopping precinct; the competitive pressures affecting Unley Road; the issues affecting Unley Road; and explores options for improving Unley Road from the perspective of what the community desires. A strategy is then developed that can be used to effectively manage main street environments such as Unley Road.



8038

Planning While Sitting on Golden Stools

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The urban disciplines seldom talk to each other. They should. The urban economist is a mysterious footnote and Here I am—an urban economist with 12 years of experience in China and work at the State level and 19 provinces. So I opt for urban planning. The main message is both simple and complex—GIS, of course, because it can allow planners to monitor events before, during, and after.

Now come the hard parts—planning and globalization? Who knows? Developing a sustainable heritage conservation strategy that everywhere pays for itself or go for spot preservation that a cultural and economic failure? Planning boundaries—from infrastructure development to growth management—who is really in charge and has enforcement powers? There are powerful cross administrative boundaries that must be crossed decisively. And what is urban planning now? It is market driven, up to obvious limits. It is about guiding development through infrastructure plans to save the environment. It is also about resource concerns that have to inform planners from their very first efforts. They sit on golden stools—the resources are there, and with access to medium term finance, those resources could have a magnified impact. But if the urban planner believes he or she are not to get involved in the funding business—they are profoundly wrong. My proposal

8039

Is There a Need for a Fully Integrated Spatial Planning Framework for the United Kingdom?

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U.K.

The publication of the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) in May 1999 (European Union, 1999) has provided an incentive for policymakers to explore the need to develop a similar national policy framework with a strong spatial dimension throughout Europe. The publication of the ESDP also coincides with the emerging regionalism in the UK. The establishment of the Welsh Assembly, the Scottish Parliament, and the election of a London Mayor reflect moves towards greater regional autonomy. In planning policy terms, a framework for regional planning and development is emerging through the publication of the White Paper on Regional Development Agencies and Planning Policy Guidance Note 11 (Baker et. al., 1999). The recent move towards more coherent spatial planning at the regional level has been widely welcomed. However, long-standing concerns over the need for a comprehensive UK-wide spatial framework to guide regional and local development remain unresolved (Alden, 1999).

This paper, based on the findings of a research project commissioned by the Royal Town Planning Institute, aims to discuss whether there is a need to have a fully integrated national spatial planning framework (NSPF), as suggested in the ESDP, for the UK. The analysis is structured into two parts. The first part of the paper explores the policy arguments of whether an integrated NSPF will:

- Improve the coordination of different policy frameworks;
- Provide completed national spatial coverage and consistent monitoring frameworks;
- Develop national spatial vision of development; and:
- Provide more effective national solutions to the pervasive force...



8040

Modeling the Effects of Advanced Traveler Information on Traveler's Behavior

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Traveler's behavior is affected by real-time traffic information. Recently, in urban area of Korea, real-time traffic information is provided by several instruments such as variable message sign, transportation broadcasting, and internet PC network, etc. In Korea, it has been increasing for urban travelers to use real-time traffic information provided by several ways.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the effects of advanced traveler information on traveler's behavior. Among several Advanced Traveler Information System(ATIS) employed in Korea, this study focuses on examining the effects of transportation broadcasting on traveler's behavior. This study attempts to examine traveler's mode change behavior in the pre-trip stage and traveler's route change behavior in the en-route stage.

For this study, survey data collected from Daegu City, the third largest city in Korea, in 2000, will be used. For empirical modeling, several logit models will be estimated. Furthermore, based on empirical models estimated for this research, some policy implications will be discussed.

8041

Making a Planning Region: A Case Study of Danube-Sava River Belt in Serbia

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As determined by the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia the Danube-Sava River belt is the main axis of the future development of Serbia and first of all the axis around which economic and other forms of integration with European countries (as a substitution for the lack of location on the sea shore) will be effectuated. The greatest concentration of population, of big town centres, including the centre of the state and particularly of economic development, energy production, traffic network etc. is characteristic of that belt.

Due the historical and political reasons, it has been estimated that in today's development of the Danube-Sava River belt, development strategy was missing, as well as the view of development, and the excessive autarchy was prevailing instead. Such coincidence has been noticed above all in development of certain functions and activities on the banks of the Danube and Sava rivers. Without corresponding criteria and long-term goals, the so-called "micro-moves" were developed in that area. There have been no planning or other stimulations from the national or regional level to make "great moves", i.e. to make decisions on what and how objects should be used in that area from the point of view of Serbia's development, and particularly on what Serbia should offer in economic integration with Europe. Instead, incompatible activities and functions were being self-sufficiently replaced in regional and local communities according to the system "something to everybody" and insufficiently to all.

The paper represent a brief account on the preliminary activities in elaboration of the Spatial Plan of the Danube-Sava River belt, in which this plan can be regarded as a strategic - programming document. After the recent radical events in Serbia, change of legal basis for elaboration of the Plan, as well as participation and/or consultations with the European countries of the Danube River Basin within ESTIA, VISION PLANET and other projects should be understood.



8042

Role Baku City in the Regional Development and Cooperation

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Cities and transport ways are base of development in the cosial-economic life of country and the region formation of different scale. Baku with the population more than 2 million people and his capital function can play the same role as for republic and as for caucase region in total, even for Caspian-Black Sea bassin. It is promote first of all it advantageous economic and geopolitic direction on the highroad ways crossing, which connected so global direction as North-South and East-West. It has pipe-line direction to Black Sea ports-Novorossiysk and Supsa. City is a large port of Caspian Sea, having way out in the World Ocean and occupies centre node direction in the TRACECA.

Baku capital region mark out with it unique and also that it as other world cities do not live on the imported sources, but use large oil supply in 9 billion ton, natural gas - 5 quartition m³ and other natural sources, which accumulated in this entrails and in adjoining shelve zone of Caspian. At the present time for these source mastering was attracted 28 foreign oil concern from 4 world countries and was signed 15 contracts for long period with general investment fond in\$.2 billion.

Baku as a capital is a leader, locomotive of cosial, politic, economic reorganizations experience base in the organization lagescale tam works with great oil concern. It also has power influence on geopolitic condition in the region. This influence faurably extents in the region, first of all in the our strategic partners directions as Georgia, Turkey and Central Asian countries.

8043

Research on the Overall Design of City Underground Street

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In the world, Architecture from primitive cavern to high-rise buildings has already made considerable achievement. Bur in the process of development and expansion of cities, many problems appeared, such as arable land decreases, environment goes from bad to worse, street add road are crowded with vehicles etc. In fact these situations are destroying the natural world and threatening the security of human existence. To develop underground space in city can economize on land use and protect natural environment as well as enlarge the existence space of mankind. It may be said that developing underground space is the inexorable trend of city development.

In city construction, every country has constructed various types of underground high-way, garage and other installation have been built. As a result the tempo of developing underground space has been quickened and the space resources may be fully utilized, therefore, the sustainable development of city can be proved.

On the basis of construction experience of underground street, in this paper overall plan and types of underground street, its functions and feasibility of construction are given. Its design form and method are studied theoretically. The relationship of underground street with city roads, buildings, squares are analyzed and the regular pattern of its overall design are also found.

This paper made valuable contribution to underground space design theory and can be taken as reference material in developing underground space.



8044

Landscape Planning and Civilisation of Vietnam

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Landscape planning is theoretically rather new to VietNam. Have during the development of the society, it has always been in focus, especially since the centralized feudalism.

The combination of artificial factors such as houses, yards, roads, etc. and natural components was shown clearly from the choice of sites to the nature creation compiled to certain ideas.

Philosophies in the political life were the controlling ideas of the intention as well as the landscape composition.

During the Ly - Tran dynasty (11th - 14th century), especially in the Tran dynasty, Buddhism was considered the national religion. Religious life was controlled by the Theory of 3 steps, of which the last step was when the monks were about to pass into Nirvana, the place of perfect peace.

Therefore, landscape planning was centripetal, directing to central point.

During the Le - Nguyen dynasty (15th - 20th century), confucianism was of great importance socially and politically, thus the centripetal and introvert planning shifted to the symmetrical and extrovert one. At that time, outer landscape was integrated into the complex composition as the key factor/ the focal point.

The construction was oriented towards streams with face - front mountain and rising rocks or grounds on the 2 sides served as the guards. Landscape planning in designing projects in VietNam so far has been paid initial attention. In my opinion, that the characterized features of Vietnamese landscape planning are pointed out contributes to the diversification of the world's landscape planning experience.

8045

New Challenges of Urban Growth

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Vietnam

The years after World War II saw a period of renewed urban development. Brazil built a new capital, Brasilia, planned by Lucio Costa and designed by Oscar Niemeyer. Tokyo, London, and New York have achieved the status of "world cities", becoming centers of political, financial, and commercial activity. The trend increasingly is for cities to become sprawling conurbations. While the developed world is preoccupied with increasing urban amenities, cities such as Bogota, Bombay and Cairo are facing a different set of priorities. In Cairo, some 150.000 migrants have to be accommodated annually, and nearly all the poor live in substandard, illegally constructed housing. An additional 2 million dwellings will be required by the year 2000. A new strategy is aimed at spreading populations away from the congested center.

The growth of public and private transportation contributed to the expansion of suburbs. At the turn of the 20th century, more than 1 million people lived on the outskirts of New York. By 1928, 21 million motor vehicles were registered in the United States.

Other countries, where land was at a premium, developed policies for urban growth and moved urban populations to new towns.

Urban growth is such that neighboring metropolitan cities are approaching each other along major transportation arteries to form a megalopolis, as evidenced along both coasts of the U.S.A. The Channel Tunnel is linking the heartland of Europe - London, Paris, Amsterdam, and the Ruhr valley.

Indeed, planning activity now extends beyond national boundaries, requiring coordination and urban management on a vast scale. At the same time, there are increasing pressures to retain the identities of individual cities through careful policies of conservation and rehabilitation.



8046

Traditional Development Patterns in the Second Millennium: Does It work?**Hussain M. DASHTI**
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Kuwait

Past experiences show that the response to transportation congestion and growth in vehicular travel was to expand the supply of highway capacity. The expansion of highways, it has been argued, would have the additional benefit of increasing highway speeds with a resulting reduction in air pollution and energy consumption. Conversely, environmentally aware professionals have argued that new investments in freeways or expressways only encourages more low-density development and, ultimately, increased automobile usage and air pollution (see Newman, P. and J. Kenworthy, P. 1989b). As a result, a number of researchers are in favor of in-fill development and mixed land use, and increased density primarily focused around existing transit stations. This forms of development is often referred to as Neo-traditional development? yielding a variety of similar development patterns such as urban villages, pedestrian pockets, compact cities, and compact urban developments (see Handy, S., 1991, Atash, F. 1993, Ryan, S. and G. McNally, 1995).

Environmentalists and researchers who advocate transit oriented high density development have made certain assumptions pertaining to the relationship between high-density residential development with transportation choices and their resultant environmental impacts. They assume that people residing in high-density developments will make fewer and shorter automobile trips and walk or use transit as well as other modes of travel more frequently than residents of areas with lower density. High-density areas are often assumed to have a mix of land uses that provide a variety of destinations for its residents. (see Steiner, R. 1996). Although these strategies would seem to enhance the viability of alternatives to the usage of single occupancy vehicles (SOV), relatively little empirical research has been conducted ...

8047

Spatial Impacts of Major Transportation Projects on Industrial Development in Taiwan**John Chien-Yuan LIN, Yu-Chi YUEH, TI-Chia WU**
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Interaction between transportation and land use sector has been an interesting area for urban studies. Since different transportation system provides different level and format of accessibility and mobility, together with the fact that physical environments varied so much in different area, every major transportation infrastructure project causes spatial impacts in different scale and context.

In this paper, spatial impacts of freeway system and railway system in Taiwan are evaluated in terms of their influence on the industrial sector. Based on the industrial census data in the past thirty years and by means of regression statistic methods, the spatial effects of railway and freeway are analyzed. Comparing to ordinary urban streets, freeway and railway provide better mobility and less accessibility to land use. Transportation users have to access to freeway and railway through interchanges and stations. Therefore, it is interesting to investigate the scale of their influence areas. In this paper, with the application of geographic information system, the spatial boundary of transportation system can be identified.

Our research result shows that railway had significantly influenced the spatial patterns of industrial development before the completion of freeway system in 1970s. Since then, freeway interchanges have influenced the industrial development pattern more significantly. Major findings of this empirical research will be discussed in this paper.



8048

The Application of Remote Sensing Imagery in Surveying of Alluvial Fan Changes and Urban Growth in the North of Iran

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University of Mazandaran
Iran

In this paper Spot, KFA-1000 images and aerial photographs have been used for detection of the alluvial fan changes in the central Mazandaran province of Iran. Reflectance data in Spot channels 1, 2 and 3, correlated with ground truthed observations during satellite overpass, provided instantaneous mapping of morphological changes of catchments and man-developed features which can be identified and categorized in terms of land cover. The urban expansion and growth in Mazandaran province were found to correlate closely with the downstream geomorphological changes and urban growth over a period of 45 years (1955-2000). Finally catchments sediment supply and morphological changes related to urban growth in the study area at different times during last century.

8049

The Planning of Urban Land Use : A Study on Market Land Use from the Development of Evening Market -As an Example of Tainan City ,Taiwan

Kwang-Pang LAI, Tsah-Lung CHEN
National Chen-Kung University
China

Despite the change that have taken place in urban lifestyles, the traditional market format still survives in city life; the supermarket has not yet been able to replace it, mainly because of the functions that the traditional market provides for its local community and its rootedness in that community. However, with the changes in urban lifestyles and the increase in the employed population, the opening hours of traditional markets no longer conform to the habits of urban consumers. As a result, there has been a continual development of evening markets as a part of the urban living environment, in order to meet consumers' needs. This has caused significant problems in terms of land use management and environmental issues.

In this study of the development of evening markets in the Tainan metropolitan area, an analysis has been attempted of market location, along with a discussion of the land use and zoning problems caused by the development and operation of evening markets. It is hoped that this will be of use as reference material for the future formulation of government regulations concerning evening market development, planning and site selection.

1. The current status of evening market location and urban development.
2. Survey and analysis of the land use problems relating to existing evening markets.
3. Evening market development issues and planning principles.



8050

Urban Growth without More Mobility by Car?

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**Amsterdam Study Centre for Metropolitan Environment (AME)
Netherlands**

1. Theme/hypothesis

The fundamental dilemma when trying to make urban growth less dependent from mobility by car is the inability of alternatives to match the quality of accessibility provided by private motorized transport. Failing to recognize this means that bringing about environmentally more sustainable urban mobility patterns is only possible at economic, social and political costs that are unacceptable in most societies. The goal of this paper is identifying and discussing ways out of this dilemma, in the form of solutions that serve the goal of increasing both sustainability and accessibility.

2. Approach/methodology

In order to do this, we start by contending that what people want is not a generic mobility, but rather opportunities to participate in spatially disjointed activities. Accessibility should accordingly be defined as the amount and the diversity of 'spatial opportunities' that can be reached within a certain amount of time. Solutions to the accessibility-sustainability dilemma building upon this perspective (i.e. planning concepts, policy measures) have been the object of recent research at the Universiteit van Amsterdam and are discussed in the first part of the paper. In the second part of the paper we look for, and find evidence of the feasibility of these solutions in the actual mobility and activity trends in the Randstad Holland urban region. We then use this evidence to sketch an environmentally more sustainable – but economically no less competitive, and socially or politically no less acceptable – vision for the integration of transport and land use development in the Dutch metropolis, and particularly in the Amsterdam area. In the conclusions, we discuss some possible implications of these findings for the fast growing cities of the industrializing world.

8051

Agriculture Land Fragmentation: A Precursor to Urban Sprawl? A Case of the Kathmandu Valley

Mahendra SUBBA

**Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)
Norway**

The urban sprawl has become a major problem to a city region with physical, social, ecological, and economic implications. Despite this, public policies shy away from or fail to effectively address this issue, primarily due to lack of sufficient knowledge of this phenomenon. The paper aims at contributing to the understanding of the phenomenon of urban sprawl, and also offers research, planning and conservation policy challenges for the Kathmandu Valley. The paper is mainly based on the author's first hand research.

The traditional land tenure, which helped preserve the agriculture land in the past, shows stress in the face of urbanization. The case study of the Kathmandu Valley reveals perpetual fragmentation of agriculture land at periphery, as a result of which the land holding size has declined. And the land transaction data reveals similarity in emerging land subdivision pattern in the surrounding villages as that of the municipal area. The land fragmentation shows manifold disadvantages. Not only does this set the context for piecemeal residential development to creep in, but also has given rise to a low-density haphazard sprawl. The land tenure system of dual ownership involving landowner and tenant farmers also leads to increased fragmentation. However, the small tenant farmers appear to be the losers in this process. Because either their short-term profit from land sales is quickly lost or the reduced land stock continues to further reduce the profitability of agriculture activity. As a result, the agriculture land is being phased to urban development quickly, only to invite more sprawl. ...



8052

Garden.City

Matthew BRADBURY
Institute of Technology (UNITEC)
New Zealand

The suburb, that ubiquitous form of western urbanism, is now spreading through the new Asian cities. The problems with this type of urbanism have been well rehearsed; suburban development is profligate with scarce resources, leads to an attenuation of services, and exacerbates existing urban tensions, yet the siren call of the single private house and garden are a powerful force in all contemporary cities.

This paper develops describes and discusses a landscape design study to generate a new ways of thinking about and designing the suburb. The design project explores three important topics of contemporary landscape discussion; garden practice, subdivision design and environmentalism.

The implication of this research on the development of urban planning and the management of the suburb are wide reaching.

Gardens can break out of there present limitations of the horticultural and amateur, and explore new conditions which enable this noble yet somewhat tired landscape practice to once again lead landscape architecture.

The ecological movement in contemporary landscape architecture is no longer straight jacketed into modernist and functionalist techniques but can explore the process at the heart of their concerns and find rich and varied possibilities.

Subdivision design, which is dominated by hidebound and conservative thinking, can reinvent it self though a reconsideration of its foundation as a new city with a direct and unambiguous relationship to the landscape and especially the garden.

This design project provides a model, which solves many of the environmental issues raised by contemporary suburban development yet, affirms the positive attributes of the suburb, the garden and landscape.

8053

Urban Land Use Planning In Hanoi : Need for a New View

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Vietnam

As the centrally planned economy is strivngg along the line of transition to a market oriented economy, Viet Nam has been facing unprecedented challenges particularly in the urban land sector. The urban land market is still growing up to a more mature state but subject to many limitations, caused by incomplete urban land system and inadequate urban land use planning system. The government of Viet Nam is committed to a more open property market which facilitates the beneficial relationship between land users, developers and the public. The urban land use planning system thus needs to be more adaptable to this new way of thinking. Although improved from the inherited central system, urban land use planning is prone to criticism as too rigid and troublesome to the successful management and development of urban land. The issues related to the urban land prove to be quite complex and new and need to be dealt with in an appropriate approach, that is statutory master planning minus detailed planning and statutory urban land use planning plus zoning and subdivision regulations.

The paper will start with the urban land use planning in its conceptual meaning applied in a local context, international experiences in developed countries considering the appropriateness for developing countries. Then the Vietnamese urban land use planning system will be analyzed with related problems faced. Finally a new view for an effective urban land management and development will be envisaged for Viet Nam with local examples.

Urban Land Use - A Conceptual Meaning

The complexity of the urban land in a market economy. ...



8054

Sustainable Personal Motorized Transport

Robert COTGROVE
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Australia

Transport planners and environmentalists have long argued that the increasing use of motor cars in urban areas has come at an unacceptable cost in terms of social disruption and environmental degradation. Despite these concerns the world's motor fleet of 600 million cars and 200 million trucks is expected to double within the next 25 years and will probably double again by the year 2050.

The overwhelming proportion of this growth will occur in developing countries where population increase, rising real incomes, and the transition to post-industrial knowledge-based service economies are creating unprecedented demands for personal motorised transport.

While improved public transport systems may have a role to play in relieving some of the expected increased urban travel demand, particularly in the largest cities, its overall effect is likely to be limited. This is because public transport was developed to meet the needs of an industrialised workforce at a time when personal transport options were limited and when urban travel patterns were focussed on moving large numbers of mostly male workers to and from large centralised employment centres. Public transport is unable to adequately service the increasing on-demand time- and space-dispersed travel patterns of the post-industrial service economy.

The key to solving the social and environmental costs of motor vehicles in urban areas lies not in trying to replace motor vehicles by outdated public transport systems, but in "civilising" motor vehicle use. This can be achieved by internalising the congestion. ...

8055

The Sustainability Implications of a Growing Elderly Population in Developed Countries

Sandi ROSENBLOOM
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U.S.A.

Theme: Between 20 - 30% of the population of most industrialized countries will be over 65 within 30 years; most of these older people will be drivers used to the convenience and flexibility offered by the car. While there has been growing recognition of the traffic safety and even the mobility consequences of such demographic trends there has been little recognition of the major environmental and sustainability impacts of these trends.

Most discussions of the aging of the population are based on myths about their behavior, or evaluations of previous cohorts of older travelers without recognizing that older drivers in the future:

- 1) will be very active and make as many or even more trips after retirement than they did before—sometimes well into their 80's.
- 2) will make more trips which are not amenable to the use of alternatives to the car (because service and scheduling of public transit are often not geared to either non-work trips or the particular needs of older people and walking is not a viable option for many trips formerly made by car).
- 3) will make trips which, while often shorter than the trips they made when under 60/65, may actually produce more air pollutants (due to cold start and other problems)
- 4) may make more "wasted" trips due to wayfinding errors and the need to "scout" trips (that is, make an additional, preliminary trip to a new destination or facility to experience the road and parking conditions, etc)
- 5) may cause non-elderly drivers to make new or longer trips to provide them with needed services since most elderly people no longer live with or even near their children in most developed countries, and,
- 6) may well have fewer alternatives to driving when they cannot safely do so (or afford to maintain a car) than those currently elderly. ...



8056

Increasing Returns to Location Adoptions In Urban Agglomeration Processes: A Simulation**Shih-Kung LAI**
National Taipei University
China

Agglomeration of firms in a regional context is a complex process that cannot be tamed easily using traditional economic models. Instead, in this paper we conducted computer simulations to observe under the assumption of increasing returns how firms choose among competing locations to form regional agglomeration. By designing simple rules of firms' spatial choice behavior, we observed through such simulations how firms moved across and within regions. Preliminary findings showed that firms tended to lock-in a particular region, that is, that region dominated all others in firms' movement, reminiscent of market domination of a technology among competing technologies. The theory of increasing returns to choosing competing technologies can readily be transformed into the spatial choice behavioral of firms. Unpredictability, path dependence, and small events effects are present in the simulations, and can be explained in the context of regional development.

8058

Transportation and Urban Development in Northeast China**Xiaosong WU****Robert HOME**

The Northeast of China, bounded by Inner Mongolia, Russia and North Korea. With a land area of 780 000 sq.km., three of its provinces, Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning is a vast land of forests and plains.

The region was historically remote from the rest of China until the modernization of transport in the late 19th century, which had a major impact upon its urban growth and development. Previously the ancient post roads connected the north with the south of China, supplemented by water transport, and were followed by the introduction of the railway. The natural geography and social historical development of the region affected transport and urban growth, including the internal structure of towns and cities.

This paper review the transport modernization and urban development in Northeast of China and shows the importance of technology in urban development. Traffic modernization not only became a symbol of urban growth, but also injected boundless energy into this region, linking city and countryside, production and consumption. Heavy industry accelerated regional development, and transformed the society from traditional to industrial. Transport modernization has affected not only the city structure and system in the Northeast, but also the evolution of the city's internal functions. It allowed the movement of millions of immigrants into the region, connected developed and undeveloped areas, and accelerated the exploitation of the region and the development of towns and cities there.



8059

Metropolitan Spatial Expansion under Information Era: A Case Study of Nanjing Metropolitan Area

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Nanjing University
China

Since 1970s, Information technology (IT) developed so fast that a new social-economic form named information era emerged. From fordist to neo-fordist or post-fordist, the new flexible production system is reshaping the traditional urban spatial structure. Especially since 1990s, the rapid development of Internet and its social-economic effect pushed metropolitan area into a new informatization progress, which is changing our urban space. From these new developmental dynamics, this paper plan to examine the spatial expansion of Nanjing metropolitan area, especially the patterns and the underling mechanism.

8060

The Transition of Urban Growth and Form in the Context of Rapid Urbanization: The Case of Hainan, China

Kai GU
University of Waterloo
Canada

This empirical research was funded by Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to examine the forces shaping the urban growth in a developing nation. The researchers undertook the field trips from 1999 to 2000 in Hainan, China.

The opening and reform initiated in China in 1978. In 1988 Hainan Island, was declared as the fifth Special Economic Zone (SEZ). It was promised that more radical reform would be introduced to this island by central government. After over ten years of development, compared with other Chinese cities, Hainan's urban growth procedure appears to have some different characteristics. The preliminary findings suggested that political economy changes and tourism development in the context of the rapid urbanisation emerged as main forces driving the urban development. Political economy changes include the new market-oriented policy system, diversification of investment and economic development, and a new development model. Tourism development interacting with internal reforms also has played a major role. On the one hand, rapid urbanisation in Hainan has achieved distinctive economic expansion and dramatic urban landscape transformation. On the other hand, it also has generated a series of negative impacts on cities including surplus population especially during the beginning of the 1990s, excess pressure on infrastructure, and following high vacancy rates of real-estate space, which are some 'over-urbanization' and 'over-building' signals. Furthermore, conflicts occurred when carrying capacity has reached the 'tipping-point' of the acceptability of tourism in physical, perceptual, economic and social terms. This study will attempt to investigate the changing nature and pattern of Hainan's urban growth. It is suggested that towards a more sustainable urban form requiring efficient urban and regional planning and management system.



8061

Growth Coalition and Urban Regeneration: A Comparative Study of Hong Kong, Singapore and Taipei

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University of Hong Kong
China

Central theme

This article compares the political economies and implementation mechanisms of urban regeneration in three East Asian metropolises, namely Hong Kong, Singapore and Taipei, from the perspective of growth coalition (Harding, 1991; 1994; Ward, 1997). All well known for their economic-growth-oriented development policies, with urban regeneration as one of the major means of city marketing to secure long lasting competitiveness in the global economy, these three cities however show rather distinguishable mode of urban politics and correspondingly rather different patterns of coalition in the process of urban regeneration decision making and implementation. The differences, it is argued, derive from the disparities of a series of socio-political, economic, historical and cultural factors among them. The different power distributions within the coalition of urban regeneration among government, public sectors, private sectors and the community lead to different urban regeneration ideologies, institutional frameworks, legislative foundations and implementation mechanisms within these three regimes (Ng, 1997). These three cities are currently undergoing transformation in urban regeneration practice ranging from the promotion of ad hoc physically focused redevelopment policies to more strategic ones. The degree of transformation is distinguishable: the coalition of urban regeneration in Hong Kong is presented as a loose and market-principle-dominated government-private sector "corporatism", with community participation being marginalized; in Singapore, a state-led managerialism, with the government being a caretaker for both private sectors and the submissive community; while in Taipei, where the political and administrative situation is more sophisticated, a government-private sector collaborative entrepreneurialism, with the strength of community and civic groups being less and less negligible. ...

8062

Diverse Strategies for Sustainable Urban Form: A Critical Assessment of New Zealand Approaches

Michelle THOMPSON-FAWCETT
University of Otago
New Zealand

There is general concurrence that the layout, design, identity and diversity of towns and cities influence their sustainability and livability. However, the details as to how best arrange and integrate these various factors are keenly debated.

Many patterns of urban development in the last two centuries are commonly identified as being ecologically, socially and economically detrimental if they dominate on a long-term basis. These include, amongst other things, low density suburbanisation, separation of activities, long travel distances between daily activities, and inner city abandonment and dereliction. In this context, a range of theoretical answers has been surfacing to counter the contemporary conventional practice. Rather than pointing to a single model, many commentators favor assessing which particular options might be appropriate for the circumstances of specific localities. Even in a single city there are likely to be a diversity of strategies that can be implemented concurrently. Hence, research is beginning to materialize evaluating the potential in different circumstances of possible solutions. One of the advantages of considering a range of different options is that the discussion is broadened. Instead of focussing on single issues in order to move towards sustainability, such as altering physical urban form or urban design, the deliberations expand to take account of assorted policy directions, ...



8063

The First Research in The Environmental Planning Field**Dory REEVES****University of Strathclyde in Glasgow
U.K.**

This paper presents the first research in the environmental planning field to assess whether and how strategic agencies in the U.K. take a gendered approach to the spatial planning policy process. The findings of a survey of UK strategic planning and transport agencies undertaken in the summer of 1998 reveal significant gaps in understanding and knowledge of gendered issues. The nature of the barriers to implementing an approach to planning which considers the needs of women and men have changed and this study shows the kind of advice and guidance which is now needed.

8064

**Research on Motor Vehicles' Exhaust Emission Factors
for Urban Transportation Planning in China****Xiugang LI, Xiaoguang YANG****Tongji University, China****Wei WANG, Xuejun DENG****Southeast University, China**

With the more and more pollution to atmosphere from urban traffic in China, Environmental Impact Assessment is important in the assessment to urban transportation planning scenarios. Now there is no effective method to get or compute motor vehicles' exhaust emission factors that are one of the key parameters. In the paper methods for emission factors are analyzed. MOBILE parameters correction and computing methods are put forward to adapt China urban transportation planning. Emission parameters are investigated in Nanjing City and varied types of vehicles' emission factors at varied average speeds and idle emission factors are computed for Nanjing City at present. With the computed results some principles of motor vehicles' emission factors are analyzed. According to the actual conditions, MOBILE parameter correction can be used to compute emission factors that are adapted to urban transportation planning in China. The computed emission factors of Nanjing City at present can be used for assessment to planning scenarios of Nanjing and nearby cities. When average speed is between 30 to 75 kilometers per hour the emission factors of CO, NOX and HC are less. So the pollution is less.



8065

The Impact Study of Freeway on the Adjacent Areas in Suburban Shanghai**Haixiao PAN**
Tongji University
China

Shanghai is a fastest growing city now; it will be a world city, providing of an efficient transport system is a key factor in achieving the objective. Freeway system is very efficient in its speed, but it is costly and has adverse environment impact. Shanghai is going construct a large-scale freeway system in the near future. It must have great impact on the development and spatial structure of Shanghai. To understanding freeway impact on the economical development in suburban Shanghai, we study the relationship between the economical development and the time-space away from the central Shanghai; the town economical development with the distance to the freeway; the time sequence on the development. Study shows the resulting consequence of freeway is quite different in its adjacent areas from the common sense. So careful study is need except the grand freeway planning. A GIS based Transport modeling package TransCAD was used in the study. This study is support by the Shanghai Urban Planning Bureau as Key Planning Research.

8066

Teleworking Adoption among Selected SMEs in Kuala Lumpur**Suplan AHMAD, Wan Munira Wan JAAFAR**
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
Malaysia

In the information economy, Technologically driven work practices or teleworking is expected to attract increasing number of urban labour force to work either from homes or neighborhood work centers. Telework enable employees of information based enterprises to better organize and manage both their time and lives according to their own individual needs. The Employees see telework as a tool to better control change and resources as this contribute toward increasing business flexibility and efficiency. Teleworking has also been associated with cleaner environment, improve energy efficiency and promote the local economies. The paper presents the results of Kuala Lumpur. It highlights their growing importance to the fast changing city economy as well as presents future challenges in meeting the need for higher productivity, improved efficiency and provide greater flexibility to their workers. The paper investigates the potential adoption of the new work practices among these enterprises.



8067

Towards Space Integration of the New Urban Developments in the Growth of the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Suburbs (Roundtable)

Participants:

Olga Ines WAINSTEIN DE KRASUK
Ciudad Universitaria, Argentina

Raquel PERAHIA
University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Alicia GERSCOVICH
University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Diego RUSTICUCCI
University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Nowadays the habitat development in the suburbs of the Buenos Aires metropolitan area has spread in the metropolitan area within a range of more than 50 km from the downtown area, assuming new urban models if compared to our traditional urbanization structure.

The background to these changes is tied to the economic transformation process that Argentina has undergone as of 1991 that enabled it through the globalization process to become part of the international market, playing a prevailing role in Mercosur and its Regional Market.

Our metropolis is today facing problems completely different from the expectations that as from the Industrial Revolution would lure to it large masses of people. Poverty, pollution, inequality to access goods and services, traffic problems, noise, violence, marginality are some of the determining factors for the displacement of the high-income sector ...

8068

A Cost/Benefit Analysis of Brownfield v. Greenfield Development

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One of the issues facing developed communities is the lack of developable land. Aside from annexing adjacent territory, an act that is often illegal if not impractical, communities must redevelop the land that has previously been developed. That is done with only modest problems, if the past land uses have not despoiled the land itself. But we find that in many communities previous land users have polluted the land and the underlying ground waters. These lands are known as "brownfields." In many countries that polluting act is illegal and the polluters, if known, are held responsible. In the US, even if the current owner is not the polluter, that owner is held responsible for the pollution and its removal.

The cost of clean up scares development from the urban, brownfield sites. New development occurs on the fringe, at sites that are less costly and less risky to develop. But if older communities are to survive, they need development as well. Some persons argue that to promote the development in the older communities public assistance is needed to make the sites more financially appealing to developers. They argue that if we take into account the true public costs of exurban development, we can justify publicly financing the redevelopment of the polluted, city sites. Is this true?

We present a detailed, systematic analysis of the costs and benefits of brownfield versus greenfield development. We compare and contrast the results for two different cities, Milwaukee and Chicago. And we conclude with recommendations on the role of public assistance in redeveloping brownfields.



8069

The Large Scale Residential Land Development Process in Jabotabek, Indonesia**Haryo WINARSO, Boy KOMBAITAN
Institut Teknologi Bandung
Indonesia**

Large-scale residential land development in Indonesia has taken place during the massive economic growth of the country in the late 80s and early and mid 90s. This kind of development is believed to be part of factors triggering economic crisis experienced by the country. The development process, which heavily involved by private sector developers, entangles the finance industry, housing industry and the Government. This paper focuses in the housing industry and describes the process whereby the development taken place. The process was started by defining concept and motivation; followed by searching for land; lobbying for development proposal; site planning and design; contract and construction. This process was supported by critical funding management, marketing and disposal; and asset and estate management. It is argued that cronyism, informal activities and image making were among the important steps in the residential land development process.



Track 09

Urban Design and Physical Form



9001

Public Spaces in Mega-projects: Shanghai's Pudong and London's Dockland**Liang WEI**
University of Southern California
U.S.A.

Since the 1980s, mega-projects represented a new trend in urban development and planning throughout the world. As an important endeavor to transform London from the capital of an empire to a world city, Dockland proved to be the largest urban waterside development in Europe, as well as the least controlled one.

In 1990, China's central government announced the creation of Pudong New Area in Shanghai, an ambitious plan similar in scale to Dockland. Shanghai, which was formed mainly as a treaty port, gained its Central Business District—the Bund—in the early decades of the nineteenth century under strong British influence. Shanghai's Pudong bears the same economic emphasis as Dockland. Nevertheless, Pudong is located in a socialist megacity with its economy integrating more and more into globalization.

What are the impacts of globalization and the new public-private relationship on urban design and urban form? Has large-scale development provided better opportunity in shaping urban space? In this paper I will compare the urban fabric and public spaces created in these two mega-projects, in attempt to document the shifting attitudes, institutions, and processes involved. I will focus on the deliberate decisions of the major actors, from both the public and private sectors, and explore how the meaning of "public" changes within the globalization process, and different social and economic contexts.

Grounded in the theoretical basis of globalization and built environment (King 1996, 1997, Sassen 1998, Loukaitou-Sideris and Banerjee 1998), I will scrutinize the development of contemporary public spaces in Pudong and Dockland from a political economy perspective. For comparison purpose, I will also examine the public spaces in the Bund, Shanghai and the historical district of London. This study will be based on a rich literature on the urban history and historiography of Shanghai and London, as well as first-hand information gathered through interview and field observation. I will argue that globalization has increasing influence on the public spaces in terms of funding, property rights, design, and accessibility. The public space is experiencing privatization in a developing country like China as well as in the first world. The power of markets is strengthening. However, markets with mature rules have not yet developed.

This comparative study could illuminate our understanding of transformation of public spaces in a broader socioeconomic context and the role of urban design in this shift.

9002

Urban Design Case Studies: Student Projects in Helsinki
University of Technology**Antti AHLAVA**
Helsinki University of Technology
Finland

This submission concerns innovative design works for urban areas in Finland and Estonia. The works under scrutiny have been made by students of architecture in Helsinki University of Technology. They represent a wide range of urban interventions: an existing housing area service development, a city centre revitalisation, a new housing design on a former industrial and storage area, and an entirely new cityscape on the fringe of a capital city area. The approach is pragmatic.



9003

Through Process to Product - The New Planning

Brian EVANS, Knut STRÖMBERG
Chalmers University of Technology
Sweden

This paper examines how cities compete in the global arena, meeting economic and environmental requirements, on one hand and developing local urban quality and collaboration on the other.

There is a growing understanding of the dynamics of urban change and the spatial, social and temporal relationships within the urban web but this understanding is often splintered into different professional or academic specialities.

Urban development, management and design, is characterised by a network of interdependent forces emanating at the local and global scale. Economic and environmental influences are often distant and invisible and trends for what is considered up-to-date in urban and architectural design are rapidly and globally spread. Traditional forms of urban planning, designing and decision making are now, for good and bad, being transformed into more interactive and co-operative forms of governance where many stakeholders, in addition to local planners and politicians, influence the development of urban areas. New forms of synchronous and collaborative planning and programming influence urban design processes. This paper examines the forms of collaboration and management which support the development of urban qualities and the way in which those involved in city development can accumulate the knowledge, talent and procedures, firstly to be competitive and secondly to deliver completed regeneration and development projects of the highest quality which are recognised throughout the urban network.

The paper will consider, inter alia:

scope, content and definition of city development - urban management;
 review of relevant experience in the field.

9004

The New Configuration of the Intercourse Space of the City in the Digital Era and the Relevant Strategy

Wenzhe CHEN, Jian ZEN
Tianjin University
China

With the development of the science and technology, especially in the Information Technology, people have entered a digital era. The digital technology brings strong impacts on people's life. The "bit" is being the basic matter in people's life.

Under the influences of the digital technology, great changes are taking place in the traditional cities. —The use of the Internet made it possible for people's emotional communication to break through the space limit. The multi-media means gave us a new definition for the distance between the different social classes, and stimulate the cultural communication greatly. The information technology made it possible for "Virtual Community", "Virtual University", "Digital Library", etc. The electronic money and the E-commerce, not only bring great changes on the methods of shopping, but also accelerate the blossom of the Internet economic. In the 21st century, with the changes on the modes and the means of intercourses, the city space for intercourse would change a lot from the essence to the pattern. The city in the digital era will come forth in front of us with new structure, texture, scale, etc.

To meet the challenge of the digital era, the architects should redesign our city space, which could not only fulfill the requirements of new functions of the city, but also could embody the concept of the digital aesthetics. In addition, to adapt the changes of the structure and the system of the cities, which are brought about by the rapid upgrade of the digital era, the architects should put forward the relevant measures...



9005

Change in the Dimensions of the Urban Framework; Looking at Typical Irish Cities under Intensification

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University College Dublin
Ireland

The trading function of small European cities and towns is changing with a profound effect on the spatial and organizational structure of such settlements.

With increased scale of use, primary components such as street and block can assume differing roles relative to each other in this change.

This paper considers patterns of adjustment in the urban framework and explores questions of changing operational relationships in sample urban segments.

The physical characteristics of the urban block are examined under changing scales of use and under differing use cultures and the idea of physical overload is assessed in the context of a city's longer-term flexibility.

These issues are examined through recent research on smaller Irish cities which after years of decline have just undergone a period of regeneration under a strengthening economy.

Patterns of plot use and the reworking and manipulation of space are tested against the trading activities of city centres through models of their ideal operation. Results are examined in cities which have a strong heritage of urban form. The operational system which created that form in the past is reviewed.

The paper explores in particular the concept of transitional land as breathing space and the economic need for this in the context of changing urban frameworks. It explores also the changing balance between backstage service and frontstage activity in typical urban structures.

Because the organizational principles of the smaller Irish city are typical of those found world-wide and because the process of adjustment under study is universal, the paper introduces thought which has a clear application in the study of cities. ...

9006

East-West: Interactions between the U.S. and Japan and Their Effects on the Rise of Urban Design as a Professional and Intellectual Movement

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Office of State Planning, New Jersey
U.S.A.

This paper aims to suggest the outlines of a much larger story, the evolving East West synthesis in modernity/postmodernity: a holistic, ecological worldview which emphasizes the potential of the individual, the importance of a spiritual connection to the built world; the need for cooperation among people— and the empowerment of individuals or small groups of people to shape their own environment. This view of reality can be found in the evolution of a major line of planning thought that "the built form of cities should... come from the hands of their own citizens" which, Peter Hall (1988: 9) reports:

...forms a powerful...ingredient of Frank Lloyd Wright's thinking in the 1930s.... It resurfaces to provide a major...ideology of planning in third-world cities through the work of John Turner...in Latin America in the 1960s. And it provides a crucial element in the intellectual evolution of ... Christopher Alexander, in that and the following decade....[and continues] in the community-design movement which in the 1970s and 1980s swept the US and...Britain.

This paper is based on my dissertation: "East-West: Interactions Between the US and Japan and Their Effects on Community Development" (completed in 2000, under the supervision of Susan Fainstein). The dissertation aims to shed light on the creative interaction of Eastern and ...



9007

In Search of City Muses / Urban Regenerators

Françoise PAMFIL
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Assumption: As much as people will still need to contemplate- hence art, Cities will still need cultural facilities - hence museums

Subject: Insights on the Contemporary Transformations and Becoming Design of the Art Museums as matrix for urban re-generators definition

Argument

Cities boundaries are vanishing. Urban and rural conditions merge. From the functional city to the collage and contemporary one, the urban patterns and paradigms are shifting. The 21st century city offers transformation scene for extremes: high density, mega-structures, meta-developments, hyper - alienation.

Transparency of our society make us attempt to adjust and live in new urban conditions.

Museum Architecture's boom in '80 is a fact. The Art Museum Topic RELEVANCE and EVOLUTION regards the museum production and generation.

Is this realm a source of city muses identification?

Identifying and modeling the source of such dynamism is a designing theme for the city builders.

1. Scientific interest

Allowing planning research to define its own field the label "research through design" is a strategic positioning.

The proposed paper 'In search of city muses' focuses on the Contemporary Transformations of Cities aiming to understand the importance of Art Museums as urban regenerators.

The intervention wants to establish contacts with developments in the field of urban design.

2. Aims

With special interest to arise observations on the link: urban design and physical form the paper tries to explain that cultural form is a powerful tool to generate urban development and therefore aims

to stress on urban matters able to articulate meaning or "less separate" physical form - as shape from processes and cultural programs
 to look at the art museum place into the vanishing borders of a "transparent society" (Vattimo)

- to understand and identify why cities need muses

3. Method and techniques

Filter and find interpretative meanings via architectural paradigms to a series of topical questions posed in today's art museum and transfer them to cityscape. ...

9008

The Challenge of Contemporary Urban Design Education in China

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China

In the beginning 80s, the word urban design" was quite new and unfamiliar field in China. In nowadays, both its concept and its value are realized by our colleagues and used in urban development practice. But the research on urban design education fell behind the practice. This situation is disadvantageous for the development of the subject. The paper bases on the investigation of urban design education system in China, focuses on the problem of urban design education in China and discusses how to educating urban designers, including program types, structure the knowledge, background of the student and the like. Finally, the paper introduces some related experience in School of Architecture, Harbin Institute of technology.



9009

New Problems – Old Solutions? Urban Form in Design Guides: Intentions, Issues and Opportunities

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Australia

The relationship between urban centre and periphery has changed radically in the last few decades as urban growth in both the post-industrial and industrialising world disturbed established evolutionary patterns and the interaction between processes of centralisation and decentralisation. The traditional distinction between city, periphery, and countryside gradually dissolved as part of the excessive and peculiar urban development, and resulted in a built environment that is difficult to label or define. Various critics have referred to a 'middle landscape' (Rowe, 1991) or an 'Exopolis' (Soja, 1992) to describe the hybridisation of centre and periphery and the accompanying urban discontinuities and voids.

The morphology of this new urban landscape is one of sprawl and indistinct formal expression (so-called 'on-places') and invalidated the conventional land use segregation practised widely. As peripheral urban areas assume the characteristics and functional complexities of the traditional metropolis, they raise the very question of what is regarded as urban in today's global economic, cultural and intellectual environment. This challenge appears to have been taken up only reluctantly and with varying success. Many reactions to the 'ornlessness' of sprawl were more looking backwards, like, albeit well-intentioned, the harter of the 'New Urbanism', than embracing the future with innovative approaches.

This paper therefore examines various reactions by governments, planning officials and associated design professions, like architects and urban designers—with the view whether the unprecedented condition has also spawned extraordinary and novel solutions. The investigation is both qualitative and quantitative and surveys and examines primarily the discourse and stated intention in planning documents, ...

9010

Corridor Development, a Dialectical and Design-Orientated Approach

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Netherlands

Corridor (or belt) development and multi-polar patterns of urbanisation are long known features of the landscape. Corridor development is a form of urbanisation that, for a range of reasons such as merchandise, production, socio-economic and military/strategy, has occurred through the whole history of urbanization. However it is a pressing topic in (Dutch) spatial planning and research.

New technological developments in fields as transport, ICT and logistics plus the flexibilisation of labor, production and mobilisation this corresponds with, contribute strongly to the multi-polar network- or territory-city. This form of urbanism is an important trend in the post-fordist paradigm which it now being constructed.

Together with the upcoming and consolidation of this pattern comes the corridor or belt development between the cultural, business and production nodes in the network. This type of development follows laws of economy and (capitalist) production and should be regarded in that way.

Until recently corridor development was one of the leading concepts in Dutch planning, though for a short period. As a preamble on the Fifth Nota Spatial Planning, (the leading strategic document on spatial planning in the Netherlands, now coming out) strategic documents as Corridors in Balance, and the Startnota were produced, in which a corridor-concept, complementary to existing cities, was propagated. In the resulting Fifth Nota this concept was abandoned and attention ...



9011

Borders and Distances

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The way planning in praxis deals with separation of functions has a great implication on city form as well as on urban life. When dealing with urban functions considered repugnant to one another, as for example traffic to children or residents to noise, planning creates either borders or distances. When using distance as a solution of the problem of disturbances, the city will grow geographically. When the air spreads the disturbance, like pollution and noise, the distance can be quite large and the left over land can seldom be used for, and are very seldom arranged for, the inhabitant's recreation, social life or for public urban life.

A border makes it possible for repugnant functions to exist closer to each other. However, borders are often hindrances for more than the inconvenience to be protected from. Large-scale borders may turn into barriers, hard to penetrate, in the urban landscape.

In one way a border is something that separates, that keeps apart. On one side some specific regulations are valid, on adjacent space, other roles are to be followed. But in another way borders are gathering, for example, a fence or a hedge around your garden is a property you have in common with your neighbour. To talk over your fence is a way of meeting and you have to get together about how to arrange it and keep it. If you live in enmity with your neighbour, the distinct limit of the fence helps you to live beside one another without annoying too much. ...

9012

Urban Transformation, Emerging Renewal Strategy in Postwar Housing Estates

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Theme:

The paper addresses urban renewal of large-scale postwar social housing estates. The question: can peripheral bedroom cities be reconfigured as urban communities?

Method:

Two case studies, of planning strategy now being developed in the Netherlands, are analyzed in order to characterize an emerging planning and design approach for such areas: urban transformation. The strategy is then compared to other renewal approaches for housing estates in Western Europe (France, Britain, Spain) and in Central and Eastern Europe (Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania). An assessment of the transferability of both strategy and associated planning practices is made in the paper's conclusion.

Detailing content:

Demolishing large estates is not always open as an option. On the other hand previous remedial strategies - attempting to 'fix' problems, and later preventive strategies - aimed at forestalling downward spirals of physical decay and social exclusion, have proven only partly successful, both in the Netherlands and in other Western European contexts.

Transformation can be seen as a third alternative. The main aim is to reconfigure large estates for greater spatial and social identity and economic autonomy in respect to the core-city. It amounts to a set of incremental and comprehensive steps designed to gradually bring together the imperatives for renewal: social (community development), economic (employment, sustaining market position of housing) and physical (quality of urban space). This is undertaken without only partial replacement of the built form. The accent is on creating new urban conditions and the corresponding place making. ...



9013

What Happened to 'Placelessness'?

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Israel Institute of Technology

Israel

In the heydays of Urban Design place making was the central issue and common denominator in the professional and academic discourse. "Place theories" proposed how to overcome placelessness —the psychophysics problem engendered by Modernity.

With the gradual absorption of urban design back into architecture, place making disappeared from the agenda of urbanism. This change may be variously interpreted:

From the History of urbanism perspective: (a) urban design preoccupation has shifted towards ecological problems, and (b) urban design in the 1970's and 1980's was too formal, physical and historicist ;

From Critical theory: place making is the argumentation for post industrial inner city renewal, and the later has already been accomplished to a large extent;

From Culture studies: place making is a phenomenological concept, and phenomenology should be criticized for its claims towards universality and its presuppositions.

These interpretations do not suggest that placelessness as a problem has been overcome, but that it has been relegated to the sidelines due to a variety of criticism and interests, all peripheral to place making as a central value of urbanism. Thus the baby was discarded with the bath water.

The paper is intended to readdress attention to the merits of place-making as an intersubjective approach, which offers an alternative both to post industrial pragmatism and to post-modernist extreme relativism.

9014

Neighbourhood Rehabilitation and Mixed Use: The Case of Ljubljana

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Slovenia

The objective of introducing mixed use areas into neighbourhoods involves all elements and users of an urban structure, needed to co-create or provide the city and its integral neighbourhoods, with identity, function and local services. The planning objective is based on the identification of possible consequences of changing traditional lifestyles and formulation of according measures needed to direct dynamic spatial processes. The latter is especially important in transition countries where standards of living are being raised and the provision of different new urban places made operational. The planned objective implies the introduction of new mixed use spatial structures, reurbanisation of derelict sites and the preservation or rehabilitation of existing structures.

On the case of Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, the paper will show some of the ideas being introduced into the new master plan concerning mixed use development and the emancipation or reurbanisation of neglected neighbourhoods. The approach is based on reusing brown sites in the city, rational placement and distribution of service and provision functions throughout the city, improving the identity or creating new identity in particular parts of the city, preserving inner city heritage sites with the introduction of suitable activities and general rehabilitation of the city, responsive to demands of new lifestyles and employment. An essential part of all rehabilitation activities are open and green spaces. The methodology is based on analysis of present central, supply and service activities in the city, anticipated growth of demand and reorganisation of urban accessibility, based on public transportation.

The relevance of the theme to planning education and practice is in establishing necessary future ties between local self-sufficiency and ...



9016

Billboards without Words: Reading Urban Accessories

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U.S.A.

In this so-called "age of information" and "global culture," what information matters? As an architect, what matters to me is what I see and experience in the built world around me, especially what may be called "billboards without words." Although more subtle than verbal signs, "urban accessories" provide visual clues for directing human action and behavior. Urban accessories may be defined broadly as privately built "functional signs" providing a public service. Traditional cities have historically addressed this issue with public urban furniture, often built onto or into private buildings. Often these artifacts blur the distinction between private enterprise and public welfare and even property. Porticoes over downtown sidewalks are an example. Whether in a small Texas town or Bologna, Italy, it has been argued that civic life is enhanced for citizens and visitors by these urban accessories. Such "civic-minded" cities are often quite popular tourist destinations, regardless of the illusion or degree of fiction their visual milieu present.

This study in semiotics will also address issues of control and manipulation of built messages in the city. While privately built public urban accessories nearly always increase accessibility, business, or advertisement for the "donor," questions one might ask are "What public good does this actually serve?" and "Who paid for this, and why?" There is a long history of the intersection of private profit versus civic good in built urban situations, raising issues of power, propaganda, and profit in the name of public good.

What makes urban places unique and peculiar on a local, small scale will be principally discussed, rather than corporate mega-architecture....

9017

'Las Vegas' and 'Laboratory for New Buildings' : Two Spatial Phenomena in the Development of New Taichung City Center

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Tunghai University
China

The 7th Re-plotted Area has been regarded as Taichung City's most promising new center since the mid-1980s. It was also the first area to impose the FAR control in Taichung City (1993). However, the development of this area has been rather disappointing. Two peculiar, but unexpected, spatial phenomena have given the nicknames "Las Vegas" and "Laboratory for New Buildings" to the commercial and residential zones in this area respectively. In contrast to the general expectation, commercial streets in this area did not evolve into elegant, fashionable shopping strips. Instead, a large number of entertainment businesses, many involved in pornographic activities, have concentrated in this area. The term "Las Vegas" was used to describe the heavy use of neon lights by these businesses. Most of these "entertainment" businesses feature lavish decorations, but surprisingly, were built with cheap materials and only 1/3 of the FAR allowed. This study found that only these high profit "entertainment" businesses could afford the over-specified land cost in this area. However, the insecure legal status and short business cycle of these businesses have deterred owners from building bigger and permanent structures.

On the residential side, the high-priced, semi-detached houses in this area have not achieved the image of Western suburban homes as most speculators expected. Instead, houses in this area were "wrapped-up" with various architectural styles in an attempt to create a sense of uniqueness and high value. The term "Laboratory for New Buildings" was used to describe the highly diversified architectural styles in this area.



9018

The Future Tribal Village: A Native American Community's Struggle to Survive Metropolitan Growth**Katherine CREWE**
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Much has been written about neighborhoods adapting to the intrusion of urban development, whether caused by freeways, highrise commercial growth or office parks. In many cases this negative impact is complicated by the economic benefits to the communities themselves, as job opportunities help compensate for the breakdown of local fabric. For the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community bordering metropolitan Phoenix, the city's rapid growth along tribal borders has threatened its traditional farming lifestyle. However, the recent introduction of casinos has brought employment for the tribe, and encouraged a strip of shopping malls, office parks, two golf clubs, and college facilities within tribal land. In response to this recent growth, the Salt River Pima Maricopa Community has proposed a new Indian village within the reservation, some five miles back from the commercial strip, to accommodate tribal employees and the community as a whole. However, tribal traditions often exclude conventional development opportunities: traditional preferences for wide open spaces and widely spaced dwellings make conventional HUD housing unacceptable, as does the custom of extended families living under one roof. The religious significance of distant mountain views predetermines site planning and land use, as does the network of tribally allotted land, and the preference for small-scale farms and businesses. Moreover, while the tribal community resists the intrusions of tourism, archaeological research and historic preservation, it needs revenue to help pay for health facilities, new infrastructure and schools for its youthful population. ...

9019

DongdaeMun, a Traditional Market Place Wearing a Modernized Suit: A New Type of Commercial Redevelopment in Seoul**Jull KIM, Chang-Moo LEE, Kun-Hyuck AHN**
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Traditional market places have been continuously losing their old vitality in the cities in developing countries and replaced with more productive uses and modernized facilities, including department stores, shopping centers, and office buildings. There are no exceptions in Seoul. Traditional markets used to be main trading places in the city, but many of them were disappeared in the process of urban redevelopment. However there is an extraordinary story in Seoul. A traditional clothing market, called 'Dongdaemun market' is still maintaining its old attraction power, and in some ways outweighs the performance of modern retail facilities like department stores and discount stores since the mid 1990's.

Seoul has experienced gradual decay of the old city center after the formation of the new business districts in the south part of the city. The Dongdaemun market area is also located at the fringe of the decaying city center. The newly improved Dongdaemun market is playing an important role on center city revitalization.

This study analyzes the causes and affects of the Dongdaemun market's success. The investigation starts with tracing the historic evolution of the market, followed by surveys in related discussions. Required materials were obtained from various sources including formal documents, informal interviews with related people, newspapers, and field surveys. Through the analysis, we found that the redevelopment scheme of Dongdaemun has unique features giving backgrounds for the recent success of the market. The unique features can be noted in the three aspects: ...



9020

Everyday Urbanism

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Everyday Urbanism offers a Critique of contemporary urban design practices drawing on concepts of everyday life and urban experience. These are based equally on the work of writers such as Henri Lefebvre, Michel DeCerteau, and Mikhail Bakhtin and on detailed documentation of specific people and places. Arguing that designers from Jon Jerde to Rem Koolhaas to the New Urbanists have failed to produce the urban dynamism or vitality they aspire to, this paper proposes an alternative approach to urban design. Instead of projecting a vision of the future or nostalgically looking to the past, everyday approaches accept the present landscape of American cities and suburbs. Rather than seeking overarching solutions or a unilateral approach, everyday design operates in the nooks and crannies of existing situations, responding to specific needs that are often multiple, complex, and contradictory. In this way, it seeks to intensify and render more visible the ordinary elements of city life. So far, the methods, means, and aesthetics of this craft are barely defined, which makes the transition from theory to practice a difficult one. As a preliminary demonstration, however, I will discuss a series of projects from the recent book, *Everyday Urbanism*¹. These employ design principles that we call quotidian bricolage (the recombination and extrapolation of existing elements), and tactics (urban functions that respond to multiple temporalities)

9021

Streets as the Public Areas and the Canakkale Example

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Turkey

The streets are the places where you do the activities of shopping, walking, learning and researching and get friendships with other people. The community life and shoring start at streets, if we think that, in the world that changes fastly, all the conceptions renovate themselves every time and also change by rejecting their prior meanings. The modern planning intelligence has been accepted at the applications after 1950's in Turkey. According to this intelligence, the old tissues have being started to be destroyed at city plans. The unplanned buildings and the large streets have postponed the city plans that have on approachment of pedestrians ; the traditional street tissues have left their places to the large and undefined streets/According to the intelligence of auto-centered planning that is the import of modern world, a number of different methods and formulas are used in order to make the pedestrians having been postponed to the second plan, to going to their streets again/ One of the most successful method is the project of Canakkale (Canakkale Project) which is started in 1994 and still being continued nowadays. Identifying the streets by pedestrians, realizing of the individuals themselves in the community, applying of democracy at plans, joining the old tissues to recent times without losing their identity are the examples of the building plans that has been done by a modern community thoughts.

In the project of Canakkale (Canakkale - Turkey), the intelligence of having global governments, willings and civilians has been approached at city planning. The object is the provide the pedestrians to claim their streets and house and to apply the old tissues to nowadays without being untraced or destroyed.



9022

Urban Design Criteria for Site Selection of Telecommunication Tower as a City Level Landmark**Mohammadreza POURJAFAR**
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Iran

Tehran is passing the stage of metropolitin and is going to be almost a megalopolice. Loss of Sence of orintation is the major urban prblem, it is required to have a hierarchy of landmarks from city to the cluster level.

This would visualy help in accesibility of various part of a big city like Tehran. Therefore to chose a site with respect to visual aspect for a dominating physical form could help in solving the problem to some extend . There are various aspect cosern in site selection of telecommunication lowere one of the most important one is the visual aspect. That is to locate the tower in such a position to work as an urban landmark.

This paper would deal with the analyses done by the author before the implimentaon and the result after the tower has been erected.

9023

Urban Design of the Original Neighborhood Concepts**Nicholas N. PATRICIOS**
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The neighborhood concept is arguably one of the major planning landmarks that shaped the urban form of the 20th century city in many countries. Both the neighborhood idea of Clarence Stein and Henry Wright, exemplified in their plan for Radburn, and the Neighborhood Unit idea of Clarence Perry were published in 1929. The urban design principles of Stein and Wright included the use of a superblock with a central green, separation of vehicles and pedestrians, and a road hierarchy with cul-de-sacs for local access roads. Four to six superblocks were to form self-contained neighborhood. Each neighborhood would then form the building block of the city. For Perry the Physical arrangement of the elementary school, small parks and playgrounds, and local shops, each within a one-half mile walking distance from each house, was the basis of his neighborhood idea. Each neighborhood was to be a "unit" of the city. For about four decades after their concepts were published these were applied and adapted internationally, in most cases with deviations from the original ideas. The adoption recently by the New Urbanists of the neighborhood idea has revived interest in this urban form. As the intentions and objectives of the first concepts have become obscured it is necessary to re-examine the original urban design principles of Stein and Wright and Perry as well. Along with this evaluation an analysis of their sources of inspiration will bring greater understanding of these principles. Documented sources include Ebenezer Howard's Garden Cities of Letchworth and Welwyn, the design of Hampstead Garden Suburb by Raymond Unwin and Barry Parker, and Frederick Law Olmstead's plan for Forest Hill Gardens.



9024

A Basic Study on the Formulate Density of Land Use from Floor-Area-Ratio

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This article presents an approach for formulating density of land use. The density of land use is defined here as the ratio of building site area to open-space.

One of the famous densities of land use is Land Use Intensity number, US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-Federal Housing Administration (FHA) developed for planning standards. Although these density numbers are given some diagrams, there are based on conventional issue. It remains a question that the density numbers are reliable thing. This article showed the process of inducing a series of equations, determine the density of land use, when Floor-Area-Ratio (FAR) in the district was given. In order to examine the abstract structure of this model, sensitive analyze was taken on prototype district. Next, this model was applied to the whole area of Osaka City in Japan, and its applicability and limitation were examined and inspected using the data provided for every 500-meter mesh.

The results of the sensitive analyze showed that it was existed a non-linear relationship between FAR and open-space. The results of case study in mesh data showed the reliable ratio of building site area to open-space. The results of case study in mesh data showed unsuitable number at any mesh.

The model becomes possible to present a numeric goal of the area density control, to present a reliable planning standard, the density of land use, by theoretically. The model did not suite spatial spillover, because the model inherently established on the close area.

9025

Mall Adjusted: Speculations Regarding the Future of Regional Shopping Centers

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Australia

This paper addresses issues surrounding the future of the regional shopping centre, and canvases options as to how this ubiquitous building type might be remade in new and radically transforming ways. To illustrate these issues, the paper draws on the work of two student exercises, an urban design Masters thesis and an architectural design studio based on the findings of the Masters thesis.

The impetus to re-make' the shopping centre appears to be rooted in two main issues. The first is economic in nature. The second claims to be social. In economic terms, the regional shopping centre, in its existing form, is failing (Price Waterhouse Coopers, 1999). These places do not provide the pure fire' retail profits that they once did, relying increasingly on the profits generated from recreational and entertainment activities. It is anticipated that all but the largest regional shopping centres will continue to yield fewer profits annually. Retail real estate will remain stagnant and retail malls will continue their decline. The second, and more powerful issue behind the remaking of centres, relates to their social role (Rowe, 1991; Shields, 1992). In the absence of viable alternatives, shopping centres often function as surrogate town centres. The owners and operators of regional centres, who see financial gain from this arrangement, largely support this use. This situation is considered highly problematic by many critics, who suggest that the private space of the shopping centre can never deliver the benefits of a vibrant public space. Yet critical opposition does not alter the physical reality that our urban and suburban landscapes are littered with older retail centres that constitute millions of dollars of investment. What is to become of these retail white elephants, these ersatz public spaces? ...



9026

Urban Design Study for New District Development: Case of Tu Liem District – Hanoi City

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Japan

Introduction

It is said that 20th Century is the century of globalization. More than a common terminology recently used in political-economics and urban development fields, the concept "Globalization" implies sharing, incorporating, and uniting the global together. In the continuous era of globalization, entering the 21st Century, we (each nation, each city, each individual) are put on a circumstances that force us to struggle between the "owned" and the "common". We want to be parts of the World, at the same time, want to be distinct from our counterparts.

The original driving force of this study is the author's concern about 1) the physical changes in cities as results of urbanization and globalization processes; and 2) the influences on urban resident's living environment. Globalization has induced drastic progression in many economies and rapid urbanization in many places. In turn, these cause sweeping transforms in many urban landscapes; and ultimately effect lives of many urban residents in various facets positively or/and negatively. Meanwhile, the qualities of urban life as well as the uniqueness latent in our old cities, those innate in or accumulated through time, are in a danger of being lost in the process of globalization and rapid urbanization.

Context

Hanoi - the Capital of Vietnam - is a historical city in that circumstance. Though Hanoi has not yet undergone rapid urban transformation and has just started entering the global (regional) system, its plans for future development have shown vision of change. The new Hanoi Metropolitan Master Plan (to the year 2020) was studied and approved in 1998, in which the biggest change compared with the previous is the plan for Hanoi ...

9027

Mixed Use Development in the City Centre: Solutions or Problems?

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Main research question:

Is the re-emerging phenomenon of mixed-use development likely to lead to the revitalisation of our city centres?

Background:

Mixed-use areas are considered to lead to increased interaction between home, work and recreation, thereby reducing the amount of non-pedestrian travel and leading to more sustainable urban areas in environmental, social and economic terms. Indeed, it is suggested that such compact areas with a variety of land uses can lead to more sustainable lifestyles and more attractive, viable and safer city centres. As such, planners and politicians within the UK are increasingly advocating this type of development within planning policy guidance and urban regeneration strategies. The impetus of this phenomenon has been further driven by the emergence of city centre living since the early 1990s. Residential development in cities can clearly help to produce a more sustainable environment whilst being the key component of a vibrant mixed-use area, however, a critical understanding of the relationship between housing and other uses is essential. This paper will draw upon surveys of developers and city centre residents to examine the nature of mixed-use areas and their positive and negative dimensions. The findings will then be evaluated in relation to urban policy and there will be an assessment of the implications of this type of development within cities together with recommendations for achieving an appropriate mix of uses.



9028

Design Methodology for Natural Open Space Continuity in Urban Edge Areas**Tianxin ZHANG, Andre SORENSEN**
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Japan

Continuity of natural open space across the city boundary is critical in producing a diverse and sustainable city. Continuity includes physical continuity of natural processes, visual continuity of natural views, and symbolic continuity of natural elements. Boundary structures that prohibit continuity include dykes, roads, and large-scale developments, while those that allow continuity include water gates, linear parks, etc. This paper will propose a design methodology for urban edge areas, which promotes multifunctional, multi-layered, multi-temporal space patterns, and which emphasizes flexibility, combination, alternation, and environmental adaptation. This generates a kind of urban edge complex, which organizes the related natural spaces and man-made facilities around the boundary into a self-supported and interconnected organic whole. Case studies of three regions locate around the urban edge area of Tokyo, Japan, where urban spaces are separated from surrounding natural spaces (mainly rivers) by dykes, are used to illustrate the design concept. Christopher Alexander, Ian L. McHarg, John Ormsbee Simonds, and Michael Hough's works are to be referred to as the basis of this paper, which attempts to integrate urban design and landscape design concepts in urban fringe area developments. As Asian cities will be responsible for the bulk of worldwide urban growth during the first half of the 21st century, and are almost invariably characterized by weak land development control regimes on the urban fringe, a common result has been environmental degradation, and serious under-provision of urban natural open space. The proposed design methodology will contribute to solving these serious problems by suggesting a way of creating highly flexible urban edge places, which help to enhance urban natural space quality.

9029

Tourist-City Destination Planning in Medan**Basauli Umar LUBIS**
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Bearing in mind the significance of place and considering the urban tourism criteria leading to the understanding of the quality of place that a tourist city destination should have. Therefore by considering the urban setting as a significant territorial entity, as a source of identity and image and as a place it is important to investigate the image of place, the unique activity, the preferences of the residents, and the community vision for the future of the place. The concept of historic districts recognises that within a single destination there are precincts or nodes characterized by different tourism emphases, such as areas in which one particular style or focus of tourism dominates. The image of history is not detrimental to Tourism as Ashworth and Turnbridge (1990) suggest. On the contrary, this image appears to be one of the major attractions of the city, which the tourism industry seems to be aware. In Medan Colonial City, urban form has been resulted by spatial relocation of economic activity with the areas with plantation colonial heritage that tend to be centred on the urban core.

The study drew on three sources of information. First, half-hour interviews were taken with pedestrians, visitors and residents in Kesawan quarters. Second, observations were made of pedestrians and activity on the street. This 'Cultural Mapping' approach, which allows residents and community participation in shaping urban settings related to tourism activity, was employed. Third, secondary data was employed: City master plan and City-tourism master plan. ...



9030

Urban Recovery and the Physical Form of Jakarta after the May 1998 Riot

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In May 1998 there was a large urban riot in Jakarta. In the riot 1500 peoples were killed and about 7000 buildings were damaged. According to several studies the riot was caused by ethnic, economic and political issues that beget Indonesia in 1998. A week after the riot the Urban Research Center of Trisakti University did a survey on the buildings that were damaged in the riot. Again in May 1999 and on the same month in 2000 surveys were done to the buildings damaged in 1998. The purpose of the surveys was to see the urban recovery and the possibility of changes to physical form of Jakarta. The results of the surveys show that the recovery of the urban physics is related to the degree of damages done to the buildings. The surveys also show a new streetscape in the form of rows of fortified buildings. Therefore it could be concluded that the May 1998 riot had significantly change the physical form of Jakarta.

9031

The Struggle of Kampungkota in Indonesian Urban Development: A Case Study from Jakarta

Antony SIHOMBING
University of Melbourne
Australia

In Indonesia, kampungkota designates a village or informal settlement in urban areas. Since the 16th century, Jakarta's growth has taken place primarily through the formation of kampungkota. Today, some 60 percent of this city's population of over 10 million people live in one or another type of informal settlement.

During the last 30 years about a third of kampungkota were removed or replaced from Jakarta's city centre to make way for new CBD's (high-rise building: hotels, offices, and apartments) that are characteristic of the city's "modern" sector and which reflect Jakarta's insertion into the global economy. This paper will briefly describe the history of kampungkota formation in Jakarta since the city's foundation, with particular attention to the more recent period. The history draws the understanding of the kampungkota's background. Moreover, this paper will depict the relationship between kampung and kota to answer the questions: how does kampungkota survive? Should kampungkota be demolished or replaced to establish new CBDs? The study is done by literature review and case-studies approach. The paper's focus, however, will be on the specific case studies of kampungkota removal from the new CBDs in city's centre named "Golden Triangle Area", and their relocation to other parts of the metropolitan or replacement with the low-cost multi-stories housing.



9032

Atlas of Public Space in Portugal

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The urban design must start by the knowledge of the existent city, in order to inform the new urban forms.

The Town Planning Department of the FA-UTL (School of Architecture, Lisbon Technical University) develops a research project that searches for a graphic database of the public space in Portugal, in order to support teaching and future research on this theme.

This work is inspired in several studies developed in the last 30 years, which are basic publications in university libraries (e.g.: Robert Auzelle, *Encyclopedie d'Urbanisme*), focusing on the Portuguese cities.

The inquiry is part of the learning practice of the students in the degree of Town Planning, both: 1) by participating in a direct inquiry on the city and using those results as a base to urban design, and; 2) by participating on a scientific research.

The database information is organised in graphic files, on three different levels:

- 1) The urban tissues, by reducing the ensemble of spaces of a town into the two dimensions of a plan;
- 2) The exceptional public spaces - the squares;
- 3) The common public spaces - the streets.

This paper presents representative case studies, exemplifying the method and the different levels of database information.

9033

New Public Realms: Re-imagining the City-Region

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In recent years, many urban commentators in the United States and elsewhere in the capitalist world have lamented the "decline of public space" in cities, given the upsurge in privately owned and managed corporate plazas, festival marketplaces, and gated residential communities.

In contrast to this trend, however, this paper argues that there are four emerging types of new public realms that planners and city designers should study and nurture. Unlike traditional land use and zoning districts, which defined and regulated activities within discrete boundaries, these new public realms are designed as connectives to link places across physical and social jurisdictions.

These four nascent place-types may be categorized as Corridors, Traces, Watches, and Ways. Corridors (such conversions of abandoned rail-lines into bicycle trails) take advantage of cross-jurisdictional design opportunities made possible by transportation routes across city-regions and between them. Traces organize multiple places, buildings, and activities around a concept or a constituency, creating a cognitive link among locations that have no actual physical contiguity. Watches encompass the viewshed around a valued community asset, and are premised on shared citizen interest in the fate of large urban and regional ecosystems.

Finally, Ways are constructed pathways that lead pedestrians through landscapes, help to clarify their history, and work to create new economic value. Each of these new kinds of public realm gains imageability and recognition from powerful use of media, and each offers a method to break down destructive barriers between cities and suburbs. By working with a disparate coalition of individuals, institutions, and interest groups, planners and city designers can design new public places, support new activities and promote new images for city-regions.



9034

Urban Design Patterns in the High Density Environment

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After three decades of fast growth, many Chinese cities find themselves stricken with congestion, visual monotony, and lack of social and green spaces. Currently Western (European and North American) prototypes, such as the plaza and the expansive lawn in the traditions of Baroque and modern New Town planning, dominate the design and theory of Chinese urban space. However, Chinese cities display formal and cultural characteristics very different from those of their Western counterparts, one of which is the much higher population density (about ten times denser). How has the high density affected the transplanting of Western models to Chinese cities? What are the alternatives which better respond to the local context?

Based on data generated from on-site observations, research on emerging trends in Asia Pacific region, and the author's own design experiment, this paper will try to answer the two questions. It will present empirical evidences to show the inappropriateness of current urban design approach and its adverse consequences. The main body of the paper will focus on six alternative, contextual solutions to the most critical functional and visual problems in Chinese cities:

1. Numerous courtyards versus a few large plazas as nodal open spaces.
2. Paved gardens versus English landscape parks as green areas.
3. Overlapping versus 2-D zoning in the relationship between building and open space.
4. Tightly regulation versus loosely regulation in spatial boundaries.
5. Multiple layers versus single layer in the edge of a commercial street.
6. Green landmarks versus a green belt as the visual boundary of a city.

The speed and scale of urban redevelopment in today's China are unprecedented. ...

9035

Sustaining Structural Continuity through Planning between / Designing with the Existing Urban Tissues

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China

In essence, an urban structure is composed of both planned and non-planned elements. This paper implies why planning should be responsible for the structural identity decay in current China's rapidly redeveloping areas. Comparisons on the planned and the non-planned structures of Central Tianjin show that the non-planned yet highly mature urban tissue is a) chapped or arachnoid like, b) compact, rimless and anti-hierarchy and, c) homogeneous in macrostructure albeit heterogeneous in microstructure. Thereby a less-planned mature urban structure is more compatible with randomly subtle changes in spite of its deficiencies in infrastructure. Further, samples out of recent new developments and urban renewals prove that a purely planned structure that highlights Euclidean geometric forms lacks the ambiguousness and diversity in microstructure and, fosters the uniformity with the existing structures being absent and ignored as entirely negative. Therefore, urban renewal shall be focused on the joints and buffers in-between in order to conserve the internal ambiguousness as well as achieve a better environmental quality; whereas designing with the existing urban tissue is a key to ease the contradiction between the structural continuity and the demand for more amenities. In conclusion, the paper proposes a sustainable structure for future re/development in Tianjin that asserts a) a denser road-net with a narrower road of each and, b) a higher site coverage ratio (SCR) within the structure so as to allow a maximum area for the in-between green field.



9036

Urban Design Regulations in Canadian Cities: A Survey**Sandeep KUMAR**
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Urban design regulation is a tactic through which the visual quality of urban spaces and the built environment is publicly regulated. It is a mechanism widely used by local governments to control the physical make-up of Canadian cities (Shaw, 1991; Hodge, 1998). It, thus, has the potential to significantly alter the physical fabric of Canadian cities. Yet, there is very little literature that exists in the area of urban design regulations in Canadian cities (Charette, 1995; Punter, 2000). The paper attempts to answer the following questions: What different types of urban design regulations do Canadian cities use? Is there an urban design principle that is followed consistently throughout the cities? If not, what are the principles, if any, underlying the regulations? What are the criteria used to review urban design? Do provincial control plays a much significant

role in design regulations? The results of the study are based on the responses to a mail-in survey of almost forty municipalities, and face-to-face and telephone interviews with municipal urban designers of seven major cities. The study indicates that the methods of regulating urban design, their underlying principles, and their scope are not consistent throughout the country. The difference in the forms of regulations are partly attributed to the variations in provincial enabling legislations and municipal planning frameworks. The study also identifies other factors such as topography, geographic location, climate, population size, and the historic characters of cities as the potential causes of differences in regulations. The study expands our knowledge about urban design practice in Canadian cities. This knowledge will help urban design practitioners and academics to look critically at their own practice and research.

9037

**It Is the Diversity, Not the Number of Rules That Matters:
Simulating Urban Complex Spatial Systems****Shih-Kung LAI**
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China

The research is grounded on a microscopic simulation approach to study how decisions made locally give rise to global patterns. Cellular automata (CA) are the simplest bottom-up way to study discrete systems and urban complex spatial systems. The research focuses on an agent-based simulation approach to considering land use and transportation networks as two traits of the evolution of urban complex spatial systems. The simulation views land development decisions as the simple rules characterized by degrees of complexity and diversity. Three factors, the numbers of transition rules (N), the diversity of transition rules (D) and the numbers classifications of the transition rules (n), are derived from theories of measures of complexity and evolution in general system theory (GST). Simulating systems behavior based on the transition rules classified and sorting out the results by the three factors show that when the values of diversity of rules increase, urban structure will grow in a complex, fractal way.



9038

Cultural Based Town Form Determinants and the Development of Balinese Urban Design Concepts

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This research considers the utilization of Balinese traditional-religious conceptions of space as basis of the development of urban design concepts for producing culturally appropriate designs for Balinese towns. Employing a pluralistic approach, by means of questionnaires and mental map sketching techniques (Lynch, 1960; Appleyard, 1973; Rapoport, 1969, 1977), as well as field observations, a case study of the town of Gianyar, Bali, Indonesia explores the cultural based town form determinants evident in the cultural landscapes of a contemporary Balinese urban setting. This exploration aims at providing a ground for reconnecting urban design proposals with their cultural context, thus promoting the spatially expressed localism which originates from the diversity of cultures which is currently undermined by the highly standardized process in the Indonesian planning system. In particular, for the town of Gianyar, such an exploration provides a set of urban design concepts, which is useful in achieving a pronounced cultural identity.

The research concludes that to achieve a culturally appropriate sense of place, the design process has to acknowledge three main town form determinants in the design of Balinese townscapes: 1) the desa adat or literally 'customary village'; 2) the pampatan agung or literally 'great crossroad' and its elements; and 3) the sanga mandala or literally 'nine-folded hierarchical space'. Within the framework of urban design principles espoused by Lynch (1980), Bentley et al (1985) and Tibbalds (1987), a series of urban design concepts is developed. Based upon such concepts, urban spatial organization, structure and form will significantly reflect the Balinese culture.

9039

Citizen Participation and the Building of Postcolonial Cityscape of Taipei : The Preservation Project of Shi-Shi South Village as a Case Study

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China

This paper is focused on a preservation project - [Shi-shi south village] (figure 1.2), a village which is the earliest built and located at the central financial district in Taipei, Taiwan. Through the discussion of the practice on the project, I want to define a new approach to the recent spatial development of Taipei city as a "postcolonial" development and to argue that the process of building the "postcolonial" cityscape of Taipei is through a citizen participation process, which I reconstruct it as many political, ethnical and cultural forces mediated. The paper contains three parts. The first part is talking about the context of the project, the transition of political power in Taiwan and the following social, cultural and ideological transformation in the postcolonial era of Taiwan. Second, using the Shi-shi preservation project as an example exploring the major themes that being a barrier of a preservation project and demonstrating a participation process interfered by many political, social, cultural and ideological forces. Finally, organizing the Shi-shi project and the related cases, such as Sung-Hsen Cigarette Factory (and Chiang Kai-Shek's Former Residence) to build up a meaningful framework to understand the major forces that shaping the postcolonial cityscape of Taipei.

The contributions of this paper will be the following: (a) defining a meaningful framework named "postcolonial cityscape" to explain the recent spatial development of Taipei. (b) clarifying the major themes and its political, social, cultural and ideological contexts ...



9040

An Urban Morphological Approach Proposed in Conservation Area Delineation**Jiantao ZHANG**
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Urban morphology, which is the study of urban physical form, has its roots in urban historical geography and has existed for about one century. The Conzenian School sets out the basic framework of principles for urban morphology, in bringing about the conceptualization of historical developments of townscape and later on the further extension into social and economic sphere.

In the discipline of geography, developed from the town-plan analysis of historical towns, Conzen's tripartite morphogenetic approach defines the historical expressiveness of townscape and thus provides the understanding of town growth and of the composition of urban physical form. Corresponding to Conzen's objective understanding of urban form is Kevin Lynch's exploration into people's subjective collective mental map of urban form, which is the overlap of geography with urban aesthetics and with environmental psychology. In this paper a new methodology in urban morphology is proposed by synthesising the above two approaches, to define a more comprehensive understanding of urban form.

Following the research rationalisation is the explanation of the details and the application of the proposed methodology. Public image survey and morphological analysis will be carried out separately first and then the findings will be compared and amalgamated to draw the final conclusion.

Due to the significance of Conzen's ideas towards urban conservation and the extensive application of Lynch's approach and concepts in the Historic Districts defining, conservation area is chose to be object to test the proposed methodology. Two of Shanghai's conservation areas are therefore selected to be the case study area.

9041

An Integrated Approach to Architecture and Urban Design**Xiao ZHENG**
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The integration of architecture and urban design is becoming one of the major tendencies in the recent construction in china. In order to satisfy and balance the needs, an integrated approach is required. In this paper, the author introduces some examples, analyses their success stories and flaws in practice. The author also summarizes some feasible measures and practical methods. This paper presents a brief outline of how to respect the context of city in our contemporary architecture and urban design. The author sets forth three points of view: space of buildings must be harmony with city space and must also reinforce the spirit of the existing environment; buildings should take part in the city's traffic system; new buildings should not break or destroy cultural and historic continuity. Based on the idea, the author summarizes the key issues of the integrated approach: the integrated space, traffic system and historic continuity of architecture and urban. This design method will be beneficial for flourishing our city development.



9042

Comparing the Spatial Evolution of Metropolitan Form and Structure in China and Its Enlightenment to the 21st Century Urban Development

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The society in 21 century is an urbanism society. By the end of 2020, the total amount of metropolis of more than 1 million population will increase nearly 1 time. There are almost half of urban inhabitant living in the metropolis of more than 500 thousand population. So, the status and role of urban planning is leading the population and employment distribution in a large scale of urbanized area, not limiting the scale of the metropolis. For all the metropolis, it is more important to form a ecological and humanized spatial structure for sustainable development.

According to the dynamic state and preferential environment concept, the article compares the spatial evolution of more than 20 metropolitan form and structure in China, such as Beijing, Shanghai, Changsha, Wuhan etc. It describes the common and particular feature in all kinds of metropolitan spatial structure only by the administrative interference or by the market mechanism. It points out urban planning interference is necessary and it is one of the mechanism to give full protection for metropolis sustainable development.

On the other hand, the article shows the way to interfere the metropolitan spatial form and structure is legislation, urban transportation corridor leading, distribution of important construction project, financial guiding etc. The metropolitan spatial form and its countermeasure in 21 century should be revealed.

9044

Time, Place and Structure: An Urban Design Methodology and Case Studies

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In recent decades, concern with issues of local and regional identity and with the loss of a high quality public realm has been prominent, as part of a widespread international critique of urban forms that emerged as products of the modern era and the globalization of capital. The purpose of this paper is to review a methodology for urban design that attempts to address issues of continuity, identity, and form, and to illustrate the approach through three case study applications. The methodology draws from the traditions of landscape architecture, urban morphology, urban planning and urban design, and is the product of over a decade of theoretical investigations and practical applications by the author and a colleague. The case study projects apply and test a methodology for documenting and analysing urban form and structure, and for proposing development at the urban design scale. The case study projects represent applications of the methodology to different scales, geographical contexts, and degrees of resident participation. The case studies include a small city study (population 360,000), a detailed study of the downtown core of a city of 860,000, and a neighbourhood study involving local residents. The methodology and the three applications represent an attempt to develop an approach to urban design that might be integrated into current planning practice that pays particular attention to qualitative aspects of overall city form, in particular the public realm.



9045

The Future of Physically Defined Public Spaces: As Constituents of the Public Realm**Einat KALISCH-ROTEM, Iris ARAVOT**
Israel Institute of Technology
Israel

Physically defined public spaces constituted the public domain throughout history. They began to be mostly esteemed while they were absent, after the modernist turnover. The collective effort to revive them (known as the "post-modern project") has never born its desired fruits.

The history of post-modern urban design theoretical domain will be outlined, emphasizing the attitude of several urban design approached towards the physically defined public spaces apart and altogether.

New epochal characteristics shift the focus of contemporary urban design discourse from shape to almost all other matters (pertinent to the new sensibility and priorities of our changing society), while at the same time have evident impact on the urban shape. Post-industrial society, post-modern culture, informational technology - are all designators of a major revolution, gently penetrating human lives, bounding to influence urban living and form. These contemporary cultural tendencies that impact the physical public space will be outlined, pointing at a major shift in their possible future.

Shape is still the official subject of architects, and will always be the eventual product, bearing in mind that form is an expression of cultural tendencies, and not a purpose in itself. This paper wishes to revive the discussion on the urban form and to raise the question of the architects' social responsibility.

The paper will exhibit the major shift in the discourse of physically defined public spaces from the desirable to the available. Do these two future scenarios have anything in common? The paper will attempt to bring together these two futures and suggest a new way of thinking that can bridge this seemingly unbridgeable gap.

9046

Natural Lighting Solutions and Shading Devices in Town Planning in Vietnam**Van Muon NGUYEN**
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Windows and other glazed areas are the most vulnerable to unwanted heat transfer from outside. One of the most difficult problems which a designer must attempt to solve is provide large openings, but at the same time give protection from unpleasant heating effect, without reducing daylight factor. For this reason, the design of solar control and openings is very important. Whereas in hot-dry, the radiation being mostly directional, shadow angles can be established in quite precise terms, in Vietnam much of the radiation being diffuse, coming from the whole of sky hemisphere, the shading devices should provide a greater coverage, obstructing most of the sky and just not the location of the sun. However, from the of view of climatic influence on town planning, the recommendations concerning the design of windows in Vietnam have been studied. They will be of help for architects and engineers in their building designs.



9047

Planning and Design of Desert Settlements Social and Economic Approach : A Case of Egypt

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Kuwait

The planning policy in most of the developing countries, has been concentrating on the development of capital cities. Desert settlements are given a very little attention indeed. This policy resulted in many problems in both capital cities and those communities of desert areas. Capitals are suffering from the overloaded density of population, transportation, lack of housing for those creeping over the city (from surrounding rural communities) looking for jobs opportunities and better services. On the other hand, desert communities do not practice the part they should play in the national development scale.

In Egypt the dangerous effect of that centralization policy led to the idea of spreading out the urban population to the desert regions. The development of such new regions with their potential resources will help in improving the economy of both the local communities and national income. Such development should be directed on the basis of equity in order to give the chance for all regions to be developed. But unfortunately, some desert regions, despite of their potential resources have not taken their chance in the development program.

In the last fifteen years, the Egyptian national development policy appeared in the form of building new towns, some of which have proved their success and other proved their failure. The success or failure has been related to political, social, economical factors, or all of them together. The question here is, have all the desert regions taken the same part of attention in terms of development?.

In this research the area of interest is the west desert regions in Egypt, in order to identify the economic and social potentials and the extent they have been taking in the national development scheme. The residents of such areas are still living beyond the minimum limits of equal development despite the available resources which can achieve double benefits, upgrading the native society and increase the national income and accommodating new settlements for people to move for living from those congested urban centers in the Nile Delta. The research is also aiming to investigate the government intervention to develop the desert regions and examine the existing settlements in terms of location and urban pattern and building form and how much they are adapted to both the desert environment and social requirements, and able to accommodate and attract new residents. ...

9048

Building New Image of Campus: The Planning of Zhejiang Research Campus and University Town

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With the conception of "knowledge-based economy" has been approved and much attention to science, technology and education, the campus or research zone is becoming the new hot spot in the city development.

This paper analyzes two main campus environment features: 1) concision and vividness---the characteristic of science; 2) looseness and freedom ---the distinctive environment of talent. The paper also generalizes the requirements of campus, including scientific research, academic communication, product development, economy, ecology environment, cultural feature and so on. By studying the planning case of Zhejiang research campus and university town. From several aspects: layout and structure, transport system, pattern, social service, visual passage and window, it discusses the some methods of building new image of campus.



Track 10

Infrastructure Planning



10001

The Mumbai-Pune Expressway: A Sustainable Model for Privatizing Construction of Physical Infrastructure?

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Involving the private sector in development planning efforts in India has emerged in the rhetoric and policies of government. The shift to liberalize the economy has included attempts to incorporate the private sector in a variety of activities, ranging from formerly monopolized government sectors like television and insurance to those such as banking, telecommunication, hotels, and, engineering consultation services which operated in competition with the private sector. Significant in this has been the privatization of physical infrastructure such as highways and ports. This paper seeks to reveal what can be learned from the way privatization has been implemented by the State Government of Maharashtra in the soon to be completed Mumbai (Bombay)-Pune Expressway with a view to delineate: what worked; the elements of success; the prognosis for replication; the caveats; and, what is implied for the role of the public sector, the private sector and their partnership in the efficient delivery of physical infrastructure. The intent in this paper is to critically examine the model for incorporating the private sector in physical infrastructure development which is emerging in India and to assess its' benefits as well as highlight concerns. The Mumbai-Pune Expressway is widely claimed to be a success and will be emulated around the country. It brings on-line an essential and long-overdue piece of physical infrastructure the lack of which has acted as a bottleneck to the efficient functioning of a crucial corridor of industrial capacity and production in Maharashtra State. The critical analysis presented here informs on aspects of the approach that should be emulated and the contributions this experience makes to the theoretical debates on development in India.

10004

Urban Tourism and the Privatizing Discourses of Public Infrastructure

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Physical infrastructure is central to the city building process, and always has been. However, the term "infrastructure" as it is employed by Muschamp, is relatively new—a conception of the past few decades (Seeley, 1993, Konvitz, 1985). Equally new during this period is an emphasis on urban tourism—the development of what Susan Fainstein and Dennis Judd call the "tourist city." (Judd and Fainstein, 1999) The building of such tourist cities is "translated into infrastructure development —hotel building, improved transportation, the renovation of historic facades, convention centers, sports venues and other entertainment centers." (Hoffman and Musil, 1999, p. 181, Fogelson, 1999, and Fainstein and Gladstone, 1999) Does the encompassing notion of "infrastructure" capture a transforming notion of what is meant by public works? And does the infrastructure of the city of heightened tourism herald a new era of "city building?"

The short answers to these questions suggest the central arguments of this paper: first the definition of what we mean by public works or the physical foundations of social formation has changed overtime, becoming ever more inclusive of private as well as public sources of city building. This change in the definition of public works is the product of increasingly "privatizing discourses of public infrastructure." Second, whether or not building the infrastructure of the tourist city is part of a new era of city building, it is a good example of how the private sector has come together to dominate the logic of infrastructure policy and planning in the tourist city. ...



10005

The Spatial Change of Educational Condition Indices of Elementary Schools Due to Population Suburbanization in the Seoul Metropolitan Region

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Korea

Elementary schools are one of the important public facilities that form the characteristics of communities by providing basic education, and by affecting the identity and culture of the communities as community centers. The improvement of educational conditions by optimal location, convenient commuting, and advanced facilities of elementary schools in a community not only leads to higher income levels of community residents by upgrading educational levels of the residents, but also contributes to community stability by low unemployment and crime rates due to high job occupation possibility. Since the number of elementary school students is highly correlated with that of residential population, the location and facility investment plans of elementary schools should consider the spatial change of population residence.

The Seoul metropolitan region is the political, economical, and cultural center of Korea that has over 20million residents, 45.3percent of the total national population within 12percent of the total national area in 1995. The region has recently been experiencing rapid population suburbanization from Seoul city to many adjacent suburb areas, especially "New Towns" constructed in the western and southern areas of the Seoul region since the year of 1992. This rapid, underestimated sprawl of population to suburb areas results in the mismatch between educational demand of elementary school students and facility capacity of elementary schools. This mismatch generates poor educational environments and long-distance commuting of students in suburb areas as well as the shortfall of students in Seoul downtown areas. Consequently this failure of educational facility planning as one of the important public facilities undermines the educational basics in the Seoul metropolitan region. Despite

10006

Disaster Management Planning as a Tool for Regional Planning

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Regional planning efforts have often been undermined through a conflict of interests and an array of confusing power relations, however both studies and history has shown that an effective way to unite a divided constituency is through mutual interest in defending against a common foe. In the case of the following study that common foe is natural disasters and the immense damage they can cause to life and property.

Natural disasters do not respect political boundaries. However successful mitigation measures and planning procedures can be undertaken to protect vulnerable populations; albeit, such action requires the continuous and active participation in emergency management across all vulnerable areas and jurisdictions. It is through this planning process that relationships begin to develop and greater participation can be sought from the government, public, and business interested in general.

The study takes place in the Galveston Bay/Houston area of Texas; it is a region of high vulnerability to a major hurricane, both because of topography, industrial activities, and population concentrations. This case study underscores the utility of emergency management planning as a tool for regional planning. The regional planning process is evaluated on a two-fold typology, developed by Berke, Kartez and Wenger, which assesses the strength of a plan based on the notion of vertical and horizontal ties.

The findings for the study identify some areas that ...



10007

Infrastructural Corridor Planning and Management

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The paper analyses infrastructural planning practices and infrastructural corridor planning and management.

The purpose is to understand how transportation planning is a practice to redefine the geography of local contexts: infrastructures are local or global connection networks. Together with the geographical and orographical orders, and the local shapes of human settlements, infrastructural systems and networks draw the territorial geography.

The paper analyses case studies of multi actors participation; in these case studies infrastructural planning is the occasion to join common, local or global efforts and interests to get the new infrastructure planned, understood and accepted by local people and finally built.

The transportation corridor management practice in U.S.A. shows how local partnerships, public participation and mutual agreements are interested in new infrastructural projects.

The report focuses on corridors because they seem like a more manageable place to actually implement ways to connect infrastructural planning and people needs and also , obviously, land use control.

The aim is to demonstrate creative solutions, to innovate and experiment new approaches, institutional structures and tools, matching together things, people, actors, jurisdictional boundaries always and institutionally separated, in order to understand that every infrastructural project is a new territorial transformation project.

The american case studies are:

NJ Transit Light Rail, Hoboken - Jersey City - Bayonne, New Jersey

Northwest Corridor Transit, Schaumburg, Chicago, Illinois

Central Link Light Rail Transit Project, Sound Transit, Seattle, ...

10009

Impact Fees: Research Review and Future Research Opportunities

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Increasing limitations on property taxes and declining federal investment in infrastructure has led state and local governments in U.S.A. to employ impact fees to finance their growing infrastructure needs. Impact fees, though, are being extensively used without much knowledge of their effects on housing affordability, local finance, urban development patterns, and efficiency of infrastructure provision. The central research question that this paper addresses is: what are the various theoretical and analytical issues associated with impact fees, and how have they been addressed in the research literature. This paper discusses the rationale of, and issues pertaining to impact fees, then reviews and discusses the existing body of research, and finally explores the areas of future research aimed at addressing the unresolved issues. The paper finds that the existing literature is woefully inadequate in empirically demonstrating the effect of impact fees on the housing market. Other important questions that remain unanswered relate to the efficacy of impact fees in: a) reducing fiscal stress of local governments; b) achieving growth management objectives; and c) providing the requisite Level of Service (LOS). This paper will provide a comprehensive review of the theoretical and analytical literature on impact fees. It will thus be useful for planners, policy makers and city administrators in making more informed decisions on the use of impact fees in their communities. It will also help researchers identify areas for future research on impact fees.

Key data sources: a literature review in the areas of public policy, ...



10010

Study on Urban Disaster Mitigation Planning Improvement Policy**Cho-Fang TSAI**
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This thesis is trying to review the urban disaster mitigation facilities and their performance in the disaster area during the 1999's Chi-Chi Earthquake. The main purposes are as follows:

To investigate the function of disaster mitigation facilities, including the type, capacity, and its service area and service performance of each major refuge, also the damaged conditions of city halls, police stations, hospitals and main emergency access.

To suggest the urban disaster mitigation planning framework for reconstruction, and develop an urban disaster mitigation planning principles and substantial construction standard for different area in terms of jurisdiction, such as counties, towns and communities.

10011

A Research of Time-series Combinatorial Planning Model in Infrastructure Plan**Ting-Ya HSIEH**
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China

The decision on infrastructure investment in urban areas is complex. It involves satisfying all constraints, in terms of time, activity precedence and resources, and maximizing the overall utility simultaneously. The decision itself is not about choosing the best among all potential alternatives identified, but to form a most favorable combinational plan of alternatives within the limitation of resources, in terms of money, time, and manpower. Since different alternatives are often in a competing position for an identical resource and such resource requirements vary from one period to another throughout the planning horizon, it is quite apparent that the determination of the combinational plan is a typical multi-objective resource-scheduling problem. This work characterizes an infrastructure investment problem in four aspects: (1) multiple objectives, (2) multiple alternative projects with sub-projects, (3) definitive time-dependent resource constraints and resource demands, and (4) definitive time-logic constraints among sub-projects.

This study proposes a time-series combinatorial planning model to represent the infrastructure investment problem. Since finding the optimal solution is computationally difficult, this work proposes an innovative approach, based on the concept of genetic algorithms, to tackle the non-linear optimization problem. The methodological significance of the proposed approach lies in the highly effective multi-point search mechanism afforded by the genetic algorithms. Another merit of the proposed approach is that it provides a bank of feasible solutions, rather than just the best solution found. This bank can serve as a good reference to the decision-maker.



10012

City Planning and Environmental Justice: Solid Waste Management in New York City and the Myths of Urban Reform**Tom ANGOTTI**
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Within the last decade, a national movement arose to protest the concentration of hazardous industrial and waste facilities in low income areas, especially African American and other communities of color. The environmental justice movement is challenging the premises of modern city planning that have resulted in exclusionary practices, exclusive enclaves and the concentration of public health hazards in poor communities.

New York City, a pioneer of modern city planning in the United States, has come under attack from environmental justice advocates for its policies on industrial location and waste management. However, the international press has nurtured the image of a city that is cleaner, safer, more orderly and rationally managed than ever before. The image, fostered by City Hall, attributes responsibility for these changes to the decisiveness of Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, who is now completing an eight year term in office. While beneficial changes have indeed occurred they mostly affect visitors, commuters and a minority of higher income residents. External factors such as the national economic boom and drop in crime have played a major role in the changes. A case study of solid waste management in the city revolving around closure of its last remaining landfill demonstrates how government continues to use the instruments of modern city planning to maintain the concentration of industry and waste in communities of color. The myths of improved order and rationality, part of the foundation for modern city planning for over one hundred years, are used to mask urban and environmental inequalities.

10013

The Provision of Urban Infrastructure in Africa: A Cross-City Analysis**Ben C. ARIMAH**
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Botswana

The purpose of this paper is to account for inter-city variations in the provision of urban infrastructure using data drawn from the African continent. In particular, an attempt will be made to address the following questions: What is the nature of the provision of infrastructure in African cities? How are African countries faring on the basis of the provision of urban services in their respective cities? What are the effects of economic growth, the macroeconomic environment, municipal authorities, the State, as well as the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the various cities in explaining inter-city variations in the provision of urban infrastructure?

The data utilized in this paper consists of a sample of 74 African cities drawn from the UNCHS Global Urban Indicators Database. The first stage of the empirical analysis which is based on a principal components analysis reveals that the provision of infrastructure within African cities can be seen in terms of three distinct dimensions. These are: basic infrastructure which comprises water, electricity, sewerage, collection of solid waste and treatment of waste water; housing production; and the provision of health facilities. The second stage of the analysis indicates that the major factors explaining inter-city variations in the provision of these dimensions of urban infrastructure are: the level of inflation in the country within which the city is located; priority accorded the capital city by various governments in the provision of infrastructure; expenditure on infrastructure services by all levels of government; and financial solvency of the municipal government.



10014

Assessing the Political Feasibility of Demand Management Policies in Transportation Planning

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It is tempting to argue that we are in the middle of an attitudinal shift in the way transport planning and policy are conceived. However, the above quote suggests that this is a constant and ongoing issue. Nevertheless, policy change can be observed in many developed countries, particularly toward intervening to restrict car usage in a systematic way. However, in part due to conflicting attitudes toward the motor vehicle in modern society, implementing policies aimed at managing the demand for travel, and road transport in particular, have proved difficult. This paper examines the nature of these difficulties arguing that a number of issues need to be examined in order to assess the likely efficacy of a 'new' approach:

- the institutional relations of policy-making, and of the transport policy network in particular, in determining the extent of policy change;
- following on from this, the impact of an increasing fragmentation of institutional environments associated with transport planning, particularly as public transport markets are liberalised;
- the regularised practices and routines within policy communities; and,
- the attention paid to policy processes. A focus on shaping demand patterns, rather than responding to projected demand increases, highlights the need to engage as many stakeholders as possible with policy development and implementation.

The paper, taken from a wider study (Vigar 2001), derives from empirical evidence of the realpolitik of policy development and implementation in central and local government, and crucially through an examination of the relationship between the two, to discuss the above issues. The paper ...

10015

The Urban Political Ecology of Water Supply Planning in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

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Canada

This paper presentation will unravel the urban political ecology characteristic of water resources planning and management initiatives in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC), Vietnam. Due to the acceleration of economic growth, with the introduction of the 1986 Doi Moi reforms, Vietnam is experiencing unprecedented environmental changes. Along with urban expansion, rural-urban transformations, agricultural growth, and increased industrial activity, the deterioration of the Dong Nai River Basin is evident.

The paper will examine the power relations and dynamics endemic in the socio-economic and political processes, which shapes and forms the relationships between nature, water access, urban development, and the people who inhabit the spatial fabric of HCMC. The process of water service delivery is often embedded in environmental, social, regulatory, economic, and political frameworks, which may actually hinder access of basic water services to certain segments of the population in Ho Chi Minh City (mainly the urban poor). This will be particularly significant in light of the water service privatization efforts manifested through Build-Own-Transfer financing mechanisms for water supply provisions. By mapping the complicated social, economic, and political processes that are facilitating this rapid urban transformation, links can be drawn from these relations that are shaping the urbanization and spatialization patterns of HCMC.

By unraveling and illuminating the political-ecological processes of urban water supply planning initiatives, it is hoped that the various institutions that play a role in water provision can work together to....



10016

Economics of Scale in Sewage Treatment and Efficient Urban Growth: An Empirical Analysis of the Chicago Metropolitan Region

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The Chicago metropolitan region has over 100 sewage treatment plants, many of them very small. What advantages might accrue over time if, as in other metropolitan regions in the United States, these plants were regionalized into fewer and larger plants? What patterns of urban growth would be efficient with respect to alternative expansion and regionalization schemes? This case is of general interest as an instance of the more general question of managing urban growth, in space and time, with respect to the economies of scale in infrastructure.

The analysis is conducted as follows. We have the location, design capacity, and current average daily flow for each of the existing treatment plants and the position of each plant on the stream network. We calculate the diameter and length of interceptor sewers required to transfer inflow from an existing plant to a consolidated plant, including sizes and lengths of each link so as to take into account the economies of scale in pipe diameter. These interceptors are assumed to follow the stream network.

We then run simulations of urban development in five year time steps. We use population, households, and employment forecasts from the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission. These are disaggregated to municipalities and to five year intervals and apportioned to treatment plants for each time period. Treatment demand is calculated for each existing treatment plant. When demand exceeds the design capacity of a plant, a consolidated plant ...

10017

Understanding the Effects of Citizen Input on Capital Improvement Plans

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A city's infrastructure, often times called public works, is the physical framework that supports and sustains all economic activity (Grigg, 1988; Seely, 1973). Since at least the seventies there have been growing concerns about the decaying condition of our nations' infrastructure. Efforts to rehabilitate and/or replace substandard elements are underway. However, the results have been perceived as piecemeal and government agencies have been criticized for not having well developed methods of planning how much money should be spent and where the funds should be directed (Crisfield & McGuire, 1997).

This study examines the possibility of the City of Houston improving the repair and replacement of their underground sewer and water lines via utilization of citizen input in their Capital Improvements Plan (CIP). Data from 1992 to 1999 documenting citizen requests, work orders and line conditions are examined.

Houston has the responsibility of maintaining the approximately 13,000 miles of underground sewer and water lines that serve its 2.5 million customers. As is the case in other cities, there are more lines in need of repair than funds available to repair them (Schultz, 1994). In an effort to improve the effectiveness of their CIP the Department of Public Works has modernized its infrastructure management process. Through the Planning and Development Department and a central intake office, community residents have an avenue to request services and register complaints but there is doubt as to whether this form of citizen participation has any effect on the CIP allocation process. The questions this study answers are: what factors, including citizen inputs, are....



10021

Infrastructure Planning with Analytical Hierarchy Process**K. ANAGNOSTOPOULOS, M. GIANNOPOULOU****A. VAVATSIKOS****Democritus University of Thrace
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The new role of the Greek cities is set by both the European Development Plan of the Community Space and the new elements (administrative restructuring at local level, competencies at higher administrative levels), which come into play at the precise time and circumstance and impose a multi-layered mode of the development data analysis. Local Administration Organisations (LAOs) hence extend over geographical areas of substantial surface, disposing important population basis, institutional and financial planning tools with possibilities of mobilising private funds and important spatial planning capacities. Furthermore, the higher administration levels are reset and redefined on the basis of new competencies in the framework of administrative decentralization as well as broader administrative modernization.

The goals and orientations of the development strategy for the cities connect the developmental process at the specific level with supra-structure developmental plans (the inter-community one, the protectoral, regional and national ones) and are specialized accordingly, in relation to the local conditions, problems and potential of each area.

The current study introduces rationalisation in the evaluation of the developmental interventions in medium size cities, through the Analytic Hierarchy Process. The implementation of the multi-criteria method was based on the interventions proposed in the "Development Strategy Study for the Municipality of Orestiada", focusing on 35 of these interventions directly related with the development of the city.

The proposed developmental strategy for the Orestiada city is placed within this framework and sets the following strategic goals:

A/ the strengthening of its role as a hub

B/ Its transformation into a development centre of trans-national scope

C/ the strengthening of its attraction, extrovert character and competitiveness

D/ The enhancement of its business infrastructure. ...



Track 11

Planning for Tourism and Recreation





11001

Selecting a Compatible Open Space Use for a Closed Sanitary Landfill Site

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municipal area of cities and other settlements. The Ministry of Environment's policy supports closing most of these sites and concentrating the waste disposal to a limited and controlled number of approved sites. The closing of these sites emerges the need for reclamation because of two main reasons: a. Preventing environmental nuisance. b. Using the site for further public use. Israel is a small heavily populated country. An accelerated rate of development in the country often causes a negative impact on the public open space. As a result, there are less public open spaces. This research raises the possibility of using the rehabilitated S.L.S as public open spaces. The locations of the S.L.S near the urban settlements and their unique topography structure are advantages for using these sites as public open spaces. Another reason is the relatively low cost of the site making fit to this land use, comparative to other land uses.

Planning a public open space on a rehabilitated S.L.S arise some problems, either from the engineering aspects, or from the planning aspects.

The goal of the study presented in this paper is to develop a procedure of planning a public open space on a closed S.L.S.. The study identifies the optimal objectives according to the use limitations, and develops a set of planning guidelines, as dictated by the specific requirements relevant to the safety and pleasure of the users, the environmental impact of the S.L.S and the utilization of the site. ...

11002

Planning for Tourism in the Indian Himalaya- A Need

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The north-eastern himalayas of India better known as the seven sister's, starts from Sikkim eastwards to Arunachal Pradesh and then down south to Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur forms the most humid part of the Himalayan landscape. Here tourism as an economic activity has tremendous potential in terms of employment and income generation. However this has been far from the case in the last ten years. This region, which for centuries have lead frugal but self contained communal life living on whatever they could procure from local natural resources has not really touched by the urbanisation in rest of India. Though these states have naturally low population density, general perception is that the local resources can sustain larger population, because of their geographical area. But cultivable land is very scare and the depleting forest and its resources is very evident in the grey barren hills of the north-eastern's once lush green hills. The natural resources can no longer single handedly sustain the growing population, unless rescued by other means and sustainable planning. This has resulted in poverty and local unemployment, a large percentage of this group being the youth, who have slowly turned to other means of survival - 'insurgency'. A word that has left the once culturally and environmentally rich region with words like gun and kill. Unemployment and poverty being the base of all the problems faced by not only the north east but the whole world, we can only deal with other problems if we deal this first. Since the north-east has been blessed with a bounty of flora and fauna, tapping tourism can lead to a lot of opportunities for the people and generating employment. ...



11003

Planning for Ecotourism in Serang Regency

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The paper attempts to observe the existing tourism potency in Serang regency, identified the potency that has not been developed optimally, explore the potency and give recommendation to improve the tourism condition. In the consequence it expected to increase regional income of the Serang Regency.

Serang regency, and the adjacent regencies in October 2000 changed into a province, namely Banten Province. In parallel with the regional decentralization established under the Bill No. 22 of the year 1999, the regional autonomy is not centralized anymore under Jakarta authority. On the consequence that Serang regency must developed its resources for the Serang people's welfare.

Serang regency has many tourism resorts such as Banten Lama Archeological sites, Pulau Dua reserve area, Anyer Beach, Banten Great Mosque, and palatial remains. There is a unique art attraction called debus. This attraction is a combination of singing, dancing and spiritualism that has magical nuance.

Based on statistical data (BPS, 1998), the tourism sector compares to productive ages of population in Serang regency only employ 0.16%. This is relatively low compare to the world figure. According to WTTC (1992) in Furze et.al. (1996) tourism industry employ 1 to 15 workers worldwide or about 7%.

The study of tourism site based on the element in tourism planning which are local resident, visitor and visitor domain. The assessment will cover the four principles of ecotourism. Those are the setting, conservation benefits, benefits to local people and the tourist experience (Furze et al, 1996). ...

11004

(Trans) Formative Tourism in 'Developing Countries': A Strategy for Hue, Vietnam

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This paper will address the extent to which travel around the world can change the world – the degree to which tourism is able to socially, economically and demographically transform entire cities (even countries). Tourism in the so-called developing countries can effectively lift entire areas out of poverty and improve the quality of life for staggering numbers of people, while at the same time safeguarding, restoring and preserving the urban and natural heritages of significant sites. Although, if not thoughtfully implemented, tourism can create exclusive 'islands' (for tourists-only) in a sea of poverty (of local inhabitants.)

Tourism's power to transform reality is often banished by intellectuals. However, it can become a legitimate, resourceful and efficient way to qualitatively change contexts. The developing world's engagement of tourism simultaneously fulfills an inevitable worldwide demand and brings fast-income to countries in dire need. As the network of global infrastructure and urbanization marries to remoteness and naturalistic experience, distant, underprivileged areas become one-step closer to being linked with The New World Order. This paper will argue that if tourism strategies are developed in conjunction with urban development strategies and if the global pressures can be mediated by local needs, then tourism can benefit both 'tourists' and 'locals'.

Hue, a secondary city in Vietnam – significantly destroyed by war – is the prism from which tourism and its potential as a model of modernization and urbanization will be examined. ...



11005

The Economic and Spatial Impacts of Tourism Business District in Seoul

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Urban tourism is considered as a new urban industry and a growing factor of facilitating urban vitality. Many cities are trying to develop their unique tourism resources and to commercialize them. Many Korean cities such as Seoul, Kyungju, Pusan, have designated Special Tourism Zone (STZ) in order to enhance urban tourism by providing several incentives. In Seoul, Itaewon was designated as a STZ in 1997 and a part of the CBD including Myongdong, Namdaemoon was also designated in 2000.

This study analyzes a change of land use and commercial activities in Itaewon, a major tourism business district of Seoul, before and after the designation. This study aims at estimating the economic effect of STZ and analyzing spatial transformation of Itaewon after designation.

Economic multiplier is estimated by using income method, which stipulates the income or sales of enterprises in the area in order to measure the economic effect of STZ. And, the change of land use is investigated by using a land register, building management register, and official land price to show the spatial effect of STZ designation.

The policy implications for urban tourism could be suggested based on these economic and spatial analyses of STZ. First, urban municipal government had better promote urban tourism as a potential industry because tourism industry could play an important role in urban economy. Second, if the special zoning is not incorporated into the master plan, it could impose negative effects on urban land use. ...

11006

Planning for Tourism in Small Historic Towns

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U.K.

1) What are the key problems facing those concerned with Tourism and the Environment?

2) What have we learnt about tourism and sustainability?

How do those in other historic towns and cities plan to take these issues forward?

According to my 1989 survey, key issues in historic towns and cities included the following:

- a) the provision of a wide range of new facilities.
- b) improved traffic management especially in and around the historic core.
- c) car and coach parking especially in 'the season'
- d) accommodation - both budget and quality
- e) improved signposting and information centres
- f) using tourism to enhance community self-image.

Since then a fluctuating economy has reduced the impact of major schemes but have we grasped this great opportunity for forward thinking and planning? Traffic management is undoubtedly a key issue. Increased pedestrianisation but is it radical enough? Are we serious about parking particularly for coaches? Are we providing the right accommodation in the right place and at the right price? Is signposting and information provision appropriate especially if we are to receive many more international visitors? How are we to improve visitor management in and around the city centre? Where is the money to come from, and who should contribute? How can tourism hope to enhance community self-image in times of budgeting restraint, and how is public participation in a tourism strategy to be achieved. In short, how much have we achieved over the past decade and what do we intend to do in the next one?



11007

Planning & Management for Sustainable Development of the Bulgarian Resorts after Land and Property Restitution

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University of Architecture, Civil Engineering & Geodesy Bulgaria

George KALUSHEV

University of National & World Economics, Bulgaria

INTRODUCTION

The political changes in Bulgaria after 1989 and the transition towards market economy eliminated the state monopoly in tourism. The following restitution of agricultural land and forests falling within the national resorts created serious conflicts of interests among the main stakeholders, including heirs of old land owners, new owners of privatised property, investors, tour operators, local authorities, tourists and general public. The cumulative conflicts lead to illegal construction expansion, unbalanced development, excessive urbanisation of the most attractive tourist zones, overload of the tourist infrastructure and the natural environment far beyond their capacity, and ultimately to harmed long term societal interests.

RESEARCH QUESTION

Coordination of the diverse interests of the numerous stake holders calls for a new model of resorts management, which guarantees in a long term perspective the sustainable development of the national resorts and other areas with tourism potential. This new model is based upon groups of indicators for ecological, economic, social and aesthetic evaluation and is related to the recently created planning legislation.

RESEARCH METHODS

The proposed new tourism planning framework is developed through a thorough multilevel analysis and documentary research of old and new comprehensive development and land use plans as well as new planning legislation.

RELEVANCE TO EDUCATION/PRACTICE

The research is of vital importance for the current planning practice as it offers a new approach, appropriate for the dynamic socio-economic situation. The developed strategies, policies and specific norms and guidelines, part of a series of pilot projects, give a sound basis for the new planning legislation, whose main document Regional and Urban Planning Law will come into effect on 31 March 2001, to be followed by 24 new Regulations.

In addition, this feasibility study is very useful for planning education methodology....

11008

Planning for Rational Utilization of Folk Culture in Sanya City: Feasibility Study of TianYaHaiJiao Tourism Planning

Yang WANG

University of Waterloo

Canada

1. Problems about existing Folk Culture Utilization in Sanya: * Small scale; Business is major part; Culture connotation faint; Managed and taken advantage by other nationality; The local people have no chance to make money and improve their life; Tourists have no chance appreciate the real local folk culture; * It does have graceful local culture and a quantity of tourists in Sanya;

2. Planning a folk culture village between TianYaHaiJiao scenic spot and TianYa village (a Li inhabit place near by TianYaHaiJiao scenic spot) Effects for local people: Aspiration of local people. Beneficial results (probably method to protect the profit of local people. E.g. Lijiang - Han People take advantage). Tourism damage minimization (Protect local culture. E.g. Bali island, Fiji island)* Economy feasibility/operate method: state-operated, privately own, or joint-operated Tourists reaction.



11009

The Spatial Effect of Tourism in the Small Insular Communities: The Case of the Canary Islands, Spain

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Spain

1) The Canary Islands are an archipelago formed by seven small islands; located to the south of Spain and the west of the African continent, very near of the maritime border of the Sahara. The economy rotates almost exclusively around the tourist industry and the urbanization is very conditioned by this fact so singular. At this time, the government of the islands has understood that the rhythm of tourism growth can affect at the end to the tourism itself, and it has suspended this growth for a period. The questions are: a) In the present day, how much tourism is acceptable for a community with a million and a half of inhabitants, and which economy is almost exclusively based in tourism, b) how is the behavior of a globalized tourist industry, and c) how is the XXI century tourist space.

2) Tourism is today one of the most organized, prosperous and best-developed industry. The tourist industry is one of the most globalized all over the world: more and more, the geographical context in competition is the planet as a whole. Traveling for pleasure has become a widespread routine, and it is already one regular habit of consumption in developed countries. Practically, all the communities all over the world address at least a small part of their economy toward the tourist industry, a process that is consolidated and that goes in increase. This phenomenon, in the diverse cultural modalities, is influencing in a decisive way in the structure of the urban space and in general in the contemporary urbanization.

3) In that globalized economy, we are interested to know how the territory influenced by the tourist industry is transforming, how much is transformed for "global" influence, and how much is for "local" influence. We are also interested in the real participation of the "natural spaces" in the evaluation of the tourist supply, mainly in landscaping terms. In this direction, it would be necessary to deepen on the forms of the "tourist urbanization" inside of, and outside of the city; the types of the "urban structures" that adopts the "tourist city" at the present time; the dominant uses and their size. It should also be studied the evolution of different types of tourist settlements when this phenomenon is mundialized. Finally, the study would have to differentiate several modalities of "tourist urbanization" for geographical areas all over the world.

4) In the last part, the work should classify diverse forms of tourist activity concerning the longings and the tourist's habits for regions, or better, for "tourist cultures." ...

11010

The Riverside of Jakarta as Urban Heritage and Its Potential for Tourist Attractions

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Jakarta as the capital city of The Republic of Indonesia is the tributary of 13 rivers. Since its establishment in the 17th century Jakarta had functioned as a harbor. Until the 19th century the rivers in Jakarta were functioned as a transportation mode to bring the product from the interior to the harbor. However at present, the rivers only function as drainage systems. The rivers were considered as a backyard where most buildings let out its effluent. In order to give the river back its former function as front-yard of the city, this study we tried to look at the physical and social history of the riverfront of the river systems in Jakarta. As an urban heritage then we look at the potential of the riverfront as tourist attractions. Therefore we could give an economical reason for the maintenance of the riverfront in Jakarta as the front-yard of the city.



11011

Mobilising Myths in Paradise: An Australian Case Study in Tourism Planning

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Australia

'Paradise' is a familiar cliché used to describe coastal tourist resorts (Lodge 1992). The transformative effect of tourism and population growth in small coastal settlements is documented, worldwide, through a 'paradise lost' narrative decrying the way that tourism 'spoils' places (for example Turner and Ash 1975; Theroux 1995). This issue has been very publicly debated in the Australian resort of Noosa over the past four decades. This paper draws on the Noosa experience to illustrate how a myth-making narrative of place distinctiveness has shaped, and been shaped by, urban design and planning processes (cf Selwyn 1996). The relationship between urban design/planning and place-making narratives is seldom recognised, in Noosa or elsewhere. Through combining formal and ephemeral literature review, focused conversational interviews, morphology studies and field survey, the case study demonstrates the significance of this narrative in urban design and planning. This paper rejects the polemics of tourism 'spoiling' 'unspoil' places, and instead places the emphasis on recognising and managing transformation. The Noosa case holds some valuable lessons for other small coastal settlements attempting to manage their transformation by or for tourism. This case study adds to the growing body of knowledge and practice in planning for tourism in coastal towns and cities (for example Smith 1991; Kanahale 1994).

11012

The Winners and Losers of Participation in Praxis: A Case Study of Strategic Tourism Planning in Australia's Northwest

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Australia

Participation is common in decision-making processes that affect peoples' environments be they cities or natural areas such as national parks. The practice of participation grew as people came to distrust governments and representative democracy and demanded the right to be heard in the wake of the break down of post war consensus in the 1960s. However, people are enigmatic and participation paradoxical for while participation is a product of radicalism, a belief in the common good of society confronted by ostensibly oppressive governments, powerful participants frequently marginalise other groups and individuals. Similarly, economic rationalist governments often legitimate participation knowing that local ownership makes plans easier to implement and to engender independence and self-reliance in communities. Consequently, participatory democracy is described by its critics as a manifestation of neo-liberal self-interest and by its proponents as a new more inclusive approach to democracy.

While the debate about participation in mainstream and tourism planning literature persists, there are few examples of participation in practice at anything but a small scale. This paper explores the nuances of participatory tourism planning in praxis through a case study, the Gascoyne Regional Ecotourism Strategy (the Strategy), prepared by the author between 1994 and 1996. The Strategy was a project of a centrally devised Australian government program to stimulate regional economic development between 1993 and 1996.

The successful completion of the Strategy and implementation of many of its recommendations demonstrate the effectiveness of participatory planning. However, while the Strategy could be described as a success, its preparation also exposed many dilemmas for participatory planning including the tendency for some to dominate others. The paper discusses the successes and shortcomings of this participatory planning project.



11013

A Special Role in Tourism and Recreation Planning in Today's China**Feng HAN**
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Tourism is developing in amazing speed in China. Many natural areas are now in the process of developing tourism and recreation use in order to satisfy the more and more tourists in China. Many ill-conceived Tourism Plannings are eroding the very quality of the natural and human environments that attract visitors in the first place. The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Planning System, which is a worldwide used and natural resource based approach to providing recreational diversity, plays a special role in the research of natural based recreational demand and supply today.

This paper reviews and analyses the development and situation of tourism and recreation planning in today's China. It points out the main misunderstandings in today's planning system and the main conflicts between the tourists and managers. Focusing on the purpose of planning and reviewing the key concepts and tenets of the ROS system, the use of ROS relating the needs of tourists and the sustainable use of natural resource in China is outlined. Special recreational preferences of Chinese tourists are also considered to be important to the research.

11014

Conference Tourism: A Problem for the Environment, as Well as for Research?**Kari Georg HØYER**
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Petter NÆSS
Aalborg University, Denmark

The transition from an industrial society to a knowledge society, where a steadily increasing proportion of the population are engaged in developing, using and communicating scientific and expert knowledge, has sometimes been mentioned as an opportunity to reduce pollution and environmentally harmful consumption of natural resources. However, employees of "knowledge industries" often carry out a considerable traveling activity in connection with their work. Bauman (1998) identifies three cosmopolitan groups who are especially highly mobile in the globalized world: the cultural elite, the capital elite and the communication elite. Academics, researchers and professional experts are typical members of the first mentioned group. The increase in professional trips made by employees of the knowledge industries to congresses, conferences and seminars belongs to the environmentally most worrying changes in mobility in the contemporary post-industrial society. More often than what is the case for other traveling purposes, such trips are made by airplane. Because of the more aggressive impact of CO₂ emissions in the higher strata of the atmosphere, their threat to the global climate is more serious than what is the case for similar trip distances at surface level (IPCC, 1999).

A number of factors seem to contribute to the growth in this category of trips. In the context of globalization and increased regional competition, there is a wish among host institutions and host cities to be "marked on the map" (Logan and Molotch, 1996). For the individual traveler, conferences and seminars offer an opportunity to escape from daily routines and to experience new and perhaps exotic places. For the academic elite, such trips might be considered a sort of "conspicuous consumption" (Veblen, 1899). However, the time spent on such trips competes with other tasks. In particular, conference participation takes a considerable part of the scarce time resources available to university academics for research. Although important as arenas where international professional contacts may be established through co-present interaction, involving face-to-face contact ...



11015

Ice and Snow Cultural Landscape: Rewriting the Northern Winter Cities

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China

Cities of cold areas in high latitude faced some problems of depression in long winter times, such as inactive city life, digressive attraction of the city downtown, slow economic development and humdrum city landscape, etc. This leads to the following question for urban planners and managers: How can the initiatives of winter city downtown, based on a sustainable urban development, be motivated?

Ice and snow cultural resources, which represent the cultural identity of northern climate cities, have a high potential for the development of landscape in these cities. This kind of development can provide for the conservation of traditional cultural features and bring about revitalization opportunities for the winter cities.

The city of Harbin is taken as an example in this paper to explore the significance of local cultural resources—ice and snow landscape for the renaissance of winter city. After a comprehensive overview of the background and development process of ice and snow cultural landscape, three issues were raised in this paper: the environmental design of high—quality ice and snow cultural landscape; the development and innovation of traditional ice and snow tourism resources; the motivity and promotion mechanism to the economic development of winter cities.

11016

Planning of Tourism and Recreation Development in Regional Economy: Planning Models, Patterns and Education

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Azerbaijan

The main theme is working out the planning models for tourism and recreation within frames of regional economy and their implementation both in the process of planning within the regions and cities and presentation within educational process. These models have to give up the structure and pattern for including the tourism and recreation (T&R) as integral part of regional economy and to apply the modern planning tools for working out the conception and plans of development.

Methodologically we used the system approach to determine T&R as subsystem in the regional economy system. This gave us an opportunity to use well-known models of planning for further development branch and regional level, as well as our own system of models. Earlier I had described which type of models and how they can be used for regional development. At the moment we are at the path of applying these models in the case of Azerbaijan. Now the economic and social situation in republic allows us to create fully self-regulated system of links and relationships between all parts of regional economy. T&R, which is considered as independent part of regional economy, is developing towards the level we are described and forecasted. For various regions and cities, especially those having great tourism potential, T&R may be the factor of economic prosperity and social development.

All these models, approaches and methods of planning of T&R development are taught as major at Azerbaijan State Economic University at the faculty of International Economic Relations and Marketing.

Here are some notes regarding main idea.

T&R is the complex system of various braches of economy oriented to serve of tourist demands. Naturally, it can be described by the system of models that are specifically designed for every service and industry. ...



11017

Improving the Planning Framework for Chinese National Parks**Rui YANG**
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China

The main objective of this paper is to summarize the issues in the planning framework of Chinese national parks and provide solutions to improve it. With 677 scenic and historic interest areas including 119 national parks and 27 world heritage sites, China has made a great progress in the landscape resource protection since 1978, especially in the field of national parks. However many complicated and serious problems exist widely in the conservation and management for Chinese national parks. One of the reasons is that the planning framework in China is neither mature nor systematic. As a result the planning in China could not play a very important role in the conservation and management process like most other countries do. Actions should be taken to change the situation.

The paper is composed of four parts. Part one reviews the current planning situation, and summarizes the key issues, for example, improper planning understanding, obsolete planning contents and non-scientific planning method etc. Part two discusses the similarities and differences of the planning frameworks between China and the United States, as well as analyzes the historical, social, economic, and political reasons behind them. Part three provides a series of solutions to improve the planning framework in China, including solutions for planning contents, methods, products, scopes, time limits, and team composition. Part four gives a case study on the planning for Mt Taishan National Park, P. R. China, which applied some of the key solutions.

11018

Integrating Tourism Development for South Asia: Possibilities for Chittagong Region of Bangladesh**Salim ULLAH**
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Mahmudul HASAN
Khulna University, Bangladesh

Due to rapid globalization in recent decades and improvement in transport and communication, integrated tourism development incorporating countries and regions has emerged as an important issue. This paper explores the possibility of Chittagong Region of Bangladesh as regional tourism center of the South Asia integrating relevant and adjacent tourist attractions of India and Myanmar. Greater Chittagong Region of Bangladesh is elongated shape and it is flanked by the Bay of Bengal on one side and India and Myanmar on other sides. The area is rich in natural beauty, landscape and ecological resources, such as the longest natural sea beach from Cox's Bazar to Teknaf, Kaptai lake, St. Martins coral island, rivers, hills and forest. The paper calls for some strategies for integrated tourism development, such as, improvement in infrastructure, transport facilities, accommodation facilities, easier cross border movement provision and a more interactive co-operation between the countries and the regions.



11022

Planning a Regional Park Network for an Expanding Metropolis

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New Zealand

How can a regional parks agency plan for the future recreational demands of an expanding metropolis? In the Auckland Region of New Zealand, demand for land for low density urban sprawl has foreclosed options for regional parks. There is intense competition between housing and parkland for the prime sites. This has led to inflating land prices, a reduction in the choices of park location, and degrading rural landscape and coastal water quality.

A profile of regional park users and their preferences for outdoor settings, locations, travel to parks and recreational activities has been compiled from surveys of regional park users and a cross-section of the regional population. This park user profile has been matched with the forecasted population increase and transport network development in the Auckland Regional Growth Strategy to develop a model of likely places where increased recreation demand would out-strip the capacity of existing regional parks to cope with visitor demand. Areas of potential increase in outdoor recreation demand have been identified and a regional strategy has been developed to identify possible sites for acquisition or leasing of land for additional parkland. A key constraint on future regional parkland appeared to be suitable coastal land for parks in the north-east of the region, where improving transport networks are delivering increasing numbers of people to parks. Travel time appeared to be a strong determinant for park users, except for some minority communities. Pacific Island communities often travelled in groups to specific coastal parks across the region, ...

11023

Study on Recreation Market in Recreation Planning

Chengzhao WU
Tongji University
China

Recreational resource, market and economy are the basic problems in recreation planning, and the recreation market, one of the problems, is more widely discussed in four aspects: A, Decisiveness and guiding of recreation market. B, selection and location of market for recreation area. C, scale forecast of recreation market. D, reliability and typicalness of investigation results of recreation market.

Recreation planning guided by market, transferred from resource guiding and model guiding, is gradually be emphasized by government and planners in China, but how to combine the theory of market guiding and the practice of recreation planning, more effective methods and technics must be developed. Now market investigations are in common use, recreation demands of citizens and tourists are be counted and analysed through questionnaires, the problem is the typicalness of investigation results.

Secondly, how to select objective markets and to attract specific markets for a specific recreational area. The relation between market and recreational area is one of one to many, not one of one to one, the same market may select different recreational areas to get the same experience.

Thirdly, how to forecast market scale in the absence of recreation statistical data over the years in many recreation areas. The method of growth rate is be widely used in the present, but it 's selection is be influenced by many subjective factors so that the forecast result of recreation scale is not right.

The fourth is the status of market in recreation planning. Recreation activities, facilities and environment are the three basic factors in recreation areas environment and ecology is physical foundation of recreational area, so ecological carrying capacity and suitability of recreation area should not be ignored at the same time of emphasizing market guiding. ...



11024

Recent Trends in Tourism Planning Policy in Mediterranean Countries

Philippos LOUKISSAS
University of Thessaly
Greece

Tourism in the Mediterranean started in the beginning of the 19th century. In 1975, the number of tourists reached 86 million and surpassed the 250 million in 1999. The North African side was slow in attracting visitors, in the beginning, but today is growing much faster than the European northern coast. After forty years of dominance as a tourist destination, the Mediterranean region has started to fade as it has begun to lose market share in favor of other geographic regions (Pacific or Southeast Asia).

The concentration of tourist activity in the coastal areas, islands, and around cultural (i.e. archeological sites) is accompanied by other economic activities as well. The twenty-one countries that make up the Mediterranean coastal zone account for one fifth of the world's arrivals, not counting day trippers of whom there are almost as many. Coastal tourism development has become a magnet for additional population concentrations and tourism-related economic activities. In Greece alone, 90 percent of tourism, 80 percent of the industrial sector, 35 percent of fishing and agriculture and infrastructure (roads, airports, train lines) are located among coastal areas.

The concentration of these activities has put additional pressures on the fragile environmental resources and ecosystems including coastal, visual and sound pollution, illegal construction practices, as well as urban land use conflicts. The Mediterranean Action Plan, unfortunately, has done very little to change these trends

while improved quality of life and environment has become a number one priority for most of the governments on both sides of the Sea. ...

11025

How to Develop the Recreational Function in Historic Districts

Yanhua ZHANG
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China

The living functions in current Chinese historic districts usually become very weak since people are paying too much attention on their appearance. While visitors looking for the familiar feelings long times ago, local people hopes to live freely and conveniently like their modern skyscrapers neighbors. So to develop the recreational and mundane functions in the old places may, on one side, create a kind of humanized and harmonious surrounding between tourists and local lives and, on the other side, revitalized the places as they really used to be. Both are critical to our preservation work.

The possible ways are:

discover the mundane-culture in the districts.

Take a example in Shanghai, people go to Chenghuang Temple to buy all kinds of small gifts and food, to Hengshan Road to drink coffee, and to Huanghe Road for big dinners. The atmosphere is quite different, and it shows different mundane culture.

design the old blocks with care, especially the public spaces and the details
 Public spaces are the places to attract not only the tourists but also local people. It is here that communications take place, hence the surroundings are revitalized. And the details may excite the vivid recalls of certain incidents.

Study the possible new uses for the old buildings

New uses for the old buildings may often be the key to their preservation, especially in current China with so large amount of old houses to be renovated but so limited funds. Shanghai has some successful cases. ...



11026

A New Member of the Green Global Village - Chinese National Parks: History, Challenge and Action

Wei WU
Tongji University
China

Since the birth of Yellow Stone National park in America in 1872, the total area of all the national parks in the world is about 3% of the global land area. National parks have become the invaluable green heritage of nature and human being.

Chinese national park system was established in 1982. It is about 1% of national territory. 150 million travelers visit it annuli.

On the background of the global national parks, this paper firstly retrospect the history of Chinese national parks.

Secondly, this paper reviews the latest situation of the planning, management and laws of Chinese national parks.

Then, the challenges today are analyzed and focused on.

Finally, the paper puts forward the strategy and action suggestions about the way to merge it into green global village.



Track 12

Planning Education





12002

The Changing Nature of Planning, Planning Education, and Planning Students in South Africa

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South Africa

Planning has been an important nexus for change on South Africa, and the nature of planning has undergone considerable change, partly in response to international trends, and in part linked to a particular response to the new demands of the South Africa context. However, at the same time, other forms of professional activity have emerged, and disciplinary boundaries are blurring. In the field of education, these changes are coupled with an overall decline in students entering tertiary education, a shift towards fields within the new economy (such as information technology, business studies), and the growing diversity of educational programs in the broad field of development (e.g. Environment, municipal management, development studies). As a consequence, planning schools in South Africa are experiencing a decline in both student numbers and the quality of applicants, even though employment prospects are not necessarily contracting.

This paper explores the nature of these changes, in particular, the relationship between planning and the emerging professions. It also reports on the findings of a survey of planning students throughout South Africa, which investigates the changing profile and identity of planning students, and their motivation for choosing planning. This research forms part of a broader study on the changing nature of planning, planning education, and the job market for planning in South Africa, which has been launched as a collaborative venture between planning schools in South Africa, in an attempt to respond to the changes outlined above.

12003

Improving Planning Education through Government Policy in the UK: The Learning and Teaching Support Network

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U.K.

The information revolution, globalization, and changes in societal structures are leading to change in all economic sectors including higher education. The responses of governments and higher education systems vary from nation to nation ranging from a heated discourse on the (re-)introduction of tuition for German public universities to the establishment of virtual and e-universities around the globe. UK Higher Education is pushed to reform itself into a leaner, more competitive, flexible and equal learning system – particularly after the Dearing report (1997). While research is to cater to greater extent to the needs of industry, the reform also is spurred by increasing student numbers, diverging student characteristics (growing diversity in demographic and class background, part-timers, distance-learners as well as traditional full-time students) and the demands of employers for better skilled workers.

Education is increasingly perceived as a service sector whose deliverables (teaching and research) are to be scrutinized by evaluation and quality assurance procedures. As a result, in the UK several quality assurance measures have been successfully implemented. Yet, until now pedagogical matters, i.e. how knowledge and teaching is delivered has been addressed only marginally. The Learning and Teaching Support Network established in 2000 with funding for at least 5 years is an attempt to remedy the situation. The LTSN network, which consists of a Generic, Technologies and 24 Subject centres located in universities around the country promotes high quality learning and teaching in all discipline areas, the sharing of innovation and good practices and the use of communications and information technology (C&IT). The Centre for Education in the Built Environment (CEBE) is one such subject centre which caters to built environment professions: Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Building and Surveying and Planning, ...



12004

On Line Planning Education - Boon or Burden?

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U.K.

Online education has been touted as the new teaching tool of the future, with the promise that it will allow students to learn more, cut costs, permit faculty to lecture to larger classes and facilitate overseas expansion of tertiary programs (Flowers, et. al. 2000, Piotrowski and Vodanovich, 2000). In 2000, the University of New England in Australia, a major distance education provider, implemented a program to allow one of its awards from each of its four Faculties to be taken online. In the Faculty of Arts, the Graduate Diploma in Urban and Regional Planning was selected.

Online courses do not, however, constitute a homogenous product. Online content may duplicate, complement, supplement or replace traditional content delivery and interaction methods. Elements of all four content types were utilised in the UNE Graduate Diploma project. It is clear that online education is far from being an unmitigated "good" (Piotrowski and Vodanovich, 2000). With this in mind and with one full teaching cycle now complete, the online project is being evaluated. Questions addressed include: the impact on faculty of online development and delivery, skills development and acquisition by faculty and students, which content types and learning frameworks are best received by students, and an examination of voluntary vs mandatory participation in web teaching. (see Piotrowski and Vodanovich, 2000; Groves and Zemel, 2000; Poole, 2000; and Eom and Reiser, 2000 for studies dealing with related questions). Particular attention is also being paid to courses with a studio component and the ways in which this can be undertaken online (Maher, et. al. n.d) ...

12005

Integrating Australian Planning Education and Planning Competence: An Introduction

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Curtin University
Australia

The purpose of this paper is to present an understanding, explanation and interpretation of the relationships between theoretical principles and the practice of professional planning and planning education in Australia. National micro-economic reform and the consequence of deregulation in Australia have introduced a changing context for professional education and the professions. The Royal Australian Planning Institute responded by taking up these challenges, by agreeing to review their educational and professional requirements for Membership of the Institute. This RAPI review was supported by research undertaken by the first author, of this paper. The second author has separately undertaken postgraduate research on Australian planning education. This paper is the first attempt to integrate these views

The main research methods used by both authors to understand, explain and interpret the social, economic and environment and political variables and the relationships between them are briefly introduced. The first research method was by bibliographic literature research and analysis to identify the scope and content of, the literature on the theory and practice of the variables. The literature and the variables identified were then analysed to understand, explain and interpret these variables and their relationships.

The RAPI research was supported by a case study interpreting the Delphi Technique for field research and analysis to identify and confirm the relevant variables for professional planning competence. The planning competence, as confirmed by RAPI, is summarized in this paper. The postgraduate research was supported by a review of Australian planning education and a in-depth structured interview with the Head of Department of Urban and Regional planning at Curtin University of Technology. ...



12006

International University Co-Operation Networks for Planner Education

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Germany

International University co-operation have a long tradition in the area of research, training and physical equipment support. Little is known about twinning of institutions and world wide co-operation networks in the field of planning. Both concepts might characterize the future way of co-operation and interaction.

The contribution will focus on both concept. For twinning of institution, SPRING, a German model will be introduced. This model is based on a post graduate co-operation between the University of Dortmund, Germany, Manila Philippines and Kumasi Ghana for the training of professionals in the area of regional development planning and management.

The international co-operation network goes a step further.

The co-operation network is based on four principles. Complementary relations, economics of scales, specialization and horizontal linkages. Input activities maintain the network in operation in interest fields like capacity building, curriculum development, Ph D programs, pilot- and case studies up to complementary research and conferences.

The network consists of a number of partner Universities, each with a specific specialization and demand which is locally not covered but offered by network partners. Each partner receives and provides specific inputs.

Networks constructed on interests require different management styles not a master but moderator, managing the interest as a source of motivation for co-operation.

Twinning institution and networks are answers on globalization. Not the integration of the periphery by one centre but co-operation of self sustained partners is the objective.

12007

Bridging a Gap - The Benefits of Distance Learning and Intercontinental Scholarly Exchange Programs for Students, Faculty and Institutions (The Case of the Dresden - Columbus Program on Sustainable Urban and Regional Development)

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Ohio State University, U.S.A.

Developing a program for academic institutions in different countries to exchange students of urban and regional planning is an effective and affordable means for improving students educational experience, as well as developing faculty level relationships, and building institutional resources. This is especially true if a program focuses on the exchange of knowledge between schools on different continents where the framing conditions for planning, as well as the administrative and planning systems, differ widely. At the same time this is an organizational and educational challenge for all parties concerned. Distance learning can become a powerful tool in this context.

This paper critically analyzes such programs, using the collaboration between the Technical University of Dresden, Germany, and The Ohio State University, USA, as a model. The program covers sustainable urban and regional development in agglomeration areas, and exhibits many of the strengths and weaknesses of such programs.

The data and results from four continuous years of operating the Dresden-Columbus program show the difficulties in developing distance learning and intercontinental exchange programs. It has also shown ways to develop an effective tool for instructing students on how to critically analyze their home country planning practices by ...



12008

Evolution of Planning Education at the University of Botswana: Towards a New Planning Paradigm

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**University of Botswana
Botswana**

The Urban and Regional Planning Programme at the University of Botswana was established in 1993 as part of the Department of Environmental Science in the Faculty of Science. This represented a constellation of academic and professional interests at the time. After seven years of its existence the programme is at crossroads. The continued growth and expansion of the planning profession world-wide and in Botswana, and its interdisciplinary ties with architecture, engineering and other development related disciplines, has reached the point at which the University of Botswana is ready and able to establish itself as a leading planning educational and research institution in Botswana and the SADC region.

In which direction will the Botswana planning education develop further, and what are its existing experiences today? Does planning have to be firmly rooted in environmental science or is this the time to go "back to basics" grounded in design? (Hague, 1994). Or may be there is some other way for Botswana, that means combination of these. There is a belief that new studies in architecture, revised planning syllabys and new programmes in allied disciplines such as housing, land evaluation and management, urban design, etc. should support local and regional interests, focusing on Souther African Region, while acknowledging international standards, accreditation and innovation in teaching, research, and technology.

This paper is concentrating on the basic premise and structure of a new planning curricula, as well as spatial arrangements for the new school. It is a challenge, ...

12009

The Formation of the Commonwealth Association of Planners Network of Planning Schools: A Response to the Istanbul+5 Development Agenda

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Scotland**

The Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP) is an organisation that links the professional planning institutes around the countries in the Commonwealth (for further details see www.commonwealth-planners.org.uk). These countries vary greatly in size, affluence and culture - e.g. Canada, Australia, Malaysia, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Bangladesh, Mozambique, Barbados, etc. CAP is seeking to develop "CAPNOPS", a network of planning schools in Commonwealth countries. The network will facilitate "twinning" arrangements between planning schools in different countries. The paper describes the forms that such twinning might take, including staff and student exchange, collaborations on curriculum development, quality assurance systems and joint involvement in comparative research. The scope for international accreditation through CAP is also discussed.

The paper sets the discussion of the development of a Commonwealth dimension in planning education in the context of the UN's Habitat Agenda, and the "Istanbul+5" process of monitoring and reviewing progress towards the Habitat aims of adequate shelter for all and sustainable urban settlements. It argues that in many Commonwealth countries the colonial legacy of town planning has created a set of structures, practices and concepts that have marginalised professional planning from concerns of the urban poor. It explains the way CAP has sought to address the challenge of uniting planning with the development agenda of poverty alleviation, capacity-building and better governance. It suggests that the development of the CAP Network of Planning Schools can contribute to this process in a positive way.



12010

Planning Ethics 'in Transition': Challenges to Spatial Planning Education

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Bulgaria**

The paper deals with the need for spatial planning education to meet the rising social and cultural challenges in market-oriented CEE countries, and with the role of international collaboration in the process.

The more than ten-year-long 'transition period' in CEE countries has already resulted in considerably changed urban structures. The paper traces the main trends in current planning practice in Bulgaria and the discussions on a recent national competition on the development strategy for the city of Sofia, and outlines the existing challenges to the educational system in developing new approaches to urban planning and management in the country.

The main questions arising from the analysis and discussed in the paper are: Is planning expected to be reactive and attracting investment through ad hoc structural decisions or proactive and creating new cultural value through social dialogue and partnership? Is it to operate mainly in the interest of the private sector or try to formulate strategies for urban development, relevant to the peculiar culture and needs of the city? How could be public intervention effective in the planning process when proclaimed necessary in a democratic society?

The assessed impact of three successful TEMPUS projects on the urban planning programs at the Faculty of Architecture in Sofia, provide the arguments that in order to adequately respond to contemporary societal challenges, planning education needs further joint efforts and international collaboration for effectively incorporating cultural and ethical values in spatial planning approaches.

12011

Public Policy and Planning Education in Democratizing Societies

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Philip HARRISON

**University of the Witwatersrand
South Africa**

Recent decades have seen considerable changes in both public policy and planning as intellectual fields and as arenas of training. The two are united in some places, deeply divided in others. In many less well resourced but democratising environments, pressures on public policy and planning education have been and will be profound. Directions of change are uncertain, and desirable change unclear.

Drawing on the substantial literatures, the paper will consider both the changes in public policy and planning discourses globally over the past quarter century, and the demands which democratisation places on the performance of professionals particularly in and close to governments. It will then illustrate trajectories of change taking place in South Africa and selected other countries. Amongst questions to be considered is that of the relation between public policy and planning -- is there a convergence or divergence or indeed contradictory tendencies in relations between these fields? And how do schools of public policy and of planning respond?

The paper will argue for particular trajectories of change in public policy and planning education with the intention of deepening global debate in and among planning and related schools, through the opportunity afforded by the global conference and after. Sources for the paper include participant observation, documentary research and interviews.



12012

Teaching Planning Methods: An Assessment of Emerging Trends among Canadian and US Schools

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ETF, U.S.A.
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The identification of useful methods in planning, and ways of developing expertise in their use among planning students, have been long-standing concerns for planning educators. As Feldman (1994) notes, by the mid 1950s instruction in basic research had entered the planning curriculum, and the increasing prevalence of research skills was noted in the period to the mid 1980s (Contant and Forckenbrock 1986). The 1985 Conference of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning included a session on education and planning methods, reported in a symposium in the *Journal of Planning Education and Research* the following year. At that time there was a widespread, yet not unanimous, view in the Canadian and US planning schools linking methods with quantitative procedures. Over the years the *Journal* has published several pieces on methods and instruction, reflecting ongoing interest in these issues among planning scholars. By the mid 1990s a deficit of instruction in the US schools in "quantitative and research methods" relative to practitioners' demand for them had been identified (Kaufman and Simons 1995) while other commentators were pointing to needs for instruction to prepare students for emerging forms of planning practice (Healey 1997; Sandercock 1998).

This paper explores contemporary practices of instruction in planning methods. The review of literature identifies trends in the shifting debate and new data are provided through an analysis of a sample of current methods course offerings drawn from Canadian and US schools. It investigates the extent to which a move towards broadening the connotation of methods from a quantitative core of research procedures is taking place, and it illustrates reflections of this emerging trend in the curricula.

12013

The Architect/Planner, Educating the Urban Renaissance Professional

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The report (1999) of The Urban Task Force led by Richard Rogers (architect) called for the development of professionals skilled to deliver the "Urban Renaissance".

At UWE a new degree, jointly accredited by RTP1 and RIBA/ARB, has been running for over four years. It was established to meet the specific needs of both professions of Town Planning and Architecture and to produce a new breed of professionals.

In this paper I shall review the context of inter-professional education and examine the constraints and opportunities, the principles around which the course is structured and I shall reflect on the experience of developing, teaching and gaining accreditation. I will examine the experience of the students, their skills and outlook. The views of the employers of our graduates and reflections on their particular contribution to practice. These findings will be put into the context of the wider debate about the role of professions and the changing demands posed by the challenges of the built environment and the goals of sustainability.



12014

Professional Apprenticeships in Undergraduate Planning Programs

Johanna ROSIER
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New Zealand

Professional planning education needs to evolve differently over the next fifty years if the discipline is to co-exist with other disciplines preparing environmental management professionals in three years. Because the practice of planning requires a variety of core competencies in a number of different decision-making contexts, flexibility is stressed as an important aspect of setting standards for the education of planners. Modes of delivering material and testing competency should also be varied.

There are a number of major factors of change influencing the life of communities which are also contributing to change in universities. These include the Globalisation of industry, the integration of computers into our daily lives, the internationalization of economic and social exchanges, empowerment of people to accept greater individual responsibility for their actions, the demands of indigenous people for levels of self-determination and government partnerships with industry. They are all contributing to tensions between global concerns and local needs of communities.

Changes are needed in universities and in planning education to address the above issues in more detail to determine the effect on debates about the future content of planning degrees.

Local planning education systems should also contribute to a global planning education information system which facilitates mutual learning, exchanges of academics and students and agreed levels of educational achievement. This also suggests that the planning profession needs international accreditation standards in addition to local standards.

The aims of the paper are to demonstrate that the traditional four year undergraduate programs taught in Australian and New Zealand Universities need to be re-examined, and to report on suggestions from practitioners about possible change incorporating more practical planning experience in the final year. ...

12015

How Urban Practitioners Learn in Practice

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1.0 Central Theme

1.1 The paper to the World Planning Schools Congress will look at the networks currently used by English regeneration partnerships for training, information and support and will analyse the skills requirements of the new urban professional.

1.2 In the last four years the United Kingdom government has focussed its attention on the need to regenerate urban areas. The spotlight is now turning on the skills that are needed by the practitioners that are working to deliver an urban renaissance and the ways in which practice skills are acquired. The first report of the Government's Social Exclusion Unit in 1998 stated that: *...the wheel is being reinvented all the time, known mistakes are being repeated, and promising approaches are slow to be replicated. There is an urgent need for better ways of spreading knowledge and understanding.*

1.3 It is valuable to ascertain how urban practitioners do learn and exchange information and better practice. This is achieved in this paper through drawing out the lessons from a research study involving a series of interviews with practitioners.

1.4 It is also recognised that there is a deficit in the skills possessed by urban professionals. This paper does not attempt to draw up an exhaustive list of the skills needed by those working in regeneration. ...



12016

A Dilemma of Planning Education In Indonesia

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Gadjah Mada University
Indonesia

Planning education has existed in Indonesia for more than 4 decades. The first planning program was set within the boundaries of the discipline of engineering. Planning schools established afterwards followed the tradition of locating under the engineering faculties. During the first decades of its existence the boundaries of engineering were sufficiently accommodating for the development planning education. The systemic approaches to planning seemed to be comfortably contained within engineering. However, as planning became increasingly populist or democratic, ideologies in planning became more subjective and more locally oriented, introducing a lot of uncertainties in the planning process. Humanistic disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, and political science gained stronger foothold in planning research and studies. This expansion of the boundaries of planning thoughts into humanistic domain has caused some tension with the traditional host of planning education in Indonesia, namely the engineering faculties. Purists of the engineering discipline began to feel uncomfortable with the intrusion of the humanities into engineering. Meanwhile planning educators began to feel frustrated by the rejection of their humanistic ideas and research by the engineering purists. Thus, the issue of the home for planning education in the future will be critical, because the boundaries of planning knowledge definitely include the social sciences, and the need for planning expertise in the field will definitely include social-political knowledge and skills. Should planning schools escape from their traditional engineering boundaries, or should the engineering discipline assimilate humanistic ideas? This problem is set in political situation where planning powers have very recently been put squarely with local governments that were formerly mere implementers of planning programs initiated by the central government. This paper will examine the issues related to this problem, with specific reference to the Indonesian situation, based on a recent national survey of planning education.

12017

Teaching Inheritance Conservation to Planners

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Université de Reims
France

Inheritance conservation has become a major issue in a great number of cities and rural areas throughout the world, and planners have both to take part in the preservation of threatened building and areas of high patrimonial value, and to include their management and valorization in urban and regional planning.

This involves the need for developing a sufficient level of knowledge and sensitiveness to inheritance in planning schools, which puts forward the usual question about specialized fields in planning education : how far must one go in this specialization process ? Should be special curricula devoted to inheritance conservation, or a minimal general knowledge of patrimonial issues secured to all future planners ? Probably both.

What are the most appropriate methods to increase the planners' skills in inheritance conservation and valorization ? They include specialized courses in history of art , architecture (and town planning), lectures and case studies by specialists in charge of such issues, placement periods in relevant administrations or agencies, studio work and workshops devoted to actual cases, and research reports.

This paper will communicate to the Congress the experience and debates gathered in this field by French and French-speaking schools members of the APÉRAU association and presented in a meeting in Reims on 1st June 2001.



12018

It Is All Done: An Experience of Teaching Urban Design in a Squatter Settlement in Recife-Brazil

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Universidade Federal de Pernambuco
Brazil

The paper presents the experience of teaching students of architecture on how to negotiate urban design concepts in order to intervene in a poor neighbourhood.

The Favela of Santa Terezinha, a former squatter settlement is at the present days located beside a prosperous Shopping Centre and near middle class neighbourhoods. Its main asset is the location, alongside an important avenue that links the North area of the metropolitan region to the city centre and South neighbourhoods.

The students aiming to develop an urban design proposal were faced with a cultural problem: if considering the neighbourhood as a squatter settlement, it was very much improved, and as they said: it was all done. But considering its insertion with the surroundings and the city, the area is stigmatised and the dwellers did not profit with the middle class interface. If it is all done express the idea that the future of places like that are defined, and guaranteed by law. In order to survive do they have to remain as they are?

The position taken by the group, lead to the discussion of cultural, social and spatial values experienced in the city and how they are embedded in the built environment.

The students were guided to recognised different actors and agencies and their interests in the area. Groups were formed to do feasibility studies and "assume roles" in order to clarify social, economic and ideological logic of each agent and their real possibility to negotiate. ...

12019

The Implications of the New Urban Agenda for Planning Education

Nicholas Jone BAILEY
University of Westminster, U.K.
Jim CLAYDON
University of the West of England (UWE) Bristol, U.K.

Methodology

The paper will explore the implications for planning education of the new urban agenda as it is being articulated in government policies on teaching and learning. As an example it will examine the references in the Urban Task Force Report "Urban Renaissance" to a new professional equipped with the skills to effect urban regeneration.

The presenters will draw on their own experience of planning education, both having been heads of RTPI accredited planning schools, members of the RTPI's accreditation panel, and active members of the Town Planning Network.

Over the past five years this Network has explored various aspects of the relationship between planning education and practice, publishing three reports (see references below). The Network has recently been designated a Special Interest Group by the Centre for Education in the Built Environment and as such is researching this topic. In addition the authors have researched and published on the subjects of urban regeneration and policy implementation (see below). The authors will draw on this information and experience in developing their argument.

Relevance

The idea of the new regeneration professional is being pursued in a variety of ways through the Urban and Rural White Papers and their proposals for the establishment of Regional Centres of Excellence; the working party of the Commission for Architecture and Built Environment; the RTPI's Commission on planning education; and the development of new degree courses by Universities with RTPI accreditation....



12021

Planning and Design Education Techniques and Activities

Ruth YABES, Patricia CROWFORD
Arizona State University
U.S.A.

Central Theme

Planning and design students demand alternative teaching approaches instead of traditional lecture and studio formats in today's visual, interactive world. Active and cooperative learning, community service learning, problem-based learning, neighborhood collaborative planning, and participatory action research are key approaches that planning and design educators use to engage students in classroom learning. Based upon preliminary results of our research for the book, *Planning and Design Education Workbook*, this paper first explains and examines these alternative techniques and activities. We then present results from our poster session at the 2000 conference of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning where we asked planning educators to share their classroom and teaching experiences and exercises that use these educational techniques. At this session, we will share sample activity descriptions, teaching goals, and representative faculty responses.

Planning and design academics, students and practitioners are the intended audience of the workbook upon which this paper is based. The workbook's goal is to provide a resource collection of teaching techniques that are applicable to a variety of subject areas in planning and design in wide range of class types (studio, seminar, workshop, lecture).

Relevance to Planning Practice

Professional planning practice values the ability of planners to critically think, act reflectively, and demonstrate effective interpersonal skills in team work settings. Alternative approaches to teaching develop and strengthen student abilities in these areas. For example, collaborative learning teaches students how to work productively and cooperatively teams. Active learning approaches challenge students to be responsible for their own learning, using classroom activities that actively engage students in the learning process. ...

12023

The Paradigm Shift of Planning Education in Korea for the 21st Century

Sang-Chul CHOI, Yoon-Jae YANG
Seoul National University
Korea

The planning education in Korea has a history of thirty years since the advent of Department of Urban Planning in undergraduate level of Dong-A University, Pusan in 1965. After 3 years, graduate planning education has begun at Graduate School of Administration, Seoul National University which merged to Graduate School of Environmental Studies in 1973.

The very beginning stage of planning education was focused on training the educators and government officials during the economic developmental period of late 60's and 70's. The industrialization and urbanization had been started and Korean Government and some influential professionals from abroad recognized the necessity of planning education and professional training at that time. During last three decades, the numbers of institution and professional increased a lot. But it dose not mean the development in quality of education and professional practice. Over sixty universities and colleges offer urban planning programs and the numbers of graduates from those schools reach to over 3,000 today. The higher education system in Korea has been changing drastically very recently and the planning education is also required to reform and change the system and policy.

We are talking about the necessity and reason of paradigm shift in planning education in Korea. We will propose a new direction of future planning education and professional roles in Korea and argue how the new paradigm would be settled down in the controversial ground of planning society.



12026

Urban Management in Vietnam: The Issue Needs Investment, Study in Education at Planning Faculty of Hanoi Architectural University

Duc Thang LE, To Lang NGUYEN
Hanoi Architectural University
Vietnam

The process of urbanization in Vietnam has been growing rapidly over last decades due to the "DOI MOI" policy that created transition from the centralised to the market economy. Thus it promotes the living condition of people and increases the national GDP with positive aspects. Many planning projects of cities and towns at different levels have been approved by the Government. However the urban sprawl and big flow of rural-urban migration together with the weaknesses of knowledge, experience of urban management, control and operation organizations as well as the lack of integrated urban regulations, policies have caused serious disorders of urban development and polluted urban environment, etc.

It was clearly that urban planners, managers and policy makers must be more concerning to the completed regulations as well as knowledge, skills and experiences in urban management. That may specify as follows:

- The need of completed planning studies from all levels.
- The need of integration between Multisectoral Strategic Planning and Specific Planning to use efficiency scarce natural resources, land and environment.
- The need of close cooperation between Government, professional, and local communities in setting up, management and implementation of urban planning.

The Planning Faculty, Hanoi Architectural University plays a very important role in training urban planners and managers for the country. In recent years, the Planning Faculty has cooperated with many overseas organizations such as UNDP-World Bank, Montreal (Canada), Australia, Singapore, Thailand, China and other developing countries in organizing several conferences on Urban Management.

It is expected that experiences, skills and promotion of cooperation between Planning Faculty (HAU) and other Planning Schools can be transferred...

12027

The Role of the Planner in Development: A Tripartite Approach

A. L. BROWN, D. Low CHOY
Griffith University, Australia
T. MUBVAMI
University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe
Peter ROBINSON, Allison TODES
University of Natal, South Africa

The paper describes a project of linking planning schools in Australia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

This project aims to refocus the role of the planner in development. Planners must play a vital role in integrating new issues (environment, sustainability, gender) in development, capitalise on participative processes, yet ensure realistic on-ground delivery, and self-sustainability, of development activities once intervention has ceased. More planners trained in these dimensions represent the key outcomes and benefits of this project. The project aims to build capacity within the participating Planning Schools in these new dimensions through staff development and through new and modified teaching modules in planning curricula. This project is synergistically using pilot training programs aimed at building the same capacities outside the Universities, trialing in-service training in integrated development at provincial and local government levels, involving CBOs and NGOs. Key activities include the pooling of experience in practice and in teaching,, delivery of the extension in-service courses, then collective development from this training experience of permanent modules in planning and development curricula.



12028

Training Urban Planning in Vietnam

Duc Viem DO
Hanoi Architectural University
Vietnam

In some last decades of this century, with the transition of economy to market mechanism, the urbanization process in Vietnam takes place with a very high pace.

In addition, with the strategy of urban development in Vietnam, the urban population in our country will increase twofold in next 20 years.

That will make the urban planning, development and management become a urgent requirement in the whole country and require a big number of architects-urban planners.

So, the training of architects-urban planners needs to be augmented in the quantity and the quality.

Hanoi Architectural University is the only one in Vietnam in which there is the faculty of urban planning. So, the training plan for urban planning was set up in 1992 and renewed in 1996 and 2000 by Hanoi Architectural University.

Although that, nowadays in Vietnam the secondary school education is renewing, simultaneously, there are many problems in the reality of urban development in Vietnam.

Apart from that, to integrate in the Asian countries, we need to continue to improve the training plan for urban planning in our Hanoi Architectural University.

12029

Planning Education for Public and International Affairs

James P. DEANGELIS
University of Pittsburgh
U.S.A.

In the last quarter of the 20th Century the nationally accredited Master of Urban and Regional Planning Program at the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public and International Affairs:

- constituted one of the first professional planning programs located outside a school of design;
- attracted diverse students with and without prior work experiences from around the world;
- utilized Pittsburgh's neighborhoods and the surrounding metropolitan area and their internationally acknowledged structural transformation as a laboratory;
- included faculty members who contributed through public service efforts to some of Pittsburgh's most significant public/nonprofit sector initiatives;
- encouraged faculty members to conduct over a \$1 million in multi-disciplinary applied and locally based research that influenced public opinion and metropolitan policy;
- conceived and delivered a highly acclaimed and very intense team-taught planning curriculum whose reforms have had lasting value to planning educators and others;
- negotiated with the Yunnan Institute of Technology in Kunming PRC to mesh landscape architecture, economic geography, and civil engineering into a planning curriculum;
- recruited a new generation of scholars to complement the practitioner dominated faculty;
- watched a string of senior faculty departures or retirements and the tardy or contentious reappointments of others upon the firing of a supportive GSPIA Dean;
- lost institutional support as "urban" resources were reallocated to a Criminal Justice Program;
- experienced ideological attacks against enlightened development...



12030

Planning Education in Africa: Responding to the Demands of a Changing Context

Kofi DIAW**Kwame Nkrumah University, Ghana****Vanessa WATSON****University of Cape Town, South Africa****Tumsliph J. NNKYA****University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania****Jørgen ANDREASEN****School of Architecture, Denmark**

This paper reviews the nature and content of planning education in Africa and raises the question of how appropriate it is, given the dramatic and diverse changes which have occurred in the context of both urban and rural areas. The paper draws particularly on the experience of the authors as planning educators in the countries of Ghana, Tanzania and South Africa, but reflects as well on the demands which are being placed on planning education across this continent.

The central argument of this paper is that while the primary formative influences on most planning programmers in Africa can be traced to either inherited colonial systems of planning and land management, or to the influence of "first world" donor organizations, the context within which planning graduates in Africa have to operate is significantly different from that in the resource-rich countries. One impact of "globalization" has been to universalise certain features of larger urban areas, but it can nonetheless be argued that levels of poverty, disparity, environmental degradation and institutional collapse in most African cities is far more extreme than in almost any other part of the world. The position we adopt here, which is by no means an uncontested one, is that the nature of the context in which planners will have to operate needs to be reflected in the content of planning education. While the central ethical position from which planners operate (a concern with development and the environment) may remain constant, the particular ways in which these concerns are met should respond to context.

The paper highlights those dynamics in African urban and rural areas which particularly now demand the skills of planners, recognizing the great diversity of circumstances across the continent and the danger of generalisation. It then reviews the nature of planning education in Africa and reflects on the extent to which practicing planners, the products of this education, have been able to respond to these new dynamics. This exploration allows some points of comparison to be drawn with positions on planning education ...

12031

The Globalism of Planning Education

Daizhong LI**Southwest University of Science and Technology****China**

With the trend of increasing development of the world urbanization, this article, based on the theme of opening and cooperation, comes up with an idea of the globalism of planning education. According to the special demand of planning Education and the holding of planning education of the world planning institution meeting, This article, analyzed its helessness and set forth its three aims, That is to build the system of the global long-distance planning education and re-education that is supported by wide international net technology, to build multistage regional planning learning center supported by knowledge stand point of international planning famous institution and build the global planning education coordination institution based on the all levels governments and non governments of the world. Meanwhile, this article, can discuss from some problems that will likely happen in the process of the globalism of planning education. How to respect the different values and cultural viewpoints of all regions and cities? How to set up the relation with people to inflect the heart voice of people and get the attention and support.



12032

Study & Development of the Multimedia Teaching Courses for Urban Planning Education

LI LI
Tongji University
China

In recent years, computer aided education has been broadly used in universities. "Multimedia technology aided instruction" is the most often used aspect of this trend. But there were seldom flexible examples of application on urban planning education.

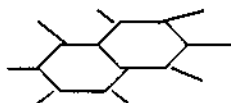
The main aim of this article is to explore the application of multimedia and database technique in the computer aided urban planning instruction through making some real exploring examples in this field. Pursuing to supply a flexible software for the teachers and students to modify the courses as they like without having to know many professional computer technologies; and further more, to find out an absolutely new way in urban planning education. The multimedia character make the "multimedia technology aided instruction" has more advantages compared with the traditional way. I study the characters of urban planning education. It has both the characters of art and technology. The information of the course is of very large amount, various media type and intricate relationship. The tradition method was unable to meet the requirement of the course. So it is feasible and necessary to use the "multimedia technology aided instruction". Then I introduce the way to apply the "multimedia technology aided instruction" in the urban planning education.

As the most important contents of this article, I made several example courses to illustrate these points, demonstrate the characteristics of "multimedia technology aided instruction", and show how a teacher can modify the courses as he like without having to know many professional computer technologies.

12033

Education for Urban and Regional Planning Must Start from Solid Concepts Adjusted to the Life of Today

Manuel da Costa LOBO
Technical University of Lisbon
Portugal



1. Cities must be planned under the mosaic-city concept. It means that all the territory of the city-centre and its surrounding have to be dealt with expecting that the whole city territory will be considered until the

beginning of the next, contiguous, city-mosaic, leaving no territories in between.

2. Besides, all these mosaics have to be related within a regional planning approach.

3. Territorial Planning includes urban and regional planning and urban planning means a local (general or detailed) planning approach of an urbanised area, while regional planning means an activity for territorial planned development respecting a large area with two or more urban poles and territory in between intended to develop the nodes of inter-cities relations and to take the best from the synergies between them for a fare and v. l. t. p. approach.

4. Territorial Planning must be a transdisciplinary activity for social and territorial development having key subjects on its base:

Geography and correlated sciences like geology, geothermics, hydrology, starigraphy, archeology, climate, cosmography, lithology, pedologie, ecology, agronomy, forestry, environment.

Socio-economy, demography, migration, regional sciences, evaluation and decision aid.

Public administration, legislation, real state, land policy organisation, programming. ...



12034

Building Knowledge-Based Core Competencies in the 'Flowing World': Tampere Centre of Expertise Programme as a Case In Point

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University of Tampere
Finland

As we have come to the beginning of the 21st century knowledge, know-how and learning have become key issues in a new development logic and central mode of action administrative and functional border-crossing co-operation. The core questions emerging in development activities are: a) how is urban economic development policy (UED-policy) to take into account the logic of global and informational economy, b) how can the various information, technology, expert and other flows be directed towards the urban region in question, c) how is UED-policy to cater for the needs of both the region, of enterprises and of individuals, and d) how are such concepts to be created through which to attract innovative and creative people to the urban region in question? These questions are not entirely new, but the logic of the "flowing world" emphasises the new interactive relations of issues and actors and the dynamic nature of events. In Finland the Centre of Expertise Programme has been one means of responding to these questions. The goal of the programme is to promote the development of internationally competitive urban environments and high technology business based on the specific fields of expertise. Each regional centre specialises in its own strengths.

Core competence thinking has been developed as a conceptual tool to support more efficient identification and utilisation of organisations' strengths. The basic idea is that the organisation should comprehend its own core competencies and capabilities in order to be able to utilise the resources available. Core competence approach is one the approaches created for strategic management. ...

12035

Relating Theory to Practice in Planning Education: A New Zealand Approach

Michael GUNDER
University of Auckland
New Zealand

The paper outlines the approach used in the University of Auckland's accredited planning programs to develop student understanding of contemporary planning theory as it applies to their own developing planning practice. This theory is largely derived from the post-structural philosophical and feminist literature and it is interpretation into planning theory by a diverse range of writers such as Forester (1989, 1999), Flyvbjerg (1998, forthcoming), Sandercock (1998, 1999) and Hillier (1995, 1999). The teaching structure integrates this theoretical thinking via methods of student reflection as they participate in experiential studio learning. It is a teaching structure evolved over several years where a planning theory unit is taught fully integrated with the students' final year applied studio unit which is focussed on 'rational' synoptic planning.

After reviewing the literature illustrating the perceived gap in theory and practice in planning education and research, the paper will document the pedagogical theory underlying the approach. It will outline the course contents of the two units of taught and practice based learning and illustrate how the two units interact and reinforce student epistemic, creative and ethical understanding in relation to the messy real world of complexity, particularity and finite temporality. It will also suggest some lessons learnt over the approach's five years of development. Finally it will suggest that Bourdieu's (2000) 'scholastic fallacy' and/or Flyvbjerg's (forthcoming) 'rational fallacy' of the avoidance of the 'logic of practice' and social scientific understanding of professional behavior can indeed be transcended, at least in planning education.



12036

PlaNet – Planners' Network : Experience with Computer-Supported Co-operative Work in the Postgraduate Education in Spatial Planning at the ETH Zurich

Remo STEINMETZ
ETH Zurich
Switzerland

The Institute of National, Regional and Local Planning (ORL-Institute) at the ETH Zurich offers a postgraduate education in spatial planning on a part time basis. The participants work in different fields (e.g. planning administration, private planning office, consulting, self-employed). Most of them come from the German speaking part of Switzerland, but also from other parts of Switzerland and from abroad. That is one reason, why we designed the education in weekly blocks, when the participants and lecturers come together in Zurich. In addition we designed a few distant-learning courses on the web to keep this time of presence short. Furthermore we introduced groupware technologies for project-work called 'PlaNet: Planners' Network'. With PlaNet it is possible, that the students can co-operate on the web from home or from work.

The complex problems of our habitat are solved increasingly from interdisciplinary working groups. Groups of planners and specialists are formed as 'ad-hoc-organisations' for the solution of a specific problem. They are often working on the problem solving process in different places ('non-located' or 'distance') and at different times ('asynchronous'). Some kind of groupware technology as used in PlaNet is necessary to facilitate the work of such groups.

With the Project PlaNet and the internet-based groupware BSCW (Basic Support for Co-operative Work) the students get to know a technology designed to facilitate the work of groups. Because they are working part-time, they can immediately transfer this knowledge into their planning processes and into practice. The groupware technology may be used to communicate, co-operate, co-ordinate, solve problems, compete, or negotiate. ...

12038

Planning Education in National Institute of Technology, Malang, Indonesia: An Investigation on the Characteristics of Demand on Urban Planners in Eastern Indonesia Regions

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National Institute of Technology
Indonesia

This research was funded by the Government of Indonesia through the ADB Loan 1432-INO, which aimed at exploring the relevancy of Indonesian higher degree education in engineering with the industrial sectors. National Institute of Technology (ITN Malang), located in the town of Malang, East Java, proposed to investigate this relevancy in one of its leading programs, Department of Urban and Regional Planning. This paper discusses some findings gathered during the research, which concentrates on the description of the demand characteristics on urban planners in the Eastern Indonesia Regions. Analyses of the characteristics provide a set of feedback which subsequently re-sounding and re-structure the existing curriculum.

ITN Malang has a unique geographical position in relation to the provision of urban planners for the Eastern Indonesia Regions. It establishes as one of only two planning education institutions in these regions, and therefore, educates more students from these regions comparing to other institutions. As such, research on ITN Malang's Planning Department within the above mentioned framework has provided valuable information in improving the 'link and match' quality between planning education and planning consultancy industry, particularly in addressing the spatial planning characteristics of the Eastern Indonesia Regions.

Questionnaires were circulated among 18 planning consultant firms, ...



12039

Experimentation with Educational Discourse: A Deconstructive Approach to Planning and Urban Design

Wael Salah FAHMI
Helwan University, Egypt
Joe HOWE
Manchester University, U.K.

The present paper focuses on the development of educational techniques of image analysis, and diagrammatic representation of spatial configurations. This adopts methods of urban experimentation with urban spaces to provide the basis for future reading and designing of the city. Such analytical techniques as adopted within Urban Design Experimental Research Studio (UDERS) takes on a deconstructive approach to urban design education and planning theory development. An educational method is applied within an academic institution whilst investigating the particularly difficult relationships to be forged amongst meaning, deconstruction, planning theory and urban design. The approach nevertheless is concerned with the definition of innovative strategies of urban intervention and design tools capable of responding to the changing nature of post-modern cities.

The experiment regards those indicators for a dialogue between urban design principles and the concerns of deconstruction as being able to negotiate with and register social forces and spatial relations, thus guiding the production of urban spaces. The aim is to offer new opportunities for re-evaluating the orthodox educational packages through unravelling urbanity, as a rich mix of density, disjunction and programmatic layering. The educational experiment introduces new spatial interpretation and diagrammatic representation through the study and making of two design proposals, one for a railway development within a derelict urban setting and the other for upgrading historical urban spaces. Ultimately the paper suggests that urbanism and deconstruction prompt a rethink of retrograde educational development within planning and urban design discourses, whilst providing potentials for and construction new dynamic forms of spaces.

12040

Urban Ecological Planning - Building Knowledge Based on the Ground Reality: Values, Methods and Results in Inter-Cultural Teaching Opportunities in Developing Countries : Case Studies in Nepal and China

Hans Christie BJØNNESS
Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)
Norway

The Department of Town and Regional Planning at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology started a new M.Sc. programme in Urban Ecological Planning in the autumn 1999. The course builds on interdisciplinary, field based, courses in developing countries, mainly in Nepal, India and China, since 1985. The Norwegian government gives grant support to young professionals from developing countries, from eastern Europe to attend this two year programme. However, efforts are made to mix the M.Sc. students with regular Nordic students in courses under the programme. This takes especially place in a rigorous field based course in Nepal during the first semester. (During autumn 2000 not less than three groups of 6, or at total of 18 students, from 13 nations, attended this project work based course in Nepal).

Why Urban Ecological Planning? The intent of the programme is to address the need for a new ecologically based "frame of mind", concerning urban planning for our cities and their environment. The focus is on social, environmental and resource aspects as well as role of governance within urban planning. Or in the wording of UNCHS (Habitat) Plan of Action for Human Settlements (which was prepared for the HABITAT II conference in 1996): A continuous effort towards improved equity, environmental sustainability and the building of civil society. ...



12042

Planning Pedagogy and Globalization in Latin America

Roberto RODRIGUEZ-GARZA
Universidad Simon Bolivar
Venezuela

Introduction

The accelerated urban growth that Latin American countries have experienced in the last fifty years have not have a comparatively expected impact in the creation of planning schools to tackle the increasing problems that appear when high rates of population growth and migration are the common trend.

This is the case of most countries like Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela -to cite the most distinctive- with an annual rate of urbanization bordering a 90% (CEPAL 1998). Although urban problems have been increasingly rising in the last decades, planning education has have key differences among these countries.

Background

Although urban plans have been developed formally in several Latin American capitol cities during the 30's, modern planning education in Latin America appeared after the II World War as optional courses at the schools of architecture programs

In 1949 at the Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina appeared the first graduate program in urbanism in Latin America, now called urban and regional planning.

Is in the late 70's after the 1976 Vancouver Habitat Conference that the graduate programs in urban planning begin to take off in several Latin American countries. Mexico and Venezuela pioneered in 1975 the first undergraduate programs in urban planning nowadays with almost 1000 professional degrees granted altogether.

However, the outcome in terms expressed in the quality of life among larger cities in Latin America with few exceptions, is yet to be seen. ...

12043

Learning through Web Page Design

Deborah PEEL
University of Westminster
U.K.

This paper describes and evaluates the use of Web page design in a first-year undergraduate Town Planning course. The initiative is part of an inter-university UK research project entitled Built Environment: Appropriate Technology for Learning (BEATL). It begins by providing a theoretical framework for the analysis, drawing on Laurillard's (1993) seminal work, *Rethinking university education: A framework for the effective use of educational technology*, before detailing the design and delivery of the module and evaluating the project. The paper then develops a rationale for the use of Web authoring as a learning method and assessment device. It concludes by identifying some of the issues involved when introducing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) into a module which has previously been delivered and assessed using more traditional methods. Briefly, the findings suggest that, although frustrated by the results, the students were highly motivated to develop Web page material and considered Web authoring an important skill for future employment. In terms of educational effectiveness, the paper argues that Web-authoring can enhance 'learning about learning' which is increasingly being recognised as an important 'transferable' skill. Nevertheless, the paper also identifies some of the risks when attempting to embed new technologies within built environment courses, and emphasises the pedagogical rethinking required when writing learning outcomes and assessment criteria, and, from a more practical point of view, ensuring the necessary resources, in terms of staff time and training, computer access, and appropriate technical and institutional support.



12044

**Promoting International Academic Cooperation: Facts and Hopes
(Roundtable)****Moderator:**

Carlos B. VAINER
Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
ANPUR, Brasil

Participants:

Bruce STIFTEL
Florida State University
ACSP, U.S.A.

Hans (JM) MASTOP
University of Nijmegen
AESOP, Netherlands

Marla Flora GONÇALVES
Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
ANPUR, Brazil

(ANZAPS and APSA will be invited)

The redefinition of scales, places, citizenship status, community levels and the like, usually associated to the globalisation process has deep impacts on social, economic, political and cultural realms in general and in the real meaning of what is urban and regional. Actually, the whole process of constitution and legitimation of theoretical and technical paradigms guiding researches and practices on planning is changing under the pressure of new universal concepts, languages, methodologies, tools, cultures.

What is not yet clear is whether this universalisation enhances or destroys diversity, erases or acknowledges specificities, improves or jeopardizes creativity and adaptability to new situations. What seems to be clear is that it diffuses new patterns, new fashions, new criteria of validation of good practices in re researching, teaching and planning cities and regions.

International academic cooperation has often been an acritical and impoverished homogenisation process imposed worldwide, particularly in the Third World, through conceptions and models generated and experienced under specific conditions of the cities of developed countries. But, on the other hand, sometimes it has also offered opportunity to reflect about the "planning packages" promoted and disseminated by multilateral agencies and aking inspired consultants. What could be done to facilitate meeting and exchange among researchers, scholars and planners which have different backgrounds and are convinced of the need to engage in mutual enriching learning processes?

The objectives of the Roundtable are:

- 1) Expose the changing forces and sources of motivations for such interactions;
- 2) Review the underlying models and paradigms informing the agencies and institutions that support international exchanges;
- 3) Assess recent experiences on academic international cooperation involving schools and research on planning, particularly North-South and West-East relationships;
- 4) Raise and promote the consertation of alternatives to future cooperation;
- 5) Identify the main programs and resources existing in Northern and Southern countries and Universities.

The presentations will be made by representatives indicated by the co-sponsoring associations. APSA and ANZAPS will be invited to be represented.



12045

Planning Education across Borders: Examples, Experiences and Critical Theoretical Discussion (Roundtable)

Moderator:

Andrea I. FRANK
Cardiff University, U.K.

Participants:

Philip BOOTH
University of Sheffield, U.K.

Cliff HAGUE
Heriot- Watt University, U.K.

Chris YEWLETT
Cardiff University, U.K.

M. G. L. LLOYD
Oxford Brookes University, U.K.

Like many other academic disciplines planning has been involved transferring knowledge and education across boundaries. Looking at other countries, nations and planning systems helps to understand and define one's own better. We can learn from the differences and similarities in planning practice when comparing the different approaches amongst nations and continents. Furthermore, it has been argued that students entering the workplace today should have an understanding and sensitivity to cultural issues and differences as a requisite for planning diverse and global urban environments. The exchange of knowledge, approaches and experience can be formal or informal, voluntary or mandatory.

For example, formally, there are planning experts (from the industrialised world) that spend time and effort to advice and work on projects in lesser developed nations. These arrangements are often part of the aid package that is given to a nation or a certain project. ...

12047

China's Urban Planning Education Confronting the 21st Century

Guangyu HUANG, Bin LONG
Chongqing University
China

Starting from such respects as the important position and the status quo of China's urban planning education, from the current development tendency of the world's modern city planning activities, this paper analyzes the significance and necessity of the planning educational reform. Furthermore, it complies with the future development trend of planning and lays equal emphasis on the three layers of the macroscopic view, the general view and the microscopic view. It goes in conformity to the advanced planning ideas of both China and foreign countries while advocating such a Chinese feature as the reinforce of theoretic training. It is maintained that in planning, the latest results of science and technology are applied, and technical means of the profession are constantly updated. Under the guidance of planning practice, education of management and of policies, laws and regulations are paid adequate attention to. In face of the great challenge from the market economy, training of the professional ethics and quality education ought to be enhanced. In all these aspects, the paper elaborates the concrete measures for the educational reform of urban planning specialty. And finally, it extends the research into the transformation of the ideology of planning education and the relevant educational system, giving rise to the proposition that urban planning education should be a sort of quality education, an education for the entire people and a life-long education.



12048

A Students' Workshop on Shanghai's WORLD FAIR

Marc DILET
France

The French planning workshops of Cergy have been invited this year by the city of Shanghai to think and prepare the International Fair of 2010. A month of cooperation has taken place with the University of Tongji, Shanghai city officials and international experts to engage a deep questioning of the Fair. Organized in the form of an international competition, the workshop gathers for a month about 40 students grouped in separate teams to produce stimulating proposals.

This paper reviews the pedagogical urban planning experience in Shanghai and elaborates the topic on several aspects as follows: the value of international exchange, the history of the Atelier of Cergy, the contemporary pedagogy of interactivity, professionalism as an educational tool, the outcome of the competition and temporary conclusions on learning experiences.

12049

Are There Any Universals in Planning Education as We Prepare Planners for the 21st Century? The perspectives of Planning Schools in Various World Regions (Roundtable)

Moderator:

Farokh AFSHAR
University of Guelph, Canada

Participants:

C.T. WU
University of New South Wales, Australia

Mee Kam NG

University of Hong Kong, China

Hypothesis: An increasing number of planning schools, particularly in the North, argue for a global approach to planning education. The assumption is that with increasing globalization – the intensifying interconnectedness of people, places and institutions across the world – there is increasing commonality among countries and world regions on planning issues, the challenges they pose, and how to address them. With globalization we must develop a globally shared understanding and a more collaborative, mutually beneficial approach based on the comparative method and mutual, reciprocal learning. This World Congress is both a manifestation of such an approach and an opportunity to develop it further. All this assumes, however, that there are some basic, or emerging 'universals' in planning, in parallel with the many inevitable 'context-specifics'. On these 'universals' some global consensus can be forged regarding our field and on which we can found a global approach.

Methodology: To explore and test this assumption panelists will examine the positions taken on this topic, implicitly or explicitly, by the different planning schools in their countries/ world regions. Drawing on school documents and on interviews with professors from the schools, they will address two basic questions: 'what do the Schools see as the main challenges facing planners in their regions in the early 21st Century?' and 'how are their programs preparing planners to address these challenges?' From the responses they will examine whether some 'universals' emerge shared by all schools in the region or whether every school is distinct in every way. If the latter is the case, suggesting 'universals' are difficult to discern even at a country or world region level, does this call into question the global approach currently being promoted by the ACSP and particularly the GPEIG? If region-specific 'universals' do emerge, can these be compared to suggest more globally shared universals that might then underpin a global approach to planning education?



12050

Preparing for the Challenges of the 21st Century – A New Postgraduate Program in Urban Management at the Center for Urban Management Studies of the TU Berlin**Peter HERRLE****Technische Universität Berlin (TU Berlin)
Germany**

Two thirds of the world's population are expected to live in cities by 2025 with the majority of people living in developing countries. While urbanization is considered as an irreversible trend of a global change involving social, economic, environmental spatial aspects, the experiences of the past 20 years have shown that the conventional concepts of urban planning and development control have not been adequate to cope with the rapid changes and the negative impacts of urban growth such as environmental degradation, urban poverty, infrastructure deficits and a loss of cultural identity.

Based on the experience in international cooperation projects as well as European solutions, the TU Berlin is establishing a new program in urban management related issues, focusing on the situation of cities in the South. It will provide cross-country learning and experiences in various fields of urban management. As of now the newly established Center for Urban Management Studies offers three courses: a two-year master course in urban management, a two-year master course in real estate management, and 4-week short courses on specific aspects of urban management for senior local and central government staff from developing countries. In the long-term it is planned to further diversify the programs in a global network involving partner institutions from Latin America, Africa and Asia.

The paper will present the background and concept of the urban management courses. Subjects addressed include land management, environmental management, financial management, housing, action oriented urban planning techniques and inner city rehabilitation. Teaching will be based on case study materials from development contexts and include internships in local government institutions both in Germany and abroad. Through adopting a multidisciplinary and problem-solving approach it is envisaged to overcome the boundaries of conventional professionalism and create a platform for joint North-south cooperation and learning.

12051

Communication and Cooperation: Chinese- Foreign Urban Planning Education in the 21st Century**Lieping ZHEN
Wuhan University
China**

Inadaptability and contradictory between chinese urban planning and reality have been exposed so many problems of urban planning education in china. If exploring without communication or cooperation, china will pay a high cost in the future. Shouldering an important task to chinese urban planning in the 21st century, urban planning education need new mode of thinking and methodology very much in china. Cooperating with foreign colleges which have been matured in urban planning education, china would be in the lowest cost to share the wealth accumulated by advanced countries and reduce the distance with them. While for cooperators, the communication and cooperation would provide a chance to realizing china, participating in china, helping and influencing china.



12052

Planning Education - The Contribution of Ekistics (The Science of Human Settlements)**Tom W. FOOKES**
University of Auckland
New Zealand

Both the nature and context of planning Education are broad canvasses on which the educator can work. This paper recognises the various disciplinary combinations that can make up Planning Education. Whether design based or drawing from the social and biophysical sciences, for example, the various set of Ekistic principles and frameworks developed between 1951 and 1976 by C.A. Doxiadis need to be considered seriously as a foundation for Planning Education. The paper explains how, with this Ekistic grounding, planners can more effectively analyse and develop responses to the wide range of issues facing human settlements in the 21st Century. The basis of this paper is drawn from a case study of the Settlement Planning (PLAN 200) course at the University of Auckland (N.Z.). The case study forms part of a larger project proceeding within the auspices of the World Society for Ekistics.

Ekistics (modern Greek: OIKISTIKH) is derived from the ancient Greek adjective *oikistikos* or neuter plural *oikistika* (as "physics" is derived from *phusika*, Aristotle). The adjective meant "concerning the foundation of a house, a habitation, a city, or a colony; contributing to the settling" (source: EKISTICS, Vol.63, 379/380/381, 1996). C.A. Doxiadis based his life work on this terminology, applying it to achieve his goal of establishing the basis of a Science of Human Settlements.

12053

Trends and Prospects for Planning Education in New Zealand**Jenny DIXON**
University of Auckland
New Zealand

This paper reviews the expansion and reshaping of planning education programmes in New Zealand in the last decade. It identifies several factors, such as the introduction of new legislation and responses of the planning profession, along with changes in funding of tertiary institutions, which have influenced the nature and type of planning education currently offered in five New Zealand universities. The paper discusses the tensions confronting academics in delivering professional programmes that meet the immediate needs of practitioners and employers while at the same time equip graduates with a range of knowledges and skills that will enable them to operate confidently in an increasingly uncertain future. The paper goes on to identify several factors that are likely to influence planning practice in the early part of the 21st century, creating new demands and expectations of planners. The implications and prospects for planning education are discussed.



12054

Undergraduate Town Planning Education in Australia**Arnís SIKSNA
University of Queensland
Australia**

Town planning courses at undergraduate level are rare in Europe and the United States of America, but have been commonly used in Australia to provide direct entry into the planning profession. Australian universities offer both postgraduate and undergraduate courses, but undergraduate planning courses have produced the bulk of planning professionals in Australia, particularly in recent years. The paper examines the nature of the four-year full time undergraduate planning courses presently available at eight Australian universities. They have been taught in different university, faculty and departmental contexts and have undergone many changes over the years in response to the changing needs of universities, the planning profession, and the students. All courses are accredited by the Royal Australian Planning Institute (RAPI) and meet the requirements of its Education Policy in terms of subject matter and skills considered essential by the planning profession. However, RAPI encourages planning schools to develop a specific education focus within these defined parameters, and schools have responded by providing compares these differences in course structure and content, and assesses their relative merits. Since the core curriculum requirements in Australia (RAPI 1997, 15) are similar to those in Europe (AESOP 1995, 3-6) and possibly elsewhere, the paper concludes by indicating how the Australian experience with planning programs at undergraduate level might be applied in, and should offer useful lessons, to European, American and Asian universities contemplating the introduction or revision of undergraduate planning courses.



Track 13

Historic Cities and Urban Heritage





13001

Urban and Natural Heritage in the Beginning of Urban Planning in Argentina (1900-1950)

Ana María RIGOTTI

**Architectural History University of Rosario Argentina
Argentina**

Urban heritage abusive presence in contemporary city building is a current concern for cultural and urban critics. This malaise is evident in K Lynch, M. C. Boyer, F. Choay, E. Hobsbawm, R. Samuel -or in the recent re-edition of the classic works by A. Riegl or G. Giovannoni- and must be incorporated as a topic of reflexion in planning education.

As the revolutionary effect of historical city on planning theory vanished, and policies of urban preservation were abusively instrumented by cultural industry, historic urban relics have been causing increasing unrest. Their troublesome effects on urban perception and construction and on the generation of a genuine collective memory have been repeatedly emphasized. This backwards gaze has been even accused by R. Koothaas of the architects and urban designers retreat from any pretension to intervene vigorously on metropolitan phenomena.

This paper contributes to the analysis of the strong links between urban planning and the historical city and its heritage, since its beginning as a new discipline at the beginning of past century. These connections are obvious and have been abundantly scrutinized for the European case. Nevertheless they have not been sufficiently explored in the commencements of urban planning in young peripheral countries, with their brand new cities permanently reconstructed, apparently liberated of any debt with their recent past. We intend to highlight these imperceptible connections in the case of Argentina in the first half of the twentieth century. ...

13002

Open Spaces as Urban Heritage: The Case of Islamic Cities

Behnaz AMINZADEH

**University of Tehran
Iran**

Although the monumental structures of mosques, shrines, caravanserais and palaces have more or less survived as an architectural heritage of Islamic cities, the spatial relationship between these elements is overlooked by the mobility which has increasingly dominated such spaces, and consequently has lost much of its spiritual meaning and human purpose. In fact today Islamic cities are faced with a dilemma. On the one hand Muslims believe that Islam is a complete code of life with specific values. On the other hand they are often faced with methods of city planning that do not fit their cultural characteristics, and consequently weaken some of those Islamic values. Among these, is the spiritual and social significance of face-to-face communication in urban areas.

The aim of this article is to achieve a wider understanding of the traditional urban culture and heritage in Muslim cities by investigating the use and the qualities of open spaces in traditional fabric of the Muslim cities. Although many have commented on the dearth of urban open spaces in the average Muslim city, that correspond to the ancient Greek agora, or the Roman forum, or to the traditional European square or piazza, a close examination of traditional Muslim cities reveals the presence and the rich qualities of such spaces and their importance in the social and spiritual life of the citizens.

The research method is by analytical investigation, detecting urban patterns and traditional forms and arrangements. As Islamic tradition contains different sub-traditions, it comprises a wide variety of visible forms of expression, though built on a common foundation of belief, so a part of the study will involve an investigation of open spaces in other Islamic cities outside Iran but it will focus on the traditional Iranian cities. It has demonstrated the vitality, diversity and originality of Islamic urban spaces in urban culture, give the Muslim cities unity and identity. ...



13005

The Role of the Life-World in Heritage Planning

Enrico VAN DIJK

**Universiteit van Amsterdam, AME
Netherlands**

Central theme:

To most people spatial planning concerning an object is a process of reasonable thinking. Sometimes it can be viewed as a quest for the best alternative: just look at the advantages and disadvantages and you know the outcome will be the best alternative. But how to determine what is an advantage or a disadvantage of a 2000 years old burial mound? In some cases this kind of functional thinking doesn't make any sense. Why safeguarding an archaeological site or an old city gate at a spot where new offices and a highway can be build?

It turns out that people want to cherish or to safeguard their past, although this attitude can differ depending on cultural background. The reason why (archaeological) monuments are preserved, even though they can not be reused in functional terms, is because they have a special meaning. They function as landmarks or as reminders of a people's past. They've got something to tell about the history of a specific place. They give people something to make use of when creating an identity or when creating an image of a monument. Why and how people do that depends on their background. Their life-world that has to do with background, education, upbringing, profession et cetera affects the way people view things. This also goes for planners when it comes to cultural heritage in planning. Unknowingly planners and decision makers are somewhat influenced by their cultural capital when making plans concerning cultural heritage. When their familiar with a monument their perception of how to deal with it will be different from the one of people unfamiliar with it. Therefore Therefore the central theme of this paper will be the role of the life-world in the planning concerning cultural heritage.

13006

(Re)Planning the Past : From the Historic City a Lesson to Plan Its Future

Federico GIGLI

**University of Rome
Italy**

What I would like to present at the conference is a planning hypothesis for the existing city.

In particular my attention is concentrated on the possible ways of approaching the historic district, which -at least in Italy, but almost everywhere, I think- represents the very central core of all cities, from the biggest metropolis to the smallest village.

Starting point for my reflections on this topic has been an historical survey. I am in fact presently studying the genesis (and the morphological and spatial evolution) of the central square of Ferrara: an Italian city which -in the renaissance age, and particularly with its world known "Herculean Addition"- has represented one of the most advanced "laboratories" for urban planning practice.

Main purpose of my study is finding -through the deepening of the knowledge of the ancient urban structure- its growing laws and principles, in order to plan its future evolution which, in my opinion, can not be seen but in a strictly conservationist perspective.

The point I would like to reach is a possible theory of approaching the conservation and preservation of the ancient city through planning.

In conclusion more than on the presentation of my personal study case, I would really be very interested in provoking a debate and a discussion on this topic, with particular regard also to the possible (?) "dialogue" between old city and new buildings.



13007

Enhancing the Public Awareness for Urban Heritages-A Wider Perspective: A Case Study – Re-inventing the North Gate Quarter of Old Taipei City

James T. J. WANG

National Taipei University of Technology, China

Richard L. S. WANG

Chinese Culture University, China

This article would bring up a wider concern in old town re-invention and investigates the possibility of creating a much more intimate relationship between local community and historical environment based upon the establishment of a town-related historic perspective close to local memory and activities ever happened. This research is achieved through a case study whose goal is to create a city centre life in which work, play and life are of equal weighting. The site is chosen from the recent urban design exercise taking place in Taiwan's capital City, Taipei. A scheme called "Capital Core Project" is currently under in assessment and conduction at the former late Chin period Taipei City precinct. This research has a special emphasis in addition to "Capital Core Project" to highlight the re-use of city centre estate and conversion of street corners into playground for community so as to recognise the 130 years existence of North Gate of Taipei and the cornerstones it stood in the modern development of Taipei.

This case study is to investigate the possibility of how best to bring historical corners of old Taipei City centre back to prosperous and re-invent themselves through a well-controlled environment strategy and plan. Developing tourism-favoured environment is one of the major strategies that will be discussed and evolved in this research. Due to the fact that the commercial activities and the composition of the population in this area have changed dramatically through ages, this high power downtown still forms the major prosperous area of Taipei ...

13009

Conservation Management and Townscape of Historic Cities

Laretna T. ADISHAKTI

Gadjah Mada University

Indonesia

It is understood that any cities' must anchored in each own identity. And the cities' characteristic visually represents within its townscape, which is a reflection of the urban management form and people's way of life. The effort of heritage conservation is actually one of the tools in managing the historic city's townscape in order to maintain the continuity of history, significant old culture as well as to provide current urban facilities in accommodating the people's modern needs.

This paper aims to examine the interrelation between townscape and conservation management including the role of local community in dealing with this issue. Several questions have been addressed. First, what are the significant components of the townscape that can represent as historic city? In what part of the institutional framework will affect in the performance of the townscape, and in which part of the process that the local people take participation? How is the mechanism to balance the maintaining of the historicity and realizing the people's modern needs?

The urban space heritage conception, a method to understand and create selective change and maintaining the history, have been utilized in conducting this exploration. Historic cities such as Yogyakarta, Indonesia and Kyoto, Japan are the case studies and used as stimulus for considerations of the effectiveness of conservation framework and its policies in managing the historic city, and understanding the various components that support these activities. The types of action programs from various concern groups on heritage conservation in those cities are also classified in this paper. Finally, several models linked the conservation management and townscapes are...



13010

Representing Multiple Memories in a Globalizing City : The Cultural Politics of Historic Preservation in Taipei

Liang-Yi YEN

**University of California at Los Angeles
U.S.A.**

This paper attempts to examine the impact of economic and cultural globalization on the discourses and practices of historic preservation in Taipei. The past two decades have witnessed the concurrence of the fast globalization of Taipei's city space and a steady development of preservation policies and continuing growth of the preservation movements. On the one hand, since the 1970s when Taiwan was integrated into the global economy, Taipei has rapidly replaced its preindustrial streets and buildings by the ones guided by the modernist concept of city planning and design. On the other hand, the past two decades have seen a growing number of preservation plans/projects that either launched by the city government or initiated by the preservation advocates. Furthermore, it is observable that the themes and meanings attached to the preservation projects are increasingly becoming diversified. The themes represented in the urban heritage are no more solely centered around nationality but also include a wide range of social histories based on class, gender, and ethnicity. Nevertheless, these plans/projects usually raise serious debates and conflicts concern issues of why preserve, what to preserve, and how to preserve. Altogether, these debates and conflicts constitute what I call "the cultural politics of historic preservation."

In this research, I argue that the flows of global finance, image, and ideology have direct influence on the cultural politics of historic preservation in Taipei. In particular, I argue that because Taipei is highly integrated with the global cultural economy, the themes and social meanings articulated in preservation discourses/practices in Taipei tend to be more diversified, developing along multiple trajectories of identity formation based on class, gender, ethnicity.

The general approach and data collection methods include the followings:

1. Methods related to the city government's preservation policies/plans

I have focused on the evolution of the city government's major preservation policies during the past 20 years in relation to Taipei's role in the global political economy. Archival research is the major methods of the investigation of state policies. Archival research includes the research of governmental documents, including preservation plans, policies, and legislation, and of newspaper reports concerning policies, projects, and events related to preservation or anti-preservation. ...

13011

Garden Traditions of Lahore: Research and Conservation Strategies within the Broader Urban Context Open Spaces as Urban Heritage: The Case of Islamic Cities

Mahmood HUSSAIN

**University of Engineering and Technology
Pakistan**

"The presentation describes a collaborative study of Mughal Gardens in Lahore, Pakistan - a project jointly carried out by the Smithsonian Institution, USA, Pakistan Department of Archaeology and the Department of Architecture, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan. The paper includes the results of this study carried out over a period of many years. It includes some of the special features, the Mughal gardens have, their present state as they exist today and some of the challenges, they pose for the professionals as most of these gardens have now been surrounded by urban sprawl, encroached heavily and damaged by encroachers and are in a most dilapidated state. The study explores as to how and way such an important garden tradition suffered such neglect.

The spatial layout of garden sites and their geographical relationship within the broader urban context has also been included, the study also addresses some questions to the professionals and the public?

13012

Past Lives: Present Values – Knowledge and Meaning in Heritage Assessments

Penny O'CONNOR
Curtin University of Technology
Australia

The conservation of places with heritage value has become an integral part of the planning process in most countries. In Australia, the process is guided and informed by a strong primary framing paradigm which has constrained epistemological and hermeneutic interrogation of the discipline. This absence of debate has implications for the ways in which the identification and assessment of heritage places marries with the aims and objectives of heritage conservation, raising questions about the dialogues and relationships that we form with the past in this way. The nature of these dialogues not only form the basis for many planning and land management decisions, but their presentation also has a significant impact on the way in which the public relate to significant places, particularly through interpretation. Reflecting on theoretical approaches to the past from historical investigation (cf Lowenthal, 1996), and also notions of place developed in humanist geography (cf Tuan, 1977 & Relph, 1985) this paper sets out to examine the knowledge about places that we have gathered through our heritage studies, and the meanings they therefore have and hold for us. It uses case studies from the southern part of Western Australia and presents a new perspective on heritage assessment that considers both the values that past communities had for places, and also the places that they valued. In doing so, it challenges the extent of knowledge and meaning that can be devined from our heritage places under the current identification and assessment processes. The paper argues instead that we need to be congioent that heritatge places also tell us much about ourselves, a realisation that has implications for the ways in which we anticipate our decentants will consider our heritage, as well as their own.

13013

The Restoration of Historic Sao Luis (Brazil): A New Scheme for an Old Pattern

Philippe M. BRILLET
University of Angers
France

1) Central theme: an original variation in the current flow of historic center rehabilitations in Latin America

2) Approach:

a/ In this region, the last decade has witnessed a major interest for the remnants of the historic parts of the major, most often capital, cities. This process has involved an almost regular planning pattern, officially for the sake of history and tourism, but with the double advantage of displaying a stronger political control and of chasing street vendors and poor residents.

b/ On the contrary historic Sao Luis has kept its local population and attracted more vendors, with few governmental marks in the urban landscape and fewer tourists. This is not a proof of inefficiency, since the city has been labelled by the UNESCO in 1999.

c/ We suggest, and try to demonstrate, that this is due to a couple of reason :

- the peculiar geographical and historical position of the state of which Sao Luis is the capital city (Maranhao)
- the peculiar relationships between the bodies involved : a left wing municipal government, the powerful leading family of the state (including the present governor and a former president of Brazil), the federal agency for the development of Northeast Brazil

3) relevance :

a/ to present a case study of successfull rehabilitation having escaped most of the usual flaws of similar schemes in the subcontinent

b/ to analyze the causes of this success, and ...



13015

Application of the Notion of Cultural Landscape to Conservation and Tourism Development of Historic Cities: A Case Study in Lijiang, Yunnan, China**Takayoshi YAMAMURA , Tetsuo KIDOKORO, Takashi ONISHI**
University of Tokyo
Japan

One of the problematic issues in the conservation of historic cities is the maintenance of cultural constituents other than the architecture. UNESCO presented the notion of cultural landscape in 1992 to place living culture in heritages as the evidence of local human life. The assessment of cultural constituents based on this notion seems to have effective means to make conservation policy and tourism development plans. This paper seeks to illustrate that the conservation of cultural landscape as a cultural-social system can encourage the autonomous and sustainable tourism development. In order to demonstrate this, the paper presents the framework, which can manage to conserve cultural landscape and develop tourism industry at the same.

For the objective mentioned above, We have chosen the old town of Lijiang, which is one of the world heritage in China and also is a notable sightseeing spot, as the subject of our case study and the following approaches and analysis were made.

Firstly, the notions of cultural landscape were classified by reviewing reports by the International organizations such as UNESCO, and ICOMOS, and articles in the field of landscape, architecture, etc. And the framework of assessment as cultural landscape was presented.

Secondly, to clarify the recognition and evaluation of cultural landscape as tourism resources, the interviews with 750 tourists, including both Chinese and foreigners, were conducted from May to June 2000.

Thirdly, to find success cases of autonomous and sustainable tourism development, the interviews with local people and local government officials engaged in conservation plan and tourism development plan were made.

13016

Urban Conservation and (Re) Development in Hoan Kiem Lake Area, Hanoi : Toward the Protection 'The Spirit of Place'**Lan Anh Thi TRAN, Yukio NISHIMURA**
University of Tokyo
Japan

Hoan Kiem Lake Area (HKLA) is a unique place of Hanoi. Its distinctiveness is due to the central location and natural beauty, in addition to the cultural and spiritual memory of the long past history. Urban tissue and street grids of various periods add to the diversity and richness to this area. Recent economic restructuring and political improvements have resulted many new constructions particularly in historic center. New construction pose many challenges as well as opportunities for HKLA.

The rates of construction work and the immigration of people from villages to cities are intense. However the formulation of new policies and guidelines, organization networks and responsibility of implementing agencies for various urban development works is lacking behind. Such weakness in city growth management is already visible in some of the recent construction work, which is deteriorating the spirit of the place.

The methodology of this consists of a filed survey including photo and documentation of street facades, open space, heritage buildings and cultural activities. Along with basic analysis and evaluation, a comparative analysis of the traditional situation of Hanoi, Hoan Kiem district and particularly, the HKLA is also undertaken. It is aimed to identify the problems and opportunities that directly affect the task of conservation and redevelopment of urban area with a special focus on the study area. At the same time, this study ...



13017

The Landscape Garden in Ancient Nanjing and Its Modern Construction

Yifeng YAO
Nanjing University
China

In the history of World civilization, the first gardens with the characteristics of appreciating nature landscape appeared in Southern and Northern Dynasty (420-589 AD) in China. Ancient Chinese first found the beauty of natural landscape and used the mind in their garden design.

"Garden City" is the evaluated standard of Modern City. In the world history, Western use the mind of conquering nature as construction mean. But Chinese first raised the unique mind that Urban environment must be richen with wild landscape. The philosopher LaoZi asked: "all rules followed the nature." Confucius said: "nature and man must be united in one body."

1, The well-known nature form of "tiger couch and dragon sleep"

The ancient Nanjing was the typical landscape city two thousands years ago. Which faced Yangtse River, embarrassed lakes and depended on mountains. The ancient city was set in a circle range of mountains. Which defended Nanjing and concentrating the "emperor atmosphere".

Many poets and artists praised the natural form and the landscape thousands years. LiBai described ancient Nanjing: 'The three peaks'd mountain is half-lost in azure sky, the two-fork'd stream by Egret Isle is kept apart.'

2, The Summer Palace of Southern Dynasty

In Southern and Northern Dynasty, the mind of landscape aesthetics appeared, it was an important toumpoint in the planning summer palace in Chinese garden development History. The Summer Palace of Southern Dynasty directly faced natural landscape. The mountains and rivers were the most beautiful scenery the gardens to any artificial. ...

13018

The Conservation and Development for Buffer Zone of the World Heritage

Yushi Utaka
Hiroshima University
Japan

Central theme or hypothesis

The conservation issue has always irritated between preservation and development, especially in the city area. UNESCO and The World Heritage committee designated over 400 of World Heritage. In Japan, there are 10 of W.H.s through the nation, and some of them are located inner city. Author examined the situation of the buffer zone and the core properties some of selected areas, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nara, Himeji, and Okinawa. And, tried to collect the information from the neighbor countries, Korea, China, and Malaysia.

In Japan, there are various kinds of landscape control and conservation law, but there is no relation with both of conservation of W.H. and local development control. So, sometime there are conflict between the local's development needs and the heritage conservation. Buffer zone is well reflected the aims of conservation and development the people.

On the other hands, some areas are shown to avoid the over development by people, because resident are well understood the value of heritage. And, we should to understand carefully to do the conservation actions, especially uniqueness of landscape, Demand of development, and history of the city. And needed to prepare to the system of public participation's to the designation process of World Heritage.

Approach and methodology

Compares between the preservation law and local resignations and enactment. Interview survey to the building owner and landlord in the Bufferzone area.



13019

Asian American Cultural Expression and Single Room Occupancy Hotels

Marie Rose WONG
Texas A&M University
U.S.A.

As a building type, the single room occupancy (SRO) hotel has been identified as an important housing remnant of American city centers. Primarily constructed in the years between 1880 and 1930, SROs provided a reasonably-priced housing alternative to the urban poor and transient immigrant worker populations. These buildings are steadily vanishing as escalating urban land values and costs of bringing these structures to current building codes make them costly renovation propositions.

Constructed in American Chinatowns, Japantowns, and Filipino communities, the SRO provided the "canvas" for cultural activity and vernacular expression of Asian immigrant populations. Typically, these buildings were homes to migrant male workers who would live in the city and leave for seasonal work in canneries, and for railroad, lumber, or farming opportunities.

Seattle, Washington's Chinatown/International District reflects a rich history of the waves of Asian immigration to Washington state, and the laws and discrimination associated with the Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino settlement forming the core of the community. Unlike any other major city, this district has been home to a pan-Asian community living together within a shared location. The cultural expression of individual groups with specific SROs is evident in their association and occupancy, transformation of traditional uses in the buildings, and design elements or alterations that were made to the structures by the occupants, or as part of the original building design.

Through historic and current photo images, this presentation will outline the social and design history of this building type as a cultural setting for Asian Americans, and offer perspectives on preservation and restoration of these buildings to reflect the contemporary needs of the community.

13021

Conservation of Jamaran Mohallah in Tehran as an Urban Culture Heritage

Mahammadreza POURJAFAR, Hassen BAGZADEH
Tarbiat Modares University
Iran

Most of the traditional urban built forms are the places where people were living there with zeal and enthusiasm their atmosphere was full of warmth and intimacy. There was good social interaction security and privacy in most of the traditional areas. But unfortunately many of such areas are neglected in the cities, because of careless urban development. Traditional Mohallah of jamaran is one of these places where the great leader of Islamic revolution chose that to live over there. Therefore, many important historical event and religious/political visits took place over there.

Besides that, it reflects very special character of Imam Komeni as, not only a political but also a religious leader, who has many followers. This part of Tehran has many visitors even today. It reflects an important part of Iranian history, which is required to be conserved. The idea and concept that how to conserve this historically important part of Tehran is the main theme of this paper. The paper is an academic research done based on recent literature review and field survey in the department of urban and regional planning of Tarbiat Modares university, by the authors.



13022

Toward Identifying : Cultural Landscapes

George E. BOWEN
University of Tennessee
U.S.A.

The story involved a three-month investigation of environmental/ecological and cultural/historic assets on Cyprus. The cultural/historic assets were located, mapped and described. The environmental/ecological assets were also located, mapped and described.

Cultural assets included, historic building and districts, archeological sites and ruins, places of historic and religious importance and places of mythological importance. There are seven major urban concentrations of historic/cultural importance. These cities include many historic districts, a proliferation of old and significant building and religious places and three walled towns, many castles and palaces and a number of important archeological sites. In addition there are eight city ruins and two major tomb excavations. The Troodos Mountains are also having eight world heritage monasteries and several sites are said to represent Aphrodite and mythological activities. In addition, there are several pre-historic occupation sites.

Environmental/ecological sites include mountains, forest, habitats and water supply. Many of the natural features explain the location of settlements and the reason Cyprus was coveted by most Mediterranean empires. Geographic location, copper ore and abundant wood are the factors which lead to many conquests. Natural harbors and ports, mountains and streams define the ancient cities locations. Conquests, protection and available water explain the location of inland cities and town as well as the location of major agricultural and exploration activities.

The combination of the map of environmental/ecological features and the location of cultural/historic artifacts and ruin define the cultural landscape of Cyprus. The cultural landscape traces the history of the island, the economic productivity and environmental constraints. ...

13023

Conservation or Renewal? - Different Methods in Accordance with the Historic Towns and Areas in China

Jianli XIAO, Yang MIAO
Tongji University
China

China is an old country with a long history, which has a lot of historic cities and areas. But with growing of economy and society, the historic cities and areas show us different looks: some are old but still look of classic elegance, some are new and look modern, and some are old and look declining. Then the problem rise that what we should do with these and if old cities and areas should be all conserved.

First, thinking about present situation of Chinese historic cities, we divide them into two types: ones with wonderful histories and modern outlooks, such as Shaoxing, Ganzhou, the others with integrated classic outlooks and undeveloped infrastructure, such as Pingyao, Lijiang. And with regard to historic areas in historic cities, we do the same thing: ones with lots of historic relics and modern outlooks, the others with completed classic elegance and less relics.

Second, we should set up an evaluation system of historic cities and areas. An old area is not equal to a historic area. How to distinguish them is a very important. We can make assessment with the essences of reality, emotion value, cultural value, and usage value.

At last, according to the types of historic cities and areas we give relevant conservation methods. And after the proper assessment, the old areas without historic value should be renew not conserved. Then some examples are given to explain this.



13024

Urban Reconstruction in Vietnamese Historical Cities

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Vietnam

Vietnamese historical cities have rich urban and architectural heritage. Successive layers of socio-cultural dominance of every period of history can be clearly visual in different historical parts of these cities. They are reflected in physical built form, economic activities and social customs. According to the characters of the cities we can divide them to four parts by their historical transformation process.

Adoption of market economy, introduction of "Doi moi" policy and lifting of United States led trade embargo all foster rapid environmental changes in Vietnamese cities but cause many problems such as: unsuitable infrastructure, bad hygienical and environmental conditions, haphazard and chaotic constructions ect. And these problems should be solved by urban reconstruction policies to balance modernization and conservation in city growth process.

The aim of urban reconstruction is to conserve and protect of ancient characteristic features, maintaining and modernizing at the same time its traditional aspects in flexible way, creating finally an environment in which the spirit of these cities is promoted and further develop.

13025

Public Participation in the Process of Development of the Town with a Special Accentuation of the Regeneration of Historical Core

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Town Hall of Olomouc, Technical University, Czech
Jana ZIMOVA
Technical University, Czech

Olomouc is a city with history dating back more than one thousand year. It was founded on the crossing of important merchant roads connecting West Europe with Kiev Russia and the Baltic Sea with the Adriatic Sea. Up to the Thirty-years-war (1615 – 1648) it played role of the capital of its region – Moravia. Even after it lost its position, it remains as a seat of important institutions – Archbishopric and University. Historical core, that belongs to most precious ones in Czech Republic remained preserved from the ancient times and shelters not only valuable artistic monuments but also a medieval urban structure. After 1989, when the ownership relations have radically changed, an intensive regeneration of the historical core commenced, that is a substantial part of the development of the town. Nowadays Olomouc is an important administrative, economic, business and cultural centre of the region, that is seeking for its position in changing economic and political conditions. It can be called a city on the crossing: This predication can be considered exactly word for word – position in the heart of the region Middle Moravia provides good transport connection with Prague to the West, with Brno and Vienna to the East, with Slovak Republic to the East and with Ostrava and Poland to the North. We can consider it also in a transferred meaning – city with long history and with a developing expectations for future, district town limited in its development in past decades, important regional centre in the today's administrative rearrangement, town with a great potential of industrial and economical development that is surrounded with an agriculture land of high quality that is at the same time popular destination of cultural tourism.

Central topic of the paper is a tractate about the role of public in the development of the town, with accentuation of regeneration of its cultural heritage and what is the role of local politicians in the relation to the public. Legal conditions are important for a harmonious development but the role of communication with public is of vital concernment. In the case of cultural heritage its regeneration is considered as a matter of public concern, because people who do not take part on the ...



13026

Orientation for the Conservation of Landscape and Architectural Heritages in Hanoi Development Planning

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Due to its specific topography and age-old history, Hanoi has inherited a very rich cultural heritage in which places of scenic beauty and historic vestiges play an important role. Rare are cities which possess up to 250 state-classified historic relics like Hanoi.

These are vestiges of long process of development of our culture whose main cradle is Hanoi. They spread over time and urban space. Being either ancient or more recently rebuilt, they constitute all valuable relics of the past helping the younger generations to better understand their predecessors and take further pride in our national culture. Their spatial distribution has also given us deep insights into the movement, transformation and structure of old dwelling areas which are essential for researches on the history of social and urban development.

A peculiar trait of Hanoi is the presence of many water surfaces and verdant trees. These gifts of nature become familiar to Hanoians and fill tourists with wonder. In fact the Restored Sword Lake glitters beside ancient streets and Shady boulevards. And far away are the lakes of Bay Mau, Thu Le, Thanh Nhan... extending over some 1,000 hectares.

The preservation of historic and cultural relics and of places of scenic beauty is primarily the responsibility of the City's cultural and planning services, but it must be above all the task, of the entire people. It does not solely keep mementos of the past but also has to satisfy the cultural life of city dwellers by creating a balanced harmony in urban landscapes. That is why in the master plan as well as in detailed plans for each region, a specialized plan for culture and historic spaces and urban landscapes is needed.

13027

The Policies for Preservation and Regeneration of Historic Communities in Shanghai

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Tian SUN
Construction Time, China

The preservation of historic districts has been attached great importance to recently in Shanghai. Among those districts, traditional communities, such as linong houses and garden homes, are in the majority. While residences of the celebrities have been well preserved, those traditional communities for ordinary people, which also are part of the urban memory, are much more ignored. Many of them are obscured or even disappearing not only for the passing time but also for the large-scale real estate development.

With a thorough observation of policies for preservation in Shanghai and practices abroad, several case studies from early 1980's through now, the authors discuss the mechanisms of decision making and countenance for preservation and regeneration of the traditional communities in Shanghai.



13028

Urban Development and Cultural Preservation in Chinese Cities of Medium and Small Size**Lin'an LIU****Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology
China**

Many Chinese historic and cultural cities of medium and small size are now much challenged facing the process of urbanization. The cultural heritage there is in recyclable, yet many of them are located in inland areas and economy are comparatively under-developed, on demand of so-called 'modernization', some cultural heritage there has been deadly hurt or perished already. Based on case studies, this paper is intended to provide some constructive suggestions on urban development and cultural preservation in such cities with the viewpoint of urban administration, planning and construction. Housing Rebuilding Problems and Community regenerating in recent years of Chinese Metropolitan cities.



Track 14

Planning for Developing Countries





14001

Enforcing Protected Area Guidelines in Brazil: Involving Key Local Actors

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This article examines the implementation of environmentally protected area (EPA) policies at the local level in the state of Bahia, Brazil. Once a state EPA is created by legislation, its administrator, the state agency specified in the decree, has to devise a management plan for it. This management plan should be developed and enforced with the participation of municipal governments and other local interests. Thus, the state would not have to dramatically increase its institutional capacity. Often, local actors have not assumed the whole enforcement responsibilities, as state authorities presumed initially. However, in a few cases, local actors had significant engagement in EPA policy. Thus, my research question is: "how and why have local actors had engaged in enforcing EPA guidelines in some cases and had not in others?" Through empirical research consisting of interviews and data collection in seven EPAs, this research determined the factors that primarily explain high engagement of local actors. First, the early involvement of local actors legitimated EPA management plan and brought support for enforcing EPA guidelines later. This involvement helped opening a negotiation channel with local actors and spread information about environmental guidelines. Second, local non-governmental actors were engaged when enforcement of EPA guidelines helped to curb some of their old problems, such as land invasion and illegal collection of timber and coconuts. Third, municipal government support for the creation and enforcement of EPA guidelines was strong when EPA land use rules had not conflicted with municipal government interests regarding development. Fourth, ...

14002

State Growth Management Strategies in Mexico and Sustainable Development Planning Processes at the State Government Level

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Decentralization of Mexican politics has set an optimal arena for the emergence of the state government level as a key actor in the planning process for managing urban growth. As the Mexican states' legislatures pass new planning laws, this is increasingly evident. Inserted in this wave, this paper addresses the process of policy-making for planning at the state government level in Mexico.

Mexico's political structure is based on federalism. As a federal republic, the basic pattern of political organization is territorial. In this pattern, the states represent the territorial units. These units though have particularities that make them unique. States territories are diverse quantitatively and qualitatively. Environmental, economic and social issues are also different among the states. Likewise, growth management policies have emerged differently regardless their common federal legal framework. Adoption and implementation of laws, plans and programs have different interpretations according to each state's own nature. What are the differences among the states? Moreover, why do some states have adopted stronger or weaker growth management strategies?

The present study focuses on the adoption and implementation phases of policy-making process, highlighting: (1) the appearance of a comprehensive state planning policy need in the agenda, (2) adoption of a state planning policy and the pro and con arguments involved, (3) implementation of state planning policy since first implemented up to the actual situation, and (4) perspectives for the future, including ...



14003

The Conflicts, Shortcomings and Implications of Inner-City Renewal in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Using Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, as an example, this paper is intended to briefly analyze the shortcomings and impacts of explicit and implicit public-sector interventions in responding to conflicting interests in the process of inner-city change.

Addis Ababa is currently undergoing rapid social and economic transformation. Following twenty years of economic stagnation and urban neglect, economic liberalization and privatization since 1992, have brought about thriving commerce and a rapid change in the physical fabric of the city. This new policy environment is calling for new national urban development strategies that are more suited to the new economic and social situation.

Even though predominantly occupied by unplanned low-income housing units, the inner-city of Addis Ababa is, even more than elsewhere, at the center of current development efforts. In this area, where conflicting interest groups are juxtaposed, the interests are great and the stakes are high. On one hand, besides providing physical accommodations at rents that can be afforded by low-income residents, the inner-city offers a variety of employment opportunities in both formal- and informal-sectors. On the other hand, being in the city core, with locational advantages such as convenient public transit facilities, concentration of major economic, social, cultural, administrative activities, and high population density, the inner-city areas are becoming a resource to attract investment. ...

14004

A Revenue Sharing Model of Residential Redevelopment Projects: The Case of Hapdong Redevelopment in Seoul

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Incheon Development Institute, Korea

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There have been lots of discussions on the social benefits and costs of urban renewal since it became a powerful tool for reorganizing urban land use for economic efficiency and physical appearances of a city. As Seoul had grown so rapidly, the blighted residential areas, which were mostly composed of illegal and poor occupants, were remained in the middle of the urbanized areas. Their physical appearances and economic inefficiency in land use were considered as hindrance for the prospective growth of the city. Without exceptions, Seoul took the urban renewal type of redevelopment for the first time and experienced social resistances against its brutality ignoring the welfare of the occupants of the site. The main reasoning for opponents was that redevelopments of blighted residential areas cause only relocation of the urban poor instead of getting rid of the problem. Many researchers have pointed out the social cost and equity issues of the relocation (KRIHS(1991), KHC(1993)) due to urban renewal. The city wanted to embrace the illegal occupants of the blighted area in the redevelopment process, but was not affordable for the public assistance for them.

After several policy changes in vain, the city developed a distinctive form of residential redevelopment scheme, so called, Hapdong (means cooperation) redevelopment. In the Hapdong redevelopment scheme, an association an association mainly composed of the residents (mainly owners of lands) and a construction company takes the lead for redevelopment without public assistance. What the city is required to do is to control the maximum development density for redevelopment project to guarantee market profit for all the participants in the redevelopments project. ...



14005

Planning on the Slippery Slopes: What to Do When Confusing Customary, Informal and Formal Tenure Frustrate Development Plans

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In many, many areas of settlement in Africa and to some degree on other continents, the degree of security which residents have to remain on the land on which they live is determined by complex interactions between practices which have origins in different 'systems'. This paper examines shifting relationships between customary, informal and formal systems which do or do not secure residential land tenure, with a variety of consequences – and posing often intractable problems to planners intending to contribute to development.

By 'customary' practices we refer mainly to allocation of land by traditional leaders and security through common belief and practice. By 'informal' practices we refer mainly to purchase and rental of land without any official registration, taxation, or similar legal practices. By 'formal' practices we refer to activities in which land is secured through registration, often with associated taxation. Transactions include market and 'state' allocation.

The underlying supposition is that major changes are occurring in the relationships between these systems, which are having diverse effects on individual and in some cases collective tenure security. The key issue is that development, whether of housing, services, or economic activity, tends to be frustrated in these circumstances.

What is the role of planners when such conditions occur?

Amongst other aspects of the planning role the paper notes difficulties and alternatives in relationships with key actors involved, land ...

14006

Urban Equity for a Conflicting Metropolis: Image and Reality of Planning Practice in Jakarta

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Fast growing metropolises in developing countries such as Jakarta and its vicinity have grown up as a multisystem urban region. In this region the remaining regulated framework imposed by the colonial government that follows by western types of planning such as masterplan, structure plan, and strategic plan are competing with strong irregular native network. The first represents order and global; while the latter renders disorder and local. The interplay of these urban systems generates multiple images so that Jakarta can hardly gain a strong overall self-proclaimed identity.

The malpractice of development, which often associated with modernization and westernization, had subdued the identity of Jakarta and had further reduced the vitality once it had gained during the colonial and early Independence era. The pro-business development policy practiced during the New Order Government had created distinctive urban space, which was proven to be vulnerable to riot, social unrest, and interneighborhood conflicts. Furthermore, the enduring crisis in almost every aspek of socio-economical and political life has turn major cities in Indonesia into unsafe haven for their citizens.

Entering the era of rapid globalization coined by the rise of the network society and the power of identity (Castells), a continuation of the colonial system will equally unproductive to Jakarta and its region. Property and real estate expansion does not work, as proven by the collapse of these sectors during the economic crises. Displacement of public space by shopping mall has deterritorialized collective memory of the citizens, especially the poor. The...



14007

Urban Growth and Experiences of Newtown Planning in Developing Countries: A Case Study of Tehran Metropolitan

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Iran

Introduction:

The emergence of Metropolitans at the second half of 20th century have been the result of different and complex reasons. The most important one was economic, social and political factors. In Iran, Tehran Metropolitan began to grow very rapidly since 1956 as the result of economic. Social and political factors and from 1956 to 1986 its population increased four times ,as its share in the total population of Iran is about 18 percent now. The consequence of this fast growth was the problems of population, housing ,transport and biocenology in order to solve above problems ,urban managers approved the establishment of five Newtown around Tehran with population between 100000 to 400000 persons. this article analysis the process of Tehran Metropolitan Newtown planning and Specially focuses on the evaluation of function of Newtown's related to their original objectives.

Data collection:

The data used in this study were selected from Tehrans 1996 census, field study and some other sources. Hypothesis: The Newtown planning as a solution to Tehran Metropolitan problems in developing countries because of uninterested urban planning could not achieve its original objectives.

Results:

The paper at first summarizes and mapping the process of Tehran Metropolitan growth and its consequences as a developing country, s Capital. The establishment of Newtown around Tehran , their original objectives and their function related to these objectives are the second step of this paper. finally, after confirming the hypothesis , ...

14008

Recommendation for a Sustainable Development of the Traffic System in Developing Countries

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The central theme:

Traffic-infrastructures connect, they are part of an economic system, and they are the lifelines of cities, countries and continents. They connect peripheral regions with centers and meet the basic need for movement moreover they are essential prerequisites for the functional ability and capability of society. But still there are a lot of regions in Africa, Asia or South America especially in mountainous areas lacking any modern traffic and communication system. Societies there still live not up to date in terms of communication and transportation. Improving the traffic system there doesn't mean to add one more lane to an eight-lane interstate highway but simply to extend the existing network to an appropriate transportation system and hence initiating a more rapid development process. However, there are also serious drawbacks. This contribution first provides an overview about the merits and expectations for a better infrastructure as well as the negative impacts in terms of environmental, economic and social implications.

Based on this, recommendation for a sustainable development of the traffic system in Developing Countries will be presented. The main focus hereby doesn't lie on new technological concepts but on answering the question: How can sustainable solutions be reached? Examples from Ethiopia, Nepal, India and Indonesia will illustrate this.

Of course it will be critical discussed, what sustainability in the transport sector consequently means at all. Furthermore problems in valuing ecological and economic effects will be addressed. ...



14009

Chongqing's Spatial Transformation since 1997

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National Taiwan University, China

Chi-Tung HUNG

Ming-Chuan University, China

The city of Chongqing was promoted to a status of special municipality (to be supervised directly by the central government) in 1997. Its new jurisdiction covers a vast area of 82 thousand square kilometers, with a population of 13 million and thus claiming to be the largest "city" in the world. The promotion was basically necessitated by tasks of relocating one million people forced out by the construction of the Three Gorge Dam, and of enhancing economic conditions of the region, including outlying poverty-stricken areas. Both responsibilities are of enormous magnitudes for a local government. We are interested in understanding how and what the city of Chongqing and county/district governments under it have been doing in attempting to achieve these goals.

The research is relevant and interesting to the urban and regional planning profession in that it aims to enhance our comprehension of how local authorities, upon which a wide range of planning duties rely, respond to difficult and complex socio-economic circumstances such as those in present China. It's also significant in terms of theoretical advances in local/regional economic development, because of the rich variety of economic development strategies observed in the region.

Field surveys and in-depth interviews with related personnel and academics have been conducted in the Chongqing region, and relevant publications and data have been collected and analyzed to enable us to probe into adopted policies and mechanisms involved in implementing them

In addition to ...

14010

Urban Infrastructure Finance in Viet Nam: Opportunities and Challenges for Development

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Universite de Montreal, Canada

Van Tan TRAN

National University of Civil Engineering, Vietnam

Central theme

Viet Nam is a developing economy experiencing rapid urbanization and economic growth. Despite dramatic increases in the last 10 years, Viet Nam still lags behind low-income country averages in the area of urban infrastructure services. In the next 10 years, it is expected that the urbanization level will raise from 23% to 33% and that the urban population will grow from 19 million to 30 million. Thus, coping with the needs of urban infrastructure investment will require to diversify the sources of financing.

The paper will address the question of Urban Infrastructure Finance in Viet Nam. More specifically, it will discuss the opportunities and challenges facing Viet Nam in implementing its policy of diversification of the sources of financing for urban infrastructure investment, presently coming mainly from the central state budget and ODA grants, through an increased access of cities to alternative sources of finance (bond issues, municipal development funds), an increased participation of the private sector (concessions and BOT projects) and of the community sector (NGO's and CBO's).

Approach and methodology

Our approach is to look at urban infrastructure services as a key witness of Viet Nam's development opportunities and challenges on the transition road from a centralized state-economy to a more decentralized market-oriented economy. These relate to the establishment of favorable conditions (legal, institutional, managerial, fiscal, training, etc.) for the efficient mobilization and allocation of domestic savings, the efficient management of infrastructure services (decentralization, pricing or cost-recovery conditions), the ...



14011

Planning for Slums and Neighborhoods in Rio de Janeiro: Possibilities and Limitations of Physical Improvements

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U.S.A.

Central Theme

In 1999 I conducted research in Rio de Janeiro in three neighborhoods I had investigated in 1994. The three neighborhood jurisdictions (Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, and Flamengo) in the affluent area of the city also include approximately ten favelas located within their boundaries. Whereas in 1994 I found substantial interactions among and between (a) favela residents, (b) middle-income residents, and (c) government officials, the urban planning issues of 1999 involved little interaction between the favela residents and the middle-income residents. Instead, different segments of the neighborhood were concerned only with municipal projects that affected them most directly. In the favelas, there were slum improvement projects: (a) Favela-Bairro (slum-to-neighborhood) and (b) Bairrinho (little neighborhood). In middle-income Laranjeiras, the focus was on the Rio-Cidade program to upgrade the urban design of a "degraded" commercial center, and in middle-income Flamengo most attention was paid to the Rio-Mar program that proposed to (a) restore the Flamengo Park to its original Roberto Burle Marx design and (b) make urban design improvements to the beach area.

This paper examines the relationships among and between (a) favela residents, (b) middle-income residents, and (c) government officials. It examines how the different projects came into existence, who participated in what activities, and who benefited from the changes. The preliminary conclusion I draw is that municipal policy continues to be fragmented along spatial and social lines. Favela residents worry about favelas, the middle class worries about how the design changes will affect them (primarily transit and parking), and ...

14012

Planning to Cope with Tragedy: Street Children in the Philippines

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Australia

In recent years, international institutions have become increasingly involved in the pursuit of poverty alleviation measures. Such programs, such as those pursued by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, have concentrated on the promotion of national economic development. In the latest World Development Report for 2000-1, which focuses on *Attacking Poverty*, it is stated that 'to attack poverty requires promoting opportunity, facilitating empowerment and enhancing security, with actions at local, national and global levels' (p. 37). Unfortunately, such macro approaches to poverty alleviation too frequently ignore what is happening at local level, and fail to help local authorities in poor countries to meet their needs.

One tragic example of this gap between international policy and local needs is found in the Philippines. The paper focuses on the problem of coping with as many as 1.5 million street children. Within the Philippine context, street children include more than the number who sleeps rough on the streets, including also those whose parents cannot afford to send them to school, hence resulting in them living on the streets during daytime hours. Social welfare activities concerned with coping with street children are the responsibility of municipal level government in the Philippines. Yet, with the best of intentions, such authorities are able to provide welfare services to no more than a small minority of the Philippine's street kids. Nevertheless, the programs that are run by local government personnel and by non-government organizations are imaginative despite all kinds of resource shortages. The...



14013

Urban Regeneration with Chinese Characteristics: A Case Study of Shangbu, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone (SEZ), China

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Jiang XU
Freelance Researcher, China
Wing-Shing TANG
Hong Kong Baptist University, China

Central Theme

As a result of rapid economic growth, many Chinese cities have undergone regeneration spurred by innovative government policies and "market"-led investment. Shenzhen SEZ is no exception, albeit the fact that it has just celebrated its 20th anniversary. With less than 30,000 residents and 3 km² of land in 1979, the zone now straddles an area of 330 km² with a population of almost 2 million. It is named "instant city", a term used to describe its unprecedented speed of city building in Chinese history. The economy of Shenzhen is also restructuring with the phasing out of traditional sectors and development of high-tech industries. Accompanying these changes is the reconfiguration of urban places including former major industrial districts. A process of local place making, which is unique to the socio-economic and political settings in post-reform China, can be seen. Shangbu District is a case in point. A former industrial area. The factory spaces in Shangbu have been regenerated "illegally" into a vibrant, successful and popular mixed-use retailing district in Shenzhen-SEZ. The central theme of the paper is to examine the origin and the unfolding of this controversial, illegal and yet "successful" regeneration process. The authors will try to understand the regeneration process in the context of urban restructuring, the unique qualities of place and the vested interests of key players behind the scene. Theoretical Significance and Practical Importance. While ...

14014

Willingness to Pay Additional Gasoline Tax for Provision of Transportation Infrastructures in Bangkok, Thailand

Mihoko MATSUYUKI, Tetsuo KIDOKORO, Takashi ONISHI
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Japan

In Bangkok Metropolitan Region, motorization is proceeding year after year. However, pace of motorization is over that of provision of roads, therefore traffic jam is very serious problem in Bangkok and it causes significant air pollution problems. On the other hand, provision of public transportation such as commuter train is delayed because of stable fund and it is obvious that absence of enough public transportation system is one of factors that is promoting motorization. This rapid motorization and absence of public transportation is common critical problems in Asian developing countries. To make Bangkok more sustainable city from the viewpoint of transportation, it is necessary not only to prevent people to have and use automobile but also to provide good public transportation services quickly. Many factors are pointed out to be promoting motorization in Bangkok and the low price of gasoline is one of them. In Thailand, gasoline price is cheap comparing with the price of automobiles. While in almost developed countries, gasoline is taxed heavily, but the tax rate in Thailand is much lower than many developed countries. Based on the beneficiary payment principle, in some countries, gasoline tax is stable fund to provide related infrastructures. But Newman and Kenworthy(1999) indicate that a channeling of funds into project that reduce automobile dependence will improve urban sustainability. From these facts, the policy to increase gasoline tax and spend the additional tax on improvement of public transportation is expected to reduce motorization and improve public transportation services at the same time. And ...



14015

Urban Systems, Sustainability and Spatial Planning Development in Third World Countries: Case Study Iran**Mojtaba RAFIEIAN**
Tarbiat Modares University
Iran

Spatial Planning has played a role in third world development since the 1960s. During most of the 1970s, the dominant spatial development strategy was drawn from growth pole and growth centers theory. By the during of two last decade, agropolitan development concepts, small and midsize cities, market centers and urban sustainable development have become the focus of attention.

In this paper I want review the spatial development strategy in Iran with emphasize on urban systems and the role of planning schools in national and regional spatial strategies.

14017

Population Projections in Urban Planning in Brazil: Increasing Demand, Potential Uses and Methodological Issues**Paulo JANNUZZI**
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Statistical Agency
Brazil

Population projections are an important input in any social policy making or urban planning process. It is surely not sufficient to guarantee the effectiveness of the social programs or urban plans, but it is certainly increase its chances to that.

Every process of formulating social policies involves – or should involve – the quantitative evaluation of the target population to which it is designed, considering the period in which it will act. It is essential that the public agent, at any government level, have estimates of the current and future population to be attended by the programs, irrespective of the type of programs, which may vary from an enlargement of health care facilities, water supply routes, basic sanitation, to minimum wage programs, vaccination campaigns for children, as well as hiring of public school teachers. These estimates give us useful and instrumental indications of the quantitative evolution of the population and the changes in its demographic structure, permitting the definition of social programs and public services, in order to fulfill the future demands.

Even though the main duties on social policy remain concentrated at federal level in Brazil, population projections are becoming even more important at local level in the last decade, as local governments are being obligated to establish local plans and to offer a better and broader social services in elementary education, public health and urban services.

This paper discusses the importance and need of demographic considerations on micro-level public planning and the linking of population projections to social demands forecasts and urban plans. More specifically, this article presents methods and results of prospective scenarios of populations, specific demographic groups, families, and social demands at a local and micro-local level. The article is divided into five topics. The first section discusses the relationship between the demographic projections, the target public and the context of social policies and urban plans. The second presents a methodological framework employed to do the population projections, the estimates of social demands and the estimations for micro-level areas. The third section shows some applications of the methodology presented concerning recent local experiences in Brazil.



14018

Information Technology and the Cities of the Developing World

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Japan

In the past two decades, the emergence of information technology/new electronics as the central dynamic force of the economies of developed nations and the newly industrializing countries (NICs) has ushered a new era of rapid economic as well as social transformation. The uncertainties with regard to the effect of the new technologies on urban conditions in developing countries demand a careful analysis of current trends to assess future directions and offer policy recommendations.

This paper argues that the implications of information technology/new electronics for urban areas both within and across developing nations are mixed. On the one hand, the rise of information technology/new electronics may further widen the development gap between the advanced and developing countries, thus exacerbating the present urban conditions in many instances. For example, an important product of the recent advances has been an unprecedented growth in the volume of information flow. Whereas access to this information has a profound impact on social and economic development, the majority of the urban inhabitants in developing countries may not benefit from this information explosion. On the other hand, the diffusion of information technology/new electronics to the developing world has the potential to give new impetus to economic growth, reduce the rate of rural-urban migration, facilitate the provision of public services in urban areas, decrease social exclusion, and create new opportunities for women. For instance, with wireless communication technology, many households that were previously cut off from the communication network may now be connected and the state's inability to provide communication infrastructure may thus be bypassed. Yet...

14019

Planning Despite the State: The Role of a NGOs in Mediating between the State and a Squatter Community in Cairo, Egypt

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U.S.A.

In 1995 the squatter settlement of Tora was faced with the threat of eviction by the Cairo municipal government. Tora is one of seven settlements that houses the zabbaleen, the people who collect and sort Cairo's garbage for a living. A relatively small community of about 200 households, the Tora zabbaleen provide waste collection services to the nearby wealthy neighborhood of Maadi. The community originally settled in the area in 1970 after being forcibly removed from appreciating land closer to the center of Cairo.

This established pattern of eviction and relocation would not be repeated this time around, however. The Tora community successfully negotiated an agreement with the municipal government to remain on the land on condition of relocating their garbage-related activities to a site much further away from the encroaching urban growth. In fact, for the first time ever, they were going to be allowed to buy the land on which they were squatting outright at the original 1970 asking price. Although relocating the garbage-related activities imposes a heavy burden on the zabbaleen, this burden is counterbalanced by their ability to capitalize on the sharply rising value of the land on which they squatted for all these years. The question that motivates this paper is how was such a relatively disenfranchised community able to achieve such a positive outcome in the face of a government in the face of a government that is not known to be particularly sympathetic to the needs of squatters. The answer revolves around the role of an NGO, the ...



14020

Bracing for the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Onslaught: New Challenges and Opportunities for South-East Asian Megacities

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Taeho KWON
Semyung University, Korea

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is among the fastest growing sectors in many economies. ICT holds tremendous potential in future urban development in aiding the creation of much needed social technologies for setting up effective systems of urban planning and management (cf. Graham and Marvin, 1996).

Both the rapid dissemination of ICT and the overall phenomenon of economic 'globalization' have transformed urban development to the extent where planners and city administrators can rarely refer to local precedents while making decisions and designing plans for new situations and emergent issues. Cities can thus benefit from looking across local and national borders for sharing knowledge and experiences (cf. Friedmann, 1999; Mega, 1996). ICT provides such an option.

Cities in the South-east Asian region find themselves in similar situations, having borne the brunt of 'globalization'-induced pains of urban and economic restructuring as well as having benefited from it. Apart from being exposed to similar 'globalization' related pressures, these cities have many other commonalities with respect to their evolution over the past half century based on sharing similar experiences in urbanization and economic development. With planning increasingly focusing on inter-communicative and participatory community planning techniques (cf. Wates, 1999) and community collaboration for consensus-building (cf. Voogd, 1998), the ...

14021

Informal Development of Settlements in Developing Countries and Their Degree of Sustainability :The Case of Zanzibar/Tanzania

Wolfgang SCHOLZ, Volker KREIBICH
University of Dortmund
Germany

Objects of the presented research project are informal settlements in African cities. In the absence of the formal planning system these informal settlements constitute the major factor of urban development. In some African cities more than 75% of the population live in informal settlements.

The consequences are ambivalent:

This unplanned growth results in massive deficits in terms of services and infrastructure and cause conflicting uses.

But it presents chances due to the forced self-regulation of building activities and the land market at the local level.

Urban growth in cities in developing countries takes place in an environment of dominantly socially regulated processes and little impact of formal planning instruments. Socially regulated development of settlements has the potential to fill in where formal planning has deficits.

This relates to the protection of property rights, the guidance of building activities as well as the provision of infrastructure and services.

General Assumptions

These social-regulated processes contain elements of a well-adapted and participatory planning process and can meet on a local level the needs of the settlers. They hold under certain conditions potentials for a sustainable development of the settlements.

Sustainable development can only be achieved by activities which are supported and implemented locally. So the ongoing informal processes have to be integrated without leaving the sole responsibility for planning to the public sector. ...



14022

The Present Situation of Core-Cities Growth on Regional Economic Development in China**Dagang ZOU, Hirofumi ABE**
Okayama University
Japan

In present day, it is an undeniable fact that large economic disparities are existing between the coastal (eastern) and inland (middle and western) regions of China.

With the economic development in the coastal regions, the rapid growth of core-cities and the accompanying increase of income deserves a great attention.

In order to reveal the impact of core-cities growth on regional development, this paper examines the relationship between the regional economic development and core-cities growth in the period 1989-1998 in China and compares the structure of core-cities between Japan and China.

14023

Emerging Dichotomy in Land Use Decisions in a Changing Global Economic Environment: Case of Bangalore City, India**Rolee ARANYA**
Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)
Norway

The central focus of the process of economic globalization has been the major cities of the world. The process of creation of linkages between the global cities has progressed from those among the core economies of the USA, Europe and Japan in the 1970's and 80's to the Newly Industrialised Countries (NIC) of South East Asia in the 1990's and more recently to the peripheral economies in South Asia and South America. The availability of cheap skilled labor and relatively low cost of infrastructure makes cities in developing economies attractive for transnational firms for setting up subsidiaries for research and development or production of components that are put together for consumers which are mainly in the core economies.

One such example is that of the city of Bangalore, India which has been called the 'Silicon Valley of India'. 'The geographical dispersion of the software industry, which spans from Silicon Valley all the way to Bangalore brings to light the nature of global integration' (Lateef, ILO, 1997). In this scenario of global integration of cities in a world system, the process of urbanisation and the study of local social and economic changes in the city take on a completely different dimension. This paper aims to investigate the changes in the way local processes like land-use planning decisions are made in Bangalore with respect to the changing global economic environment. The state, having adopted a vigorous promotion policy to attract international investment to the City, influences local decisions in aspects such as land use locations, resource allocations, building regulations, land values etc. as incentives to the industry. A new political economy has emerged which is restructuring local processes to a global orientation and thereby creating a dichotomy which sometimes leads to conflicts. In this paper, the changes will be evaluated with special reference to the transformations in the organization of the planning process, the rationality behind the planning decisions and the changing power structures and resulting conflicts at the local level.

In previous research, the restructuring process of cities has been studied from varying points of departure such as the changes in the labor structure, social restructuring leading to polarization and segregation, the emergence of globalism as a way of life in these cities, international and local migration, issues of local and national autonomy and physical restructuring for mainly cities in Core Economies and some NIC's. Given the authors academic background and previous research in the field of Urban Planning, this paper would contribute to identifying the changes that occur in local processes of city management and ...



14024

The Progressive City: Public Space and Community Development in Latin America

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Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos
Mexico

Contemporary cities in Latin America are facing the disarticulation of urban space due to spatial fragmentation as an expression of their current social structure. Therefore, and in order to build up a city as a single place fit for citizens, it is mandatory to consider a system of public spaces as well as an environment conducive to good fellowship.

Since ancient times, public spaces have become the means by which social relationships had taken place, and it is important to recall that its design, location and maintenance have been crucial for them to become landmarks on the urban space, reinforcing the sense of identity and citizenship among the dwellers.

Latin American cities have met a common origin, based on irregular settlements which after two or three decades have overcome their first stage of consolidation, and even with considerable improvements on the periphery, are nowadays requiring better services as well as spaces for leisure, sports and entertainment. The lack of governmental attention for the provision of public space, such as urban parks, squares, gardens and open spaces for social gathering, is actually reinforcing fragmentation of the city, missing with it, the last possible link between people of different socioeconomic backgrounds.

The thesis we are sustaining is that, if we are to consider spatial fragmentation as a direct result of the land market regular operation, it is necessary then to provide "encounter points" that will allow different socioeconomic groups to meet and interact, encouraging ...

14025

How Decentralized Is Decentralized? A Proposed Model to Measure Decentralization in Developing Countries

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U.S.A.

Many developing countries have initiated policies to change their governmental systems to be more decentralized. Countries may adopt deconcentration, delegation, and/ or devolution as forms of decentralization. The application of any of these forms of decentralization is influenced by political, economic, social, historical, and cultural circumstances of each country. Therefore, countries may have different forms and levels of decentralization. In separate studies to examine decentralization in developing and developed countries, Kee (1969) and Wasylenko (1987) show that countries have different levels of decentralization (Oates: 1985, 749- 757 and Wasylenko: 1987, 61-62), which are influenced by economic, social, and political circumstances of a country. Decentralization and centralization co-exist within systems of governance. It is not possible to have a governance system completely decentralized or centralized.

Valid indicators to measure decentralization levels are critical for purposes of policy analysis and development planning. It is important to investigate what level of decentralization a country attains, evaluate changes in this level over time, and compare decentralization levels among countries. Unfortunately, most measures of decentralization adopted in empirical analyses rely on fiscal indicators and few depend on administrative and political ones. Each group of indicators captures a particular dimension of decentralization, but ignores the others.

This research paper reviews adopted fiscal, political, and administrative measures of decentralization in empirical studies and proposes a basic model to measure decentralization in a developing country. In this model...



14026

Towards a Methodology for Assessing Capacity for Strategic Planning in Rural District Councils in Zimbabwe**Cecilia DAVISON**
University of Zimbabwe
Zimbabwe

Strategic planning as a concept has its roots in the private sector. Over the years the approach has developed as a useful management tool in public and private organizations to set policy and allocate resources to meet strategic objectives. More recently it has gained popularity in the public sector because it is results oriented, which enhances the performance of such organizations. Traditionally planners in the public sector have placed emphasis on the preparation of long range comprehensive master plans but now ways have been sought to make plans more flexible and responsive to changing environments. Strategic planning, as an approach, has been adapted and applied in the public sector to achieve a more action oriented and results type of planning and to broaden the basis for participation.

This paper looks at the traditional concept of strategic planning to see how the approach has been adopted and applied to local authority planning in Zimbabwe. The paper defines the key characteristics of the current approach to strategic planning in the changing environment for local authority service delivery, in the countries of Southern Africa. The paper also examines the application of a methodology developed for a baseline survey, carried out in twelve rural district councils, to assess the capacity for strategic planning in rural district councils in Zimbabwe. In assessing this methodology an evaluation will be made of the suitability of the approach adopted in Zimbabwe for developing capacity for strategic district planning.

This paper will provide an insight into the district development planning concepts and experiences in Zimbabwe and into the capacity building programme introduced in the early 90's to enable greater devolvement and ...

14027

Assessing the Implementation of a National Urban Policy: The Case of the Philippines**Charles L. CHOGUILL**
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) University
Australia

At the beginning of 2000, the Philippine Government formally adopted a National Urban Development and Housing Framework (NUDHF) for the period 1999-2004. The NUDHF, which constitutes the nation's urban development policy, is designed to direct central and local government efforts within the areas of urban growth management, metropolitanization, land resource management, urban environmental management, physical and social infrastructure, housing and urban governance. Although the plan adopted was strong on policy initiatives, including the novel approach of viewing urban policy as a poverty alleviation, as in most exercises of this nature, the most difficult aspect of all is not the planning but the implementation. This is particularly true in a nation like the Philippines, where for various reasons the effectiveness of the national leadership has been severely undercut.

To guide and strengthen implementation of this national urban policy, work has recently been carried out to devise a set of policy indicators that could be used to advantage in the Philippines. The paper explores various approaches to formulating a set of relevant indicators for this purpose and then, using one of the major themes of the Framework, proposes a set of measures. The links to implementation are also explored.

The paper contains three major sections. The first gives background to the urban problems facing the Philippines and the efforts the government has made to overcome them. The second explores briefly the content of the NUDHF. The third section develops the indicator theme as a means of enhancing the chances of successful implementation. ...



14028

The Growing Elderly Population In Developing Countries' Cities: Some Issues for Urban Planners

Colman Titus MSOKA
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U.S.A.

Developing countries are currently going through a period of demographic transition in which the structure of their urban population is changing and the elderly population is growing. This growth of the elderly group needs to be reflected in policies and in particular, urban planning policies, as early as possible to allow a timely adjustment. Although developing countries are the least urbanized, currently they are urbanizing fast. Dar Es Salaam city, in Tanzania for example, is urbanizing at a rate of 8% - 10% per annum, which is presently the highest rate in the globe. Migration coupled with unprepared urban growth leads to development of "informal city"; a city that lack urban facilities for its various population groups. Developing countries are also implementing population management programs such as fertility control, morbidity and mortality reduction, health for all, and water for all, each of which has an impact on the structure of the population. The population of the elderly is growing in urban areas. In this paper I explore the changing demography of developing countries' urban areas in relation to the structure of cities. I argue that city authorities in the developing world need to examine the ongoing changes in the structure of their urban population and develop corresponding and adequate urban planning and management policies. I discuss the structure of the population in developing countries, city structure, shortcomings of unplanned city, and the older people in cities of developing countries. The intent of this paper is to provide a discussion that will help urban managers, scholars, and researchers from developing world see and appreciate, the linkage between population structure and the city form and the necessity of studying the change.

14029

About Baku Industrial Region's Development

Ijham IBRAGIMOV
Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences Institute for Geography
Azerbaijan

One from initial directions of the analysis should become joint consideration of a problem shaping Baku, Baku region and Apsheiron economic region.

At the present stage choice alternatives of development Baku collides with two contradiction tendencies economic, social, and ecological factors require constraining of growth of large cities.

The most essential influence to development of this region was made by production of oil which was extracted here by a little bit primitive method in VII century of our era. The oil extracting afterwards has given a push for development of a large petrochemical complex and as accompanying and servicing industry field of a national economy.

The fast growth of an industry has reduced that in the beginning of the 50-th years industrial objects again of steel to be under construction near to residential arrays. There was an emergency in structural modifications of a lay-out of region. Special preoccupation called that in industry did not use purification or catching means generally, or used ineffective of a means which could not save from ecological catastrophe.

The heavily development of an industry and as a corollary aggravation of ecological conditions and disproportion in of productive forces required coordinational measures for improving an ecological situation but also enabled to advance neighboring regions.



14030

Meeting the Challenge: Of Future Urbanization Proposal of a New Regional Planning System for China Exemplified by the Greater Kunming Area, Yunnan Province

**Jacques P. FEINER, Shiwen MI, Willy A. SCHMID,
Diego SALMERON
ETH Zurich
Switzerland**

In the context of PR China, the manner in which urbanization will take place is decisive for the country's future. PRC's future planning policies will have to take into account China's current development dynamics, characterized by demographic growth, ongoing motorization and its transitional economy (from planned to market-oriented), as well as the shift of the population majority from rural to urban. Moreover, there is a risk that current tendencies will lead to tremendous ecological and economic complications, if the way of working and settling of China's future population does not take a more sustainable path. In this context, the main trends for China's urban future are as follows:

- A huge total population will lead under current policies to high land use. However, the land use is still flexible and can be influenced by strategic planning, saving much fertile land.
- Future urbanization rates will lead most likely to urban sprawl. However, transportation and settlement patterns can still be structured, reducing investment costs, saving commuting time and urban space, while reducing pollution due to transportation.
- Industrialization and tertianisation is inevitable. Under current policies, much industrialization appears to be uncontrolled in the countryside, resulting in low productivity and high pollutive emissions. However, a concentration of industrial production locations and the creation of large labor market regions have the potential to significantly improve economic and ecologic conditions.

14031

Economic Reform and the Built Environment in Cairo

**Mohamed ABDEL-KADER
University of California at Berkeley
U.S.A.**

Prior to 1991, Egypt's economy suffered from macro imbalances, reflected in growing deficits in the balance of payments and government budget, high inflation, accompanied by rapid economic growth up to the mid-80s, mainly due to foreign investment. In the second half of the 80s, however, investment and GDP growth declined and accumulated debt reached \$11.4 billion in 1990.

In 1991, the government signed two agreements: the Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Program (ERSAP) with the IMF, and the Structural Adjustment Loan (SAL) with the World Bank. The two agreements, known as ERSAP, contained common policy measures aiming at rectifying the macro imbalances.

Economists either Egyptians or foreigners studied in depth the economic consequences of ERSAP and less heavily its social impact. What has not been addressed is the effect of ERSAP on the built environment in general and the housing market in specific.

This paper aims at establishing the link between the characteristics of ERSAP and both the supply and demand of housing, looking at Cairo Metropolitan Area as a case study. The hypothesis put forward in this paper is that the policies proposed by ERSAP and adopted by the government led indirectly to distortions in the supply and demand of housing leading to an oversupply of luxury housing and a scarcity of affordable housing for lower income groups which represent the majority of the population. These distortions led to a contemporary state of stagnation in the real estate market. ...



14032

A Study on the Impact of Modern Western Architecture on the Iranian Contemporary Architecture

Mohammad PARVA

**Khosrow Movahed Isamic Azad University
Iran**

Entering modern western architecture to the third world countries is due to people's belief on the conception of modern ideology. The impact of western architecture on eastern countries are part of changes that modern ideology has affected on body of traditional communities of third world countries.

Iran is one of the countries with several thousand years of civilization that is not excepted from this rule and these structural evolutions have caused mist and impersonality of Iran contemporary architecture. Understanding the impact of western architecture on Iranian contemporary architecture can help to redefine the personality of Iranian architecture. To accomplish this purpose, this paper is organized as follows; after the introductory in Section I, modern ideology in traditional community will be analyzed in Section II. This section consist of three parts. In part one, Iranian traditional community will be explained, in part two, the form of entering modern ideology to Iran traditional community will be discussed. Part three will show the impact of modern ideology on traditional community.

This is followed b explaining the modern architecture in traditional community in section III. This section consist of three parts. In part one, Iranian traditional architecture will be explained, in part two, Types of Iranian traditional architecture will be discussed. Part three will show the typology of modern architecture will be shown. Finally the conclusions are presented in Section IV.

14034

Regeneration of the Great Silk Road and Development of Cities in the Central Part of Azerbaijan

Vugar PASHAYEV

**Baku State University
Azerbaijan**

In the last decades of leaving century the role of cities in life of mankind has appreciably increased. It first of all is connected to the achievement of a maximum level of urbanization in the majority of the advanced countries. The urban saturation in Azerbaijan runs up to 65 %. Despite of it cities of republic play a determining role in social and economic development.

Especially big prospects of development have cities in the central areas of Azerbaijan. The spatial organization of cities on flat sites creates preconditions for their territorial growth. In conditions of realization of the project of regeneration of the Great Silk Road which route crosses all central part of republic take on special significance.

Naturally, these cities, being the basic skeleton of development of territory will promote the accelerated realization of this project (TRACEKA). Restoration of the Great Silk Road first of all will result in development of transport systems of the central areas of Azerbaijan and connection of these systems with transport arteries of the next states, occurrence of new terminals, stations etc. As the basic guarantors of development of these systems will act such cities as Yevlakh and Ali-Bayramli which are advanced enough transport units. Restoration of the Silk Road except for transport appreciably will affect on the long-term situation of the given region. Now in all Trans-Caucasus as a whole and a flat part of Azerbaijan in particular there are big reserves of manpower resources most part of which remains unclaimed for the present.

Realization of the project TRACEKA will promote creation of new places of applying the work. Restoration of the Great Silk Road naturally will affect on development and other branches of the economy. Alongside with development of branches of sphere of service there will be favorable conditions for full use of all resource potential of the central areas of Azerbaijan. ...



14035

Traditional and Modern Markets at Block M Commercial Center in Indonesia

Yulia Nurliani HL
University of Indonesia
Indonesia

As an impact of reformation in many fields of life, Indonesia has a new plan in developing its country. In previous time, the capital city of Jakarta and its surroundings are the center of development. But now the government gives every province opportunity to develop their area and decrease centralized order. Local government can adopt some previous urban planning that big cities like Jakarta have used, for example in planning public space and commercial center. But in fact, those models apparently are not suitable nor came from deep study. Therefore it is necessary to realize its strength and weakness, and then make adjustment to the previous models of commercial center design.

The specific character of commercial centers in big cities of Indonesia is there is always rooms for traditional or spontaneous traders, which sell cheaper goods, in spaces that left between buildings or in pedestrian (kaki lima). As a case, I will see Pasar Blok M, a commercial center with shopping centers and many shops, and also kaki lima. This is the place where traditional and modern markets meets, the arrangement of it seems to create many problems to this area. I will study the arrangement of space, interaction between buyers and sellers, and try to elaborate how these happen. This paper attempts to see what makes this area is very specific in order to get better understanding in accommodating the need of space for future planning.

14036

New Roles for Small Towns in a Metropolitan Area

Oscar BRAGOS
Universidad Nacional De Rosario
Argentina

The paper deals with changing roles of small towns within a metropolitan region and the urban policies adopted by local authorities to encourage inner transformation according with economic changes.

The case study is Rosario Metropolitan Area (1.300.000 inhabitants in a big city and ten small towns on west side of Parana River in Argentina). An area affected by economic changes (reindustrialization, new types of industries, new system of ports, unemployment) and also physical ones (bridge over Parana River and highway to the west, both under construction).

Shock caused by economic changes, mainly unemployment, forced local authorities to look for another activities to be developed, and also for new capital investments. From one hand, public works created new opportunities to some of the localities of Rosario Metropolitan Area, because of new accessibility conditions. From another hand, a demand for better conditions of living and housing increased. Better security conditions, bigger individual houses, more green areas, are the main aspects of this new demand.

Local authorities of those better located towns try to attract to their areas these new enterprises, and real states also develops in this line.

The paper tries to measure these changes in small towns (new urban and suburban areas, new actually built up areas). For doing so, local information and cartography will be used. But, as the purpose of the paper is to explore about local urban policies, the main data source will be interviews with local authorities and members of local councils, as well as official documents. Among them, strategic plans done by local authorities and local land use by-laws will be discuss. The aim is to know about the articulation between local policies, the policies of the big city -Rosario- and the transformations in the metropolitan area, in the perspective of a strategic policy for all the Rosario Metropolitan Area.

It is expected the paper will show the lack of dialogue -or the insufficient dialogue-between the different local authorities within ...



14037

**Emerging Trends in Planning in Asia
(Roundtable)****Moderator:**

Nihal PERERA

Ball State University, U.S.A.

Participants:

Lai-Choo MALONE-LEE

National University of Singapore, Singapore

It has been over two decades since Anthony King highlighted the fact that urban planning in the "postcolonial periphery" has been a Western colonial export. This process of exporting included the laying out of settlements, camps, towns, and cities in the colonies according to various military, political and cultural principles of the colonial community, which was followed by the export of formally stated town planning perceptions and laws, especially at the beginning of the twentieth century. This process of exporting planning did not stop with the decolonization of a vast number of colonies after the mid-century. Cultural colonialism continued with the export of values, ideologies, and planning models, particularly as part of foreign-aid packages, under the banner of international development, as well as the training of Third world planners in the "first world." Although some countries in Asia were not directly colonized, many have argued that they were not radically different in regard to their cultural and economic dependence on the West. In this context, it is reasonable to expect the end of the US hegemony and the end of the Cold War, particularly the changing geopolitical structures, to see some change in this "colonially" constructed field of planning.

The objective of the paper session is to explore the transformation that the planning field is undergoing at the turn of the century. The panel would focus on new trends in Asian planning that would indicate the construction of more culturally appropriate methods. Papers ...

14038

**Decentralization and Community-Based Planning : The
Case of Indonesia****Christopher SILVER**University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
U.S.A.

This paper examines what analysts have referred to as the revolutionary transformation of central and local government relations in Indonesia, a process that was brought about with the passage of two reform laws in 1999 (Cohen 1999). The paper uses the passage of Laws 22/1999 and 25/1999 in Indonesia to assess the changing functions of local governments in Indonesia, the financial basis of local government operations, and how these changes have (and will) impact the planning function. One significant goal of intergovernmental reform beyond addressing the desire of local governments to have greater control over fiscal matters has been to strengthen local legislature and to empowerment of community-based organizations. As a result, Indonesia has introduced a new community-based planning process to replace the centrally-guided process that had been institutionalized under the New Order regime. While the revamped planning process has not yet gained nationwide implementation, there are several cases where it has been employed, such as the newly created city of Depok on the outskirts of Jakarta. But a central question that has emerged during the implementation of laws 22 and 25 is whether they fundamentally transform relations between central and local government, or in fact have a greater impact on the provincial level powers and responsibilities. A related question is the extent to which these reforms are designed to curb the fragmentation of Indonesia by introducing a new form of federalism.

To answer these questions, it is necessary to examine the twin threads of decentralization and community-based planning over a longer context. The...



14039

The Impact of Development Policies on Urbanization Trends in the Post-Revolutionary Era in Iran**Sedigheh LOTFI**
University of Mazandaran
Iran

The present paper investigates the impact of development policies on urbanization in Iran with particular reference to Mazandaran province (north). The centralized development policy of the pre-Revolutionary period created severe regional disparities despite the availability of great wealth (oil) and undermined the peasant economy of the mass rural population. The most conscious consequence of this policy was rural-urban migration and rapid growth of urbanization. The post-Revolutionary development policies tend to be decentralized and shown a greater concern with agriculture. This paper aims to evaluate the effect of a new decentralized policy on rural and urban development at the regional level. The study has shown that although the new sectoral development (agriculture) decreased the overall economic gap between rural and urban areas, it has failed to prevent migration and the rapid urban expansion in the region.

14040

City Builders in Mainland China: Competition & Prospect**Bo-Sin TANG**
Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China
S.C. LIU
Pearl River-Hang Cheong Real Estate Consultants Ltd.
China

Property developers play a key part in building the western cities and influencing their urban planning and spatial development (Fainstein, 1994; Weiss, 1987; Peiser, 1990). In pre-reform Chinese cities, however, land development was dominated by the state. Socialist planning ideology, instead of profit considerations, was the guiding principle behind urban land development. But since 1978, the implementation of open door policy and market-based reforms has completely transformed the forces behind urban spatial changes in the Chinese cities. Not only have these reforms brought forward a significant facelift of the urban landscape of many Chinese cities, they have also caused the rapid emergence of private property capital and other market players (Zhu, 1999; Wu, 1998). This study has two objectives. First, it explores the competitive strategies of these Chinese property developers, examines their operational constraints and explains their behavioral outcomes. It identifies a clear distinction in terms of development scale, resource, expertise and strategy between the Hong Kong-based developers and the locally-originated Chinese developers in the China market. Although the former group was often stronger, it was in many instances out-competed by the latter in the property market. Based upon in-depth interviews with the developers and follow-up investigations, this paper attributes this outcome to both the structural deficiencies of a transitional economy and the mismatch of the development strategy of the agents. Second, this study examines the opportunities and possible impacts on the property development industry in China with its formal entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO). These changes include restructuring of the property development sector, growing market concentration, dominance of institutional finance and increasing influence of non-local forces in urban property market. Understanding of these changes is important in the formulation of appropriate public policies in managing urban spatial transformation and the property market in the Chinese cities.



Track 15

Transnational Planning



15001

Management Policies for the Borderland Area in Korea

**Hyun-Soo KIM, Pocheon-Gun, Kyonggi-Do
Daejin University
Korea**

1. Background of Study

The borderland area between South and North Korea, has been the most backward region in Korean Peninsula. A half of the borderland area is in Kyonggi Province. Considering the concentration of population and industry in Seoul Metropolitan Region, we can easily understand the level of backwardness of this area.

Deteriorated infrastructures and public facilities, backward local economy, and poor living conditions are prominent in borderland area, and more over, the widely located military bases has provided the critical influences for the regional backwardness.

Summit talks between two Koreas, July 2000, has opened a new era in the hard tension between two Koreas. Co-operated projects are promised in restoration of railroad and road, communal development of the basin of Yimjin River, the communal investigation and management of the ecological resources of the DMZ, and development of Special Economic Zone.

The long lasted effort to assist this backward area has resulted in the enactment of the "Special Law for the Borderland Area", in 2000. This law prescribes for the betterment of living conditions, development of communal facilities, and conservation of natural resources.

With this changes, a study on the development, management and conservation of the borderland area becomes highly focused issues in Korea.

2. Contents of Study

(1) Background of Study

(2) Current Situation of Borderland Area and the Emerging Issues.

Current Situation

Population

Industry ...

15002

The Implications of Climate Change on Small Island Developing States

**James B. LONDON
Clemson University
U.S.A.**

The prospect of accelerated global warming will have particular implications on Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Although their contributions in terms of Greenhouse Gas emissions are comparatively low, their vulnerabilities of small island states are particularly high.

This paper stems from an ongoing regional initiative, Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC), involving 12 countries of the Caribbean region. Specific attention will be given to the experiences on St. Vincent and the Grenadines that served as a pilot project for the region. Although some uncertainty exists as to the magnitude and timing of change, these countries already are experiencing significant vulnerabilities in terms of coastal resources, agriculture and water resources. Accelerated global warming will only exacerbate these vulnerabilities. The positive side of climate change, if there is such a thing, is that small island states in the region are being forced to address their vulnerabilities many of which are already serious threats under current conditions. Adaptive and mitigative measures to address these vulnerabilities will have benefit even if climatic conditions stabilize.

Based on experiences of CPACC countries, this paper will examine the concept of planning under dynamic conditions - in this case climate change. Particular attention will be given to the unique vulnerabilities of Caribbean island states, the planning process, and the policy options for addressing this issue.



15003

Transnational Planning and the Ambivalence of Dutch Spatial Planning

Jochem de VRIES
Delft University of Technology
Netherlands

"The Netherlands changes. Foreign influences are experienced everywhere". These are the first two sentences of the Dutch Fifth national report on spatial planning (2001). The statement clearly acknowledges that the (nation) state as a level of spatial governance cannot longer be considered in isolation from its international context. But to what extent did this awareness really influence the content of the plan? This paper explores the relationship between transnational and national spatial planning by analysing the 'international dimension' of the Fifth report. Its purpose is to formulate suggestions for embedding (national) plans in their international context.

Starting point for the analyses is that planning processes can be approached from two angles. First of all, planning is considered to be a communicative process in which 'problem definitions' are constructed and solutions are designed (Schön, Rein, 1994), often with the use of spatial concepts (Faludi, 1996). When actors take operational decisions, they can use plans to give 'meaning' and 'legitimacy' to their decisions. Second, planning is a process in which future decision-making is 'programmed'. Actors subscribing to a plan pledge to adhere to certain procedural and substantive rules when they take decisions. A planning subject is, by attaching appropriate policy instruments to the plan, able to move future decision-making in a desired direction. In the paper we will look at the 'international dimension' from the angles described above. The communicative perspective means that we will address the perceptions of spatial developments and structures, problems, solutions ...

15004

Regional Information Systems for Binational Metropolitan Planning

Keith PEZZOLI, Ilya ZASLAVSKY, Richard J. MARCIANO
University of California at San Diego, U.S.A.
Michael T. MCLAUGHLIN
San Diego Association of Governments, U.S.A.

There are at least 300 city-regions around the world that are inhabited by 1 million or more people. Long-term integrated planning in these metropolitan areas is an increasingly complex task and relies on the integration of heterogeneous information and knowledge. City-regions are diverse, often conflicting, aggregations of cities, suburbs, and their environs which need to be organized as single systems composed of communicating networks of infrastructures. Yet dynamic processes of globalization and rapid urban growth have combined in ways that make traditional planning and policy approaches problematic. There is now a pressing need for innovative information technologies and new planning methods that can integrate the activities of regional data providers, stakeholders and decision-makers. This is especially true for large binational metropolitan areas such as the San Diego-Tijuana city-region and other fast growing twin cities along the U.S.-Mexico border.

This paper will provide a broad comparative survey and classification of Regional Information Systems (RIS) already functioning, or under construction, in major transborder metropolitan regions around the world, with a particular emphasis on the binational twin-cities along the U.S.-Mexican Border. The paper will include a case study of the San Diego-Tijuana global city-region's nascent RIS to support integrated decision-making in metropolitan planning. The paper's objective is to draw attention to scenarios where advanced urban planning methods are being integrated with emerging IT standards as a foundation for developing novel modes of transnational regional governance and planning, including ...



15005

Europe, a Bunch of Grapes: A Leitbild for 'European Spatial Development'

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Germany

Since more than three decades continuous efforts have been made to establish transnational spatial planning in Europe. Essentially, it started in 1964 when the Council of Europe expressed its interest to promote transporter regional planning in Europe. This led subsequently to increased activities of the Council of Europe, which culminated in a project to launch a concept of European Spatial Planning (Kunzmann/Rojahn 1976). More than a decade later the European Commission took over the initiative in European spatial planning. After having published the document Europe 2000 and Europe 2000+ the Commission, together with the members states of the European Union launched the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP). While the key aims of this spatial perspective are indisputable, the authors of the document did not succeed to develop and present a visual concept of future spatial development in Europe. The major reason for this omission is the knowledge of the power of images in spatial development. The ministers responsible for spatial planning in their respective country were afraid of presenting a map of Europe showing any fixed functional division of space.

Whether it is the "doctrine" of the green heart in the Randstad/Netherlands, the "leitbild" of the green corridors in the Ruhr/Germany, or also the famous pre-war finger plan for Hamburg, planners, as well as policy makers have made the experience that simple spatial images do promote normative spatial concepts much better than even the best verbal elaboration. (Faludi/Zonnefeld 1995; von Petz 1997). This can be perfectly illustrated by referring to the incredible success story of the so-called "blue banana. In ...

15006

Towards Transnational Knowledge in Planning - Informing or Deforming Planning in the European Union?

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Germany

Urban planning in Europe has always been informed by lessons from other countries. Until today, planners have benefited from exchanging experience and solutions. This has resulted in similar modes of learning and competing for, copying and transferring technical know-how, aesthetic solutions as well as procedural knowledge.

Currently, the European Union (EU) enters a new stage of appropriating and accumulating planning experience. With a view to supranational policy formation, (prescriptive) models of governance and regimes prevail. EU funds and regulations have become the common frame of reference for planning projects. They encourage member states to define their local and regional planning issues and procedures in terms of more generalized problem definitions and solutions. In our paper we ask which effects this is likely to have. Is Europe on its way to an emerging transnational planning knowledge? The term "transnational planning" emphasizes the nation state as unit of analysis. At the same time, it also transcends it through the increasing „appreciation of, and the sensitivity to, different planning cultures, styles and/or approaches" (track chair statement). Whilst this is certainly an enlightened position, we feel that in practice there are several and severe drawbacks and contradictions involved. When national systems of governance are in a state of flux (as in Europe), their actors present themselves selectively and biased as they are interested to present potentially innovative success stories. Planning officials are moving on uncertain ground, facing new guidelines and approaches. Sometimes they simply do not know where the new agendas are taking them. The ...



15007

The Unforeseen Region: Uneven Development Along the US-Mexico Border**William SIEMBIEDA**
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U.S.A.

The long border between Mexico and the US is a place of many contradictions. Yet, if demographic projections are correct some 24 million people will live in the border region by 2020. More Mexicans will populate the region than US Americans, and new transborder city-regions will dominate. Mexican border residents will be wealthier relative to their brethren in other Mexican regions, while the opposite will be the case on the US side. What forces, and transborder events have occurred to make this a region of uneven development?

This paper explores the spatial consequences of national policy in both countries and the attempts to provide trans-regional planning related to environmental, water and transport systems. It also explores the lack of understanding on the part of national development planners as you promote locational labor strategies that are too successful. Key issues included are the distortion in spatial planning resulting from uneven development, the limits of formal state and municipal planning systems and the emergence of more collaborative forms of cooperation that are transnational in substance. Cultural factors influencing trans-border planning and institutional commitment will be highlighted. Policy issues include: natural resource allocation, closing wealth differential and territorial planning that supports sustainable development.

15008

Local and Regional Planning Instruments in Central and Eastern Europe - A Transnational Approach**Karína PALLAGST**
Institute of Ecological and Regional Development
Germany

Transnational research is an important topic of European spatial planning. The European Commission tries to strengthen transnational co-operation in spatial planning between EU-countries and central and eastern European countries by the Community Initiative INTERREG II C. The project "Local and regional planning instruments" which is funded by INTERREG II C aims to improve the use of planning instruments for the local and regional planning practice. The project is based on a transnational structure where institutions from Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Austria are participating.

The project work is divided in a theoretical approach including a description of the planning instruments which are in use in the countries involved and a survey among local and regional planning actors in case study regions (border areas between these countries). The project meanwhile delivers an information basis on the existing planning instruments and their strengths and weaknesses. This supports a transnational comparison and helps to enhance knowledge exchange and discussions between research and planning practice.

In addition to the transnational research the relations between the participating institutes could be strengthened in the frame of the project. The collaboration is characterised by a co-operative approach of all partners during the working process and a variety of fruitful discussions contributing to support the of understanding about local and regional planning instruments in the countries involved.

The presentation will give an overview on main results of the comparison on planning instruments in central and eastern European countries and show some personal experiences by the author from the transnational project work.



15009

Conceptualizing European Spatial Planning

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Netherlands

This paper is about an unprecedented phenomenon: fifteen Member States of the European Union (EU) formulating a joint European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP). The document (CEC 1999) has been in the making for the best part of ten years. One of the reasons for why it has taken so long to prepare is that its ownership is contested. The initiative has been French and Dutch and the idea that of making better use of the Structural Funds administered by the European Commission. This ran into opposition, in particular from Germany where the federal states, or *Länder*, were weary of interference by the Commission in their handling of spatial issues. In the post-Maastricht climate of skepticism as regards further European integration, Member States rallied behind the German position. So the ESDP became an intergovernmental affair, with the successive six-monthly Presidencies of the EU (representing a variety of approaches to planning; see CEC 1997) taking turns in managing the process. At the same time, it is only fair to add that without the support of the Commission the ESDP would not have come about.

Now that the ESDP is on the books, for reasons that have to do with the institutional architecture of European integration, the Commission is claiming a leadership role in the further development of European spatial planning. Whoever is afraid of a dominant Commission may take comfort though from the knowledge that personnel capacity continues to be pitifully small. Anyway... the Commission has always been good at involving Member States. Albeit in modified form, the co-operative relationship established during the ESDP process may thus continue although, to be sure, successive Presidencies will have far less influence. The question is, without the input of successive Presidencies, will the intended revision of the ESDP come about? This is not the only loose end. There are still the concerns of those opposed to spatial planning from Brussels. Such concerns relate to wider issues than just planning. There is a dire need for positioning spatial planning in the context of general thinking about European integration. Conceptualizing European spatial planning in the light of the literature on European integration is a tall order. So far there has been no sustained attempt to do so.

Of course, this may turn out to be a fool's errand. The literature is complex. Much of it is about historic missions and grand issues like the European Treaties. Positions are presented as polar opposites, like that of 'functionalists' putting great faith in integration on the one hand and that of 'realists' emphasizing the continuing dominance of nation states on the other. A growing body ...

15010

Transborder Planning in the San Diego-Tijuana Region

Carlos GRAIZBORD
Instituto Municipal de Planeacion
Mexico

This paper discusses the fact that there is no clear definition of what transporter planning is in various organizations in this region. Up to this date transporter collaboration has occurred in an ad-hoc basis, with participants choosing issues and or specific projects without a comprehensive framework. Next, it discusses why comprehensive transporter planning is the answer and how sustainable planning actually implies a comprehensive approach.

To define what transporter planning is, a definition of the transporter urban system and subsystems is presented. Transporter phenomena to qualify as, such should have a spatial expression as region(s) and the type and level of interaction across the border has to be defined.

Finally, other suggestions are made to institutionalize transporter planning in the San Diego-Tijuana region, and a series of transporter projects done by IMPlan are presented.



15011

Network Cities And Transnational Planning

Hugo PRIEMUS
Delft University of Technology
Netherlands

Over the last few decades, the growth of prosperity and technological development has been accompanied by increase in scope. Previously, housing markets and employment markets functioned primarily on a local scale; now these markets cover whole regions. An increasing share of housing market and the labour market transactions is international.

The development and wholesale application of information and communication technologies have given a fresh impulse to increase in scope. Everywhere, the policy of local, regional and national governments is directed to economic growth and ecological sustainability. It is therefore appropriate that the barrier effects of national and local authority boundaries be removed as far as possible.

At this regional level the accent of the development of monocentric cities shifts towards the spatial planning of polycentric network cities. Following Batten (1995), we define *network cities* as: *two or more previously independent cities, potentially complementary in function, which strive to cooperate and achieve significant scope economies, with the aid of fast, reliable corridors of transport and communications infrastructure.* The cores of network cities are connected through infrastructure networks for the multimodal transport of passengers and goods and through infrastructure networks for the transport of information. The activities of the citizens in these network cities are becoming fragmented: such basic functions as living, working, learning, shopping, and recreation take place at more and in different places. The home is becoming crystallized as the node in real and virtual networks where at different moments all these functions are situated....

15012

Strategic Thinking and Spatial Positioning: Evidence from the Interreg IIC Project 'A Spatial Vision for North-West Europe

Mike DEVEREUX, Delphine GUILLEMOTEAU
University of the West of England
U.K.

Transnational spatial visions have been actively promoted by the European Commission for several reasons, one of which being a more systematic application of the policy measures developed in the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP). The seven transnational regions defined under the Community Initiative 'Interreg IIC' provided the basis for the development of such strategic planning frameworks. The North Western Metropolitan Area (NWMA) is one of four transnational regions to have developed a spatial vision statement for their 'mega-region' to date. The document 'A Spatial Vision for north-west Europe' was published in September 2000. The authors of this paper were members of the lead consultant team producing the vision statement.

The paper sets out to explore whether the spatial vision for north-west Europe stimulates strategic thinking and spatial positioning. The method for achieving this will be to review the transnational spatial vision document against its general set of objectives outlined in the vision document and in several unpublished working papers. The author argues that although some objectives have been reached such as the elaboration of a statement of shared goals for the spatial structure of the region others need to be built on if spatial visions are to further guide the creation of transnational cooperation projects under Interreg IIIb and beyond.

Subsequently, the outputs of a number of NWMA Interreg IIC projects will be considered in relation to how they have addressed issues of long-term thinking and spatial positioning. The ...



15013

European Spatial Development Perspective and the Norwegian Planning System**Roar AMDAM
Volda University College
Norway**

The shaping of European spatial development perspective (ESDP) has been a fragile and uncertain process, but the implementation of the perspective is now moving ahead quickly because of the action program agreed at the meeting between spatial planning ministers in Finland in 1999. ESDP creates a common vocabulary of symbols and visions in the discourse of the European spatial development.

As a non-member of European Union, Norway is not obliged to develop and implement the perspective, but it seems obvious that the rhetoric used in the perspective already has influenced the regional policy making, planning, management and development in my country. The government are now preparing a revision of the Plan- and building act and a white paper on regional planning and development, and the influence is expected to become more obvious in these works.

The European spatial development perspective is both a planning framework and a strategic spatial vision. In this article I intend to make a critical discussion of the potential of the ESDP planning framework to improve the planning system in Norway, and my country's participation in transactional planning. The focus in my discussion will be on the existing lack of integration of land-use planning and economical development planning, and the lack of legitimacy of the societal development planning in Norway.

15014

Binational Planning in the USA-Mexico Border: Bilateral vs. Single Agencies**Sergio PENA
El Colegio De La Frontera Norte A.C.
U.S.A.**

The paper will compare the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC). The two organization will be analyzed as far as their history, goals and objectives, and organizational structure to see what are the advantages or disadvantages concerning planning in the border of an organization such as the IBWC which has two independent section (the Mexican section and the USA section) cooperating versus an organization such as BECC whose staff from Mexico and the USA work side by side in a single agency. The paper will look at how leadership (the heads of the agency) is selected and how this selection process affects the performance of the agency; this is, an appointed leader by the president (IBWC) versus power sharing and rotation (BECC). Finally, the objective of the paper is to pose a fundamental question-- which is: Given the current context of economic integration between Mexico and the USA and being the border region one of areas most affected by this integration, what type of organizational model (BECC vs IBWC) would be more effective in addressing and responding to the urban planning challenges resulting from free trade?



15015

The Use of Cartographic Visualizations in European Spatial Planning : A Cross-National Comparison of Different Planning Traditions in Representing Strategic Spatial Policies in Europe

Stefanie DUEHR

**University of the West of England
U.K.**

The visualization of spatial policy options through maps and other cartographic illustrations can be very powerful both in the planning process and in communicating the key messages of the plan. There are examples at European level, such as the metaphor of the "Blue Banana" (RECLUS 1989), which have been very successful in raising awareness and understanding about complex spatial development trends. It has been argued that the use of cartographic visualizations in transnational planning can help to overcome language barriers when discussing policy options (Neuman 1996; Kunzmann 1996).

However, experience from the "European Spatial Development Perspective" (ESDP) (CSD 1999) and other cross-border or transnational co-operation processes show that visualization can also be very controversial. This potential for conflict is rooted in different planning cultures (Fatudi 2000; Zonneveld 2000). In most traditions of spatial planning in Europe, planning policy documents involve a symbolic representation of the territory in the form of icons, diagrams and maps. However, there are significant national differences in the use of cartographic visualizations in strategic planning processes. While the Netherlands, Germany and France appear to have a strong tradition of visualizing, the UK and Ireland seem to prefer written language to the graphic illustration of policy options.

This paper elaborates on the variety of using cartographic visualizations in strategic spatial planning processes in Europe. By using an analytical framework, cartographic visualizations....

15016

The 'Global Economic Integration Zone' : European Spatial Planning Suspended between Image Production and Real Substance?

Peter ACHE

**University of Strathclyde
U.K.**

1. Your central theme or hypothesis: what question are you trying to address?
The 'Global Economic Integration Zone' is a spatial category which has been recently introduced by an important strategic planning document in Europe, the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP 1999). The ESDP represents the interim result of a process of more than ten years, in which European memberstates gradually developed a joint, though still rather abstract spatial development strategy.

The notion of a 'global economic integration zone' tries to capture developments, which are at the core of current strategic thinking, not only in the EU. If we need to surrender to the 'global', whichever form it might have, what can be an appropriate response in spatial planning terms? Is it the creation of zones which allegedly are more capable to respond to the global challenges?

The EU and NAFTA are large scale units in this context - and are of course not primarily focused on spatial planning policies. However, on the level of the EU, the European Commission as its watchdog already indicated, that 'unifying conceptual frameworks that make it easier to secure convergence and co-ordination between various sectoral policies' are needed and that 'this is where strategic territorial development can play an important role' (EC, 1999).

Global economic integration zones in the context of the ESDP document relate to smaller units, almost ...



15017

Does Brussels Help Finance Urban Sprawl in Budapest? EU Trans-European Transport Planning Seen from a Critical Local Perspective

Deike PETERS

**Technische Universität Berlin (TU Berlin)
Germany**

When it comes to preserving and expanding their own decision-making powers, local authorities typically like to remind Eurocrats in Brussels of the concept of subsidiarity which the EU has adopted as its fundamental governing principle. However, in spite of – or rather: parallel to – the general observed and much discussed European-wide devolution of power in favor local and regional authorities, the EU has nevertheless expanded its reach in several key areas of planning and decision-making. The transport sector is one area where EU involvement in planning and policy-making has been most noticeable during the last decade. Among other things, the EU has developed plans for Trans-European Transport Networks that are already being extended eastward into the Central European candidate countries. EU loans and grant funds for Pan-European transport priority projects already run in the billions of Euros, with much more to follow in the near future.

Not surprisingly, whenever they need to attract Pan-European funds for locally important infrastructure projects, urban and regional authorities' criticism of Brussels' over-involvement in planning matters all too often turns into a much more cajoling attitude aimed at accessing EU coffers. The EU's power of shaping long-term spatial development through the co-financing of key transport-infrastructures is of course even greater in the case of the Central European candidate countries, which have much fewer financial resources and a much weaker bargaining position due to their applicant status.

The present paper looks at the financing of the Budapest ring road M0 as an instructive case study as to how international, regional ...

15020

Modernising Planning: Re-Considering the Potential for Transposing International Good Practice

Kim SEATON

**University of the West of England
U.K.**

Many national and regional governments have reformed, or are in the process of reforming, their spatial planning systems in an effort to improve efficiency, opportunities for public participation, accountability and integration of environmental principles into land use planning systems (Nadin et al 1997, EU Expert Group 1996). Increasing transnational cooperation on spatial planning is also facilitating the exchange of ideas among governments (especially in the European Union) and it has been argued that there may be a measure of convergence among planning systems (Healey and Williams 1993). However, there are still very great differences in systems and approaches to reform. For example, in 1991, New Zealand chose to reform its planning system with a revolutionary overhaul of planning and environmental legislation, creating a radically different system to those in Europe (Jay 1999). The English planning system is undergoing reform under the banner 'Modernizing Planning'. The 'Modernizing Planning' process is being informed by comparison with other systems in Europe and the wider world. The European Spatial Development Perspective and other EU actions are already having a significant influence on the organization of planning (Bishop et al. 2000, Wong et al 2000), and the potential to learn from other countries, including New Zealand, is being discussed (Barton 1998, Grant 2000). This paper considers the review of the planning system in England and revisits two well-established questions: to what extent can reforms be successfully transposed from one country to another; and to what extent is the exchange of 'good practice' leading to convergence or divergence? ...



15021

The Concept of Polycentricity: Context, Development and Multiple Interpretations

Simin DAVOUDI
Leeds Metropolitan University
U.K.

With past enlargement and the prospect of future extensions the EU is now of a major size and diversity which demands an integrated spatial development strategy. The promotion of polycentric development has increasingly become the key component of such strategy. This is clearly reflected in the policy options promoted by the former Committee of Spatial Development and particularly its latest spatial policy document, the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP). A key concern of the ESDP is "reconcile the social and economic claims for spatial development with the area ecological and cultural functions and hence contribute to a sustainable, and balanced territorial development" (ESDP, 1999:10). One of the key policy tools for achieving this objective is the promotion of polycentric urban systems across Europe.

Whilst the concept of polycentricity, particularly after being promoted by the ESDP, is increasingly shaping the spatial policy discourses both in the Commission and in Member States, the precise meaning of the term remains elusive. The aim of this paper is to unpack the concept of polycentricity, trace its development and examine its multiple interpretations, by reviewing two broad sets of literature: one relating to urban spatial structure and its evolution and the other concerning the urban hierarchies particularly in Europe. The review draws partly on the work carried out in 1998-2000, for a Study Programme on European Spatial Planning which was funded jointly by the European Commission and the UK Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions.

15022

The Spatial Aspects of Enterprise Learning in Transition Countries

George PETRAKOS, Maria TSIAPA
University of Thessaly
Greece

This paper investigates the sources of enterprise learning under transition, using the results of a recent survey conducted in six Central and East European countries. The analysis identifies three possible and interacting ways of enterprise learning: (a) learning by doing, (b) learning from the environment and (c) learning from networks. Then it examines the spatial variations of the factors affecting learning by contrasting capital regions with western border regions and all sampled firms. The paper concludes that enterprise learning in transition economies is a spatially selective process, as most structural and behavioural factors tend to favor capital regions. Consequently, transition policies have to incorporate into their core certain types of regional policy, as a supplementary and balancing force to market-driven structural and spatial adjustments.



15023

Management of Coastal Areas of the Caspian and Black Seas

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Azerbaijan

Coastal areas are most attractive and feel the press of technological affection on themselves. Taking into account the fact that Caspian and Black seas are intrinsic water-pools and coastal areas are the most vulnerable in this space. All these requires elaboration of the general programs on management of coastal areas, with consideration of rational specification of resource management and development settling system.

Favorable natural-climatic for whole Black Sea coast will promote development of recreational economy. At this point development of service conditions differed coastal regions by thickness of settling.

Changed geopolitics situation in coastal regions of Black Sea after collapse of Soviet Union became one of causes for intergovernmental disagreements and conflicts (Abkhazia and Sevastopol). Dependence on such conflict situations will limit the process of intergovernmental cooperation of Black Sea region countries of course.

Coastal regions of Caspian Sea differ by areal-furnace type of settling. An areal type of settling is dominant for western and southern regions of Caspian sea, but furnace type for eastern and northern regions. Undoubtedly necessity of management for areal type regions is more actual. An oil boom in Caspian region increased the press of antropogene influence on coastal regions. It is clearly shown on Apsheron region in which oil industry, fisheries and recreational facilities function all together.

One of the limiting conditions for exploration of Caspian Sea resources is the problem of its legal status. Determination of Caspian Sea legal status will contribute to development of long-term programs of coastal regions management.

Exchange of experiences between countries of Caspian and Black Seas could become important stimulate in development of cooperation in the region.





Track 16

Planning and Law



16001

Analysis on the Relationship between Legal Regulations and High-Rise Housing Developments

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Japan

Theme, hypothesis

In Tokyo, high-rise apartment housing developments are often done by private construction-companies. Especially after the bubble economy, land prices are coming down, and many redevelopment projects have been built and being planned. Those have grave influences on urban structure and townscape.

The design of high-rise buildings is almost automatically fixed by legal limitations because it should follow the capitalism.

A high-rise apartment can be considered as a building type that most directly reflects the current legal system. Because office and commercial projects are more affected by other concepts such as images of tenants, evolution of technology, and so on, than housing developments. In addition, housing towers are apt to locate at housing areas. Therefore, residents have sometimes resorted to legal actions against them. Despite of that, Japanese law seems to authorize high-rise apartment buildings for highest land use.

Through case studies, this paper will show what are good and bad points of current private housing projects and how the current legal system should be improved for better developments.

Approach, methodology

From physical point of view, typical housing developments for these thirty years will be criticized by the author. How the regulations decides design will be explained. The influence of projects to surrounding areas will be paid most attention. The relationship between physical form and legal institutions are assembled. The relationship between physical form and legal institutions are assembled. Then, modified regulations will be proposed.

relevance to practice

The proposed revision will be effective advise for current regulations and actual projects to be improved. ...

16002

Extending Spatial Planning from National to Supra-National (European)Scale: Which Issues Have the EU-memberstates' Spatial Planning Legislations to Face?

Carl-Heinz DAVID
University of Dortmund
Germany

There appears to be a renaissance of spatial planning at the present at the European scale. Respective initiatives by supranational organizations or international organizations (e.g. OECD) respond to respective political trends in their member states, which are involved in institutionalizing rational comprehensive and co-ordinative spatial policies under various designations, such as spatial planning, spatial development policy, regional planning, Raumordnung, aménagement du territoire. The various terminologies reflect different linguistic, legal and institutional frameworks which are based on political, governmental, legal and cultural structures as well as the relevant divergent political strategies and goals.

Based on German experience in the past with spatial planning as a co-ordinative task within a federal system, which is confronted with the need to fit into a supranational organization as the EU, the paper analyses the issues in terms of law, government and administration that need to be addressed when spatial planning is extended to a European or even global scale. In particular the principle of subsidiary appears to be not at all self-executing, when the various overlapping space-related responsibilities, jurisdictions and powers claimed by the various national, supranational and international bodies collide and require co-ordination.



16003

Housing Production and Urban Legal System In Belo Horizonte, Brazil: Conflicts or Convergences of Public And Private Objectives?

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Brazil

The paper is part of a research about the new urban legislation in Brazil, based on the experience of Belo Horizonte, a city of about 2.5 million inhabitants which is the capital of the State of Minas Gerais. The main objective of this research is to understand whether the new legal urban system balances the individual rights of developers (house builders in the case of the research) with the production of more technically organized and socially just urban space. Since 1988, when a new national Constitution established a set of legislation on urban planning and administration, the municipality of Belo Horizonte has prepared accordingly a new legal system on development, use and occupation of urban land. Issued in 1996, such legislation is based on a Master Plan prepared by a left wing political party, which is still in power. The previous legislations were always more concerned with the definition of a zoning system based on land uses rather than with the production of a socially just urban space. Based on the principles of the "social function of urban property" and the "social function of the city" the new legislation in force since 1996, has established a flexible set of rules which emphasizes occupation over use, and controlled permissions rather than strict prohibitions. The paper therefore analyses one aspect of such new planning rules, that related to the areas where higher densities are encouraged. This kind of incentive has allowed the private building sector the occupation of idle areas with production of apartments (mainly 2-bedroom flats) oriented to the lower middle class market. The...

16004

Expanding Concepts of Property

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There is both a continuing tension and a disjunction between the modern market perception of exchangeable and regulated real property and an inherited and implicit understanding of the meaning of property and ownership within a certain culture and society at a particular time. They co-exist, and they are not static. Planners learn and use the market concepts of property, not the cultural concepts, leaving them only partially prepared for the land use and regulatory conflicts that confront them.

This paper will examine what we think we know about property, and what it actually is: a fluid, flexible and multifaceted concept. Where do these ideas about property and ownership come from and how are they introduced?

I will discuss current and historic local property concepts in Los Angeles, situating them within a context of American legal and cultural understanding of property. Current and archival municipal and media records are some of the primary sources I will use for a discussion of property concepts in Los Angeles, while some of my main references on American and general property concepts are Harvey Jacobs, J.G.A. Pocock, Margaret Radin, and Carol Rose.

This discussion of property concepts is vitally important in a world of increasing mobility and migration. Population ebbs and flows create new concentrations and combinations of cultures. Attitudes change. One-size-fits-all ideas about the meaning of property, as, for example, embodied in boiler-plate land use and zoning regulations, will become more and more ill-fitting. Greater insight into and better understanding of the complex of property concepts will enable planners anywhere to better navigate future changes.

Has a technique, planning is practised in all the world. However, the...



16005

"Planning by Decree": Incompatibilities of Planning Laws and Planning Policies : Practices in Greece, during the 20th Century - Analysis, Perspectives

Konstantinos LALENIS
University of Thessaly
Greece

Planning laws, usually, are supposed to set the institutional framework within which planning policies are introduced and planning practices are implemented. They have a supportive role to planning policies and they aim to secure good planning practices and urban and regional development, towards desired destinations.

Contrary to the above, in contemporary planning history of Greece, there is an obvious lack of consistent planning policies and, at the same time, there are extremely detailed and often inflexible planning laws and legislation, which tend to substitute policy.

The proposed paper aims to analyze the dominant role of planning legislation in the urban development process in Greece, during the 20th century, and investigate the conflicts in planning practices, stemming by the inconsistencies between rigid planning laws and "hesitant" planning policies of the same periods.

Factors taken under consideration are:

- a. the fact that Greece belongs to different "families" of European nations, as it concerns planning, than in legislative and administrative structures. Furthermore, most often planning policies and, equivalently, planning laws, were institutional "transplants" from other European countries, and approaches -often inadequately assimilated in Greek reality- were in conflict on the level of implementation and practices.
- b. Lack of policies in Greece, in planning as much as in other sectors of public life, were substituted by excessively detailed and usually rigid legislation.
- c. Until recently, there ...

16006

Impact of Land Acquisition and Development Charge Legislations on Urban Development - A Case Study

Lan Yuan LIM
National University of Singapore
Singapore

This paper attempts to discuss the impact of legislations on urban planning and development using Singapore as a case study. Two pieces of legislations, namely, those relating to land acquisition and development charge, are highlighted for discussion. The history and background to these legislations are first explained in the context of national land policy. The unique features of these legislations will then be discussed. The focus of the discussion is on the contributions of these legislations to planning practice and urban development, and the resolution of the conflicts between individual rights of ownership and the general interests of the public. Examples will be used to illustrate the issues discussed.

The land acquisition law in Singapore fixes the compensation amount for acquired land at its market value as at the statutory date or the date of acquisition, whichever is the lower. On the other hand, the development charge law creams off half the development rights granted to a particular parcel of land. These approaches are unique and have several implications. Although draconic, they have, in fact, helped to spearhead urban and infrastructural development and turned the city-state into one of the most physically developed countries in the region. The main thrust of this paper is to show that through the effective use of appropriate legislative framework and policies related to planning, they can help to speed up the development process and resolve some of the urban problems associated with city growth and development.



16007

An International View of National Planning Laws and Institutions: Differences That Make a Difference?

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Israel

This paper reports on comparative research into the laws and policies that govern national land-use planning (in the broadest sense). The countries studied are 10 democratic, advanced-economy nations across the globe, with different types of constitutional structures, different population and area sizes, and different types of needs and constraints.

This paper asks: What are the different legal forms and institutional anchoring of such planning? How binding is planning on the national level on horizontal and vertical government agencies and on the private sector? What forms of implementation does it have? What are its goals, degree of comprehensiveness, and range of subject matter? And finally, what is its degree of effectiveness of land-use planning (in the broad sense) carried out by national-level institutions?

The purpose of this paper is to check up on national-level planning in this era of deregulation, privatization, globalization of markets and communication, political federations, and deep changes in governance styles and social trends. What are the emerging issues and trends in modes of national-level planning?

The conclusions indicate that national-level planning is carried out through varying legal bases, highly differing institutional formats, and with varied degrees of effectiveness. The emergence or decline cannot easily be explained by any "objective" variable. Surprisingly, national-level planning seems to have recently grown in importance in democratic, advanced-economy countries. National-level planning on the threshold of the 21st century may be about to disengage from the party-ideological linkage that characterized its application during the 20th century. The ...

16008

A Legal System for Urbanism: The Modern Movement's Unseen Face

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Escola de Engenharia de São Carlos da Universidade de São Paulo (EESCUSP)
Brazil

The references to the urban legislation proposals developed in the realm of Modern Movement are, usually, restricted to zoning and to other ideas contained in the Athens Charter, the document produced by Le Corbusier after the discussions which took place at the 1933 CIAM IV.

An analysis of the texts produced by architects identified with the Modern Movement in the CIAM meetings reveal that parallel to the rise of urbanism as an area of concern, legislation became more and more widely an object of consideration, and was more emphatically viewed as an indispensable element to put into effect their proposals. In fact, the modern assumptions for legislation can be understood as constituting a new legal system, which challenged earlier hygienist urbanism's conception, and some of the issues raised by modern architects are relevant to the current debate on urban legislation in Brazil.

The modernist propositions reached far beyond the Athens Charter and so-called functional zoning, in particular those presented by Hans Schmidt at the 1929 CIAM II. Schmidt's perception of legislation was not limited to a set of norms, taking into account not only the passing of laws but also modes of application, public character, independence from the judiciary, etc. Schmidt argues for conceiving of legislation not only as a rationalised technique to order space, but also as an instrument of control and assurance of rights involving the state, user and professionals.

The analysis of legislation approved soon after Brasilia's inauguration, ...



16009

Development Consistent with a Comprehensive Plan: the Meaning of, and Resistance to, a Planner Article of Faith**Thomas JACOBSON**
Sonoma State University
U.S.A.

The Standard Zoning Enabling Act, proposed by the United States Department of Commerce in 1926 and since adopted, in whole or in part, by most of the states in the U.S., mandated that zoning be an accordance with a comprehensive plan." However, the interpretation of this provision, by state and local governments and by the courts, has varied dramatically. Strikingly, and contrary to much orthodox planning theory in the U.S., in a substantial majority of states it has not resulted in a requirement that zoning or other land use planning and regulatory actions be consistent with an adopted planning document. Instead, the comprehensive plan" of which the SZEAs speak has been interpreted as being represented by the most fundamental provisions of the zoning ordinance itself, or by a test of whether the zoning or the like is reasonable."

However, roughly a fourth of the states in the U.S. have taken the step of expressly requiring consistency between a written comprehensive plan for a city or county and that jurisdiction zoning and other land use regulations and implementation actions. This paper will examine various aspects of this more demanding consistency" standard. It will describe this consistency doctrine as it has evolved in various states. It will identify some of the benefits associated with establishing such a consistency requirement as a matter of state law, and will look at a number of policy and legal issues associated with such a mandate. It will also consider the resistance to adopting this requirement, as evidenced in a majority of the United States...

16010

Comparative Planning Systems: Three Models of Institutional Design**Victor Carvalho PINTO**
University of São Paulo
Brazil

Has a technique, planning is practised in all the world. However, the institutions by means of which land is developed are different in each country, province or city. Planning practice is deeply embedded in this legal framework, which constitutes its tacit background.

Comparative law organises these institutions in broad systems, which are structured along the same principles and concepts. There are three main planning systems operating in the developed world: North-American, British and Continental European. Most underdeveloped countries institutions also belong to these systems, which they received as colonies or by cultural influence.

The positioning of each local system in comparison with these broad systems is an important way of turning explicit the unspoken assumptions and mental models that govern planning practice. Comparative law is important for the institutional design of local systems, by offering benchmarks that may be adapted and developed. The transposition of institutions, however, is always difficult, as the inertia of traditions offer resistance to change.

The paper will describe how these systems deal with the main issues of planning practice, taking into account two main order of problems. In first place, the public and private initiative and control of development. Which are the rights embodied in the ownership of land and how are they exercised? Second, the technical foundations of planning. How is government supposed to exercise its discretion on planning matters, and what are the roles of politics and technique in decision-making?

As a case study, brazilian planning system will be analysed, by comparison with these three models. The difficulties in implementing the recent brazilian constitution, with ...



16012

Who Is In, Who Is Out and Who Has a Say: The Use and Effectiveness of Alternative Dispute Resolution in Resolving Land Use and Development Conflict

David ROLLINSON
University of New South Wales
Australia

Individuals and communities no longer accept without question land use decisions which affect their daily lives. How decisions are made in a climate of increasing legal disputation are central to contemporary planning policy and practice. There are claims that alternative dispute resolution (ADR) offers more scope for better decision making in environmental and land use disputes. Comparisons are made with traditional government decision making processes, as well as the formality and rule strictures of the courts. It is said that when a dispute is mediated, more doors are open and many interests are at the table, all having a say and influencing the decision.

Environmental dispute resolution (EDR) includes the range of decision making processes from individual choice through direct and assisted negotiation (mediation, conciliation, neutral evaluation), to third party investigative, administrative, legislative or judicial determination. The history of EDR in Australia is commonly written, however, as the application of alternative dispute resolution methods, principally mediation, to land use and development proposals subject to local government determination or before a state court or tribunal.

Elsewhere I have outlined the use of ADR in environmental and land use disputes in relation to local government, community based services, and state courts and tribunals across Australia (Rollinson, 1998). I have been involved in over 200 of these cases as a mediator/facilitator and specifically as the 'mediating registrar' of the NSW Land and Environment Court. My experience as a local government town planner and community worker for over 15 years has also given me a unique insight into the issues involved. ...

16013

Towards a Global Paradigm for the Regulation of Development

M. Roger BRISTOW
University of Manchester
U.K.

The twentieth century saw the gradual global spread of administrative systems of planning, from beginnings in the control of new city development, and the extension of the old in terms of the regulation of building and later of uses. Whether one looks at the systems of zoning, begun in Germany and developed both in Europe and North America, or the codes of regulatory control that were necessarily introduced alongside them, there has always remained a conflict between an ambition for certainty and control and a wish to contain flexibility and adaptability.

Thus, whether one looks at the older 'core' systems of Europe or North America, or derivatives in former colonial territories, or later 'exports' to more recent 'modern' town planning environments like China and Taiwan, this dilemma continues to be played out, with variations, from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. The simplicities of coarse zoning systems lead to arguments about lack of control (but which nevertheless offer flexibility), whilst the complex systems of the older jurisdictions are forced to seek for compromises in order to match demands for adaptation and change.

One therefore faces what has become a global dilemma in the regulatory system which is deemed necessary almost everywhere for controlling the property markets of capitalist development, and reigning-in their excesses in the interests of communities and liveable, sustainable environments. The paper will therefore explore this hypothesis that there is in fact a global continuum of planning systems from those which embrace to the full the rigidities of zoning, to ...



16014

Challenges in Reforming the Planning System in Vietnam**To Lang NGUYEN****Hanoi Architectural University, Vietnam****Brian. H. ROBERTS****Queensland University of Technology, Australia**

Since 1986, Vietnam has been undergoing major structural changes and reforms to become a more market-oriented economy. However, much of the nations urban and regional planning is still undertaken using central planning concepts and ideas, which are unable to respond well to changing market forces and the pressures of rapid urbanisation in Vietnamese cities. The slowness in legislation reform and decentralisation of decision-making functions to local government presents particular challenges to the planning system, which international agencies have been trying to address through a range of training programs. This paper traces out some of the problems and issues facing the current planning system and recent attempts by the United Nations and the Australian Government to improve planning knowledge and practices by planners and senior government officials to strengthen planning capacity and the reforms to the planning system in Vietnam.

16015

Comparative Experiences in Planning for Integrated Development – lessons from Florida, Queensland, KwaZulu-Natal and New Zealand**Neil SIPE****Griffith University, Australia****Peter ROBINSON****University of Natal, South Africa**

During the past two decades "planning for integrated development" came into vogue internationally as a way of achieving more sustainable development, and was adopted by many countries. This paper compares the experience of planning for integrated development in four different countries. The analysis focuses on the impact of specific planning legislation that has been enacting including: 1) the Growth Management Act (1985, Florida USA); 2) the Resource Management Act (1991, New Zealand); 3) Municipal Structures Act (1998, KwaZulu-Natal South Africa); and 4) the Integrated Planning Act (1998, Queensland, Australia). It examines the problems which prompted a change from the existing planning system and the circumstances in which the changes were introduced. The resulting institutional frameworks are compared, along with the expected form and content of the plans, and the relationship between development and planning processes.

A review of what had been achieved in the 15 years to 2000 in each country revealed a number of key themes that manifested themselves in different ways. All relate to a level of disjuncture between the expected and actual outcomes, coupled with achievement of some positive results. The key themes or issues which the paper focuses on includes: citizen participation; legal enforceability of the plans; provision of infrastructure; the role of regional planning; and consistency between state (national) regional and local plans. The goal of this paper is not only to provide a comparison of how integrated planning is done in four different regions of the world, but to show that there are valuable lessons that can be derived from this comparison.



16016

How the Community Development of the New Time Influences the Urban Planning Statutes in China**Ping ZHANG**
Tongji University
China

Entering the 1990s in China, the community is playing a more and more important role in the city development with the enforcement of the market economy and the transformation of the social system. It can be predicted with the community development there will be increased needs for protection by the urban planning statutes. This article examines the particular features and problems of the community development of the new time in China, and evaluates the urban planning statutes that protect the community development. Then how the needs of the community further development will influence the urban planning statutes is studied, and finally some proposals on the statutes are brought about.

16017

Dispute Resolution Techniques in Planning**Dorothy WAKELING**
University of Waikato
New Zealand

In New Zealand there is considerable emphasis put upon consultation in planning as part of the public participation process. Inherent in consultation is the potential for conflict. Planners can play a central role in managing land use conflict and resolving disputes through planning processes.

Disputes arise in both developing and administering public policy. Planning education needs to prepare planners to develop their skills in negotiation and mediation of disputes and recognise opportunities to apply these techniques at various stages of the planning process.

My paper appraises the variety of alternative dispute resolution techniques which can be used concurrent with formal processes in public decision-making. These techniques can work towards more sustainable environmental solutions as they are worked out through building a consensus with those in conflict.



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2042	LAW, Winnie Wai-Yi
12026	LE, Duc Thang
7051	LEAF, Michael
8007	LEE, Chanam
3012	LEE, Chang-Moo
9019	LEE, Chang-Moo
14004	LEE, Chang-Moo
14004	LEE, Jong-Hyun
3010	LEE, Jun-Ho
8026	LEE, Kyung-Kee
6075	LEE, Sang-Hun
1034	LEE, Tae-II
8026	LEE, Tae-II
1015	LEE, Yung-Jaan
6046	LEE, Yung-Jaan
9009	LEHMANN, Guenter
11015	LENG, Hong
12031	LI, Daizhong
8015	LI, Jianling
12032	LI, Li
3005	LI, Xiao
8064	LI, Xiugang
8031	LI, Yanru
5028	LI, Yu
1037	LIAUW, Laurence Wie Wu
5020	LIGHT, Jennifer S.
1034	LIM, Gill-Chin
16006	LIM, Lan Yuan
3050	LIMONEN, Mervi
5004	LIN, Feng-Tyan
6023	LIN, Haiying
8047	LIN, John Chien-Yuan
8006	LIU, Bing
1004	LIU, Chaoyin
13028	LIU, Lin'an
14040	LIU, S.C.



3059 LLOYD, M. G. L.
 12045 LLOYD, M. G. L.
 5030 LO PORTO, A.
 12033 LOBO, Manuel Da Costa
 15002 LONDON, James B.
 12047 LONG, Bin
 14011 LOOYE, Johanna W.
 5030 LOPEZ, N.
 8048 LOTFI, Sedigheh
 14039 LOTFI, Sedigheh
 11024 LOUKISSAS, Philippos
 6035 LOW, Nicholas
 7009 LU, Duanfang
 10015 LU, Hon-Quang
 9029 LUBIS, Basauli Umar
 13024 LUONG, Tu Quyen

M

6083 MABIN, Alan
 12011 MABIN, Alan
 14005 MABIN, Alan
 12015 MacDONALD, Kelvin
 6033 MADSEN, Jeremy
 5022 MAIER, Karel
 2003 MALBERT, Björn
 3058 MALCATA REBELO, Emília Maria Delgado
 Domingos Antunes
 14037 MALONE-LEE, Lal-Choo
 2064 MANDOUR, Mohamed Alaa
 8010 MANN, Anupama
 5025 MAO, Qizhi
 5016 MAO, Qizhi
 15004 MARCIANO, Richard J.
 6039 MARCOTULLIO, Peter J.
 14018 MARCOTULLIO, Peter J.
 6085 MARKOWSKI, Tadeusz
 8012 MARTENS, Merijn
 6003 MARTINEZ, Oscar Frausto
 2089 MARTINS, Filomena Maria Pedrosa
 12044 MASTOP, Hans (JM)
 7002 MATEOS, Alicia
 3024 MATHEMA, Ashna S.
 10009 MATHUR, Shishir
 14014 MATSUYUKI, Mihoko
 3059 McCARTHY, John
 3059 McGREAL, Stanley
 15004 MCLAUGHLIN, Michael T.
 14010 McNEIL, Jean
 3008 MEAD, Elspeth
 8029 MEDALEN, Tor
 5001 MEINKE, Katja
 12005 MELOTTE, Barrie
 7004 MELOTTE, Barrie
 2001 MEMON, Ali
 5024 MENG, Lee Lik
 8031 MENG, Xiaochen
 6086 MERRICK, Jason
 14030 MI, Shiwen
 9034 MIAO, Pu
 13023 MIAO, Yang
 6031 MIERZEJEWSKA, Lidia
 6043 MING, Tianran
 3008 MINNERY, John
 11001 MISGAV, Ayala



6055	MIZUOKA, Fujio
2014	MOCCIA, Francesco Domenico
12011	MOGALE, Thomas
14005	MOGALE, Thomas
9039	MOH, Alexander Jen-Chieh
8003	MOHAMAD, Jamilah
5024	MOHAMED, Badarudin
7043	MOHL, Raymond A.
12018	MONTEIRO, Circe Gama
11005	MOON, Kyong-Il
7015	MORRISON, Keith
12007	MORROW-JONES, Hazel
2006	MOSHA, Aloysius C.
12008	MOSHA, Aloysius C.
2045	MOTTE, Alain
14028	MSOKA, Colman Titus
12027	MUBVAMI, T.
12007	MUELLER, Bernhard
2095	MÜLLER, André
7038	MULLIN, John R.
6078	MURPHY, Peter A.
6074	MUSHKATEL, Alvin
3001	MUSTAFA, Anirba
8034	MYOJIN, Sho

N

11014	NÆSS, Petter
6034	NAGHIZADEH, Mohammad
2084	NDUNG'U, Abraham
7049	NEDOVIC-BUDIC, Zorica
7042	NEUMAN, Michael
2042	NG, Mee-Kam
7051	NG, Mee Kam
8061	NG, Mee Kam
12049	NG, Mee Kam
14013	NG, Mee Kam
1042	NG, Walkeen
7030	NGUYEN, Kim Luyen
6070	NGUYEN, Thi Binh Minh
12026	NGUYEN, To Lang
16014	NGUYEN, To Lang
9046	NGUYEN, Van Muon
2086	NICOTERA, Virginia
6004	NILSSON, Kristina
9026	NISHIMURA, Yukio
13016	NISHIMURA, Yukio
12030	NNKYA, Tumsiph J.

O

9005	O'CONNELL, Derry
11011	O'HARE, Daniel
8002	O'NEILL, Janet
13012	O'CONNOR, Penny
2027	ODERO, Kenneth
8042	ONGLU, Gasanov Taptig Guilakhmad
2034	OKADA, Norio
6036	ÖKTEN, Aybenur
14001	OLIVEIRA, Jose Antonio Puppim de
13015	ONISHI, Takashi
14014	ONISHI, Takashi
1031	ÖZASLAN, Nuray



P

7024	PAKARINEN, Terttu
15008	PALLAGST, Karina
9007	PAMFIL, Françoise
8065	PAN, Haixiao
1030	Park, Jong Hwa
14032	PARVA, Mohammad
1010	PARYSEK, Jerzy J.
14034	PASHAYEV, Vugar
9023	PATRICIOS, Nicholas N.
8016	PAZOUREK, Karel
2033	PEEL, Deborah
12043	PEEL, Deborah
6001	PELLITERO, Ana Maria Moya
15014	PENA, Sergio
5014	PENG, Zhong-Ren
8067	PERAHIA, Raquel
14037	PERERA, Nihal
11001	PERL, Noa
10004	PERR, David C.
15017	PETERS, Delke
15022	PETRAKOS, George
15004	PEZZOLI, Keith
8053	PHAM, Khanh Toan
3037	PHAM, Thanh Liem Phone
9026	PHAM, Thuy Loan
3038	PHUNG, Anh Tien
7028	PICCINATO, Giorgio
16010	PINTO, Victor Carvalho
14019	PIONEK, Gia
5018	PIRACHA, Awais Latif
2011	PIRES, Artur da Rosa
4007	PO, Lan-Chih
15001	POCHEON-Gun
6025	POLENSKE, Karen R.
2084	PORTILLA, Melania
7050	POULTON, Michael
13021	POURJAFAR, Mahammadreza
9022	POURJAFAR, Mohammadreza
6052	PRAYITNO, Budi
15011	PRIEMUS, Hugo
3023	PUGH, Cedric
9030	PURNOMO, Agus Budi
11010	PURNOMO, Agus Budi

Q

3013	QU, Wei
9048	QU, Wei

R

8010	RABBANI, Shahab
14015	RAFIEIAN, Mojtaba
2084	RAMBALLEY, Varsha
2013	RAMOS-MENDES, Denise C. Vitale
8063	REEVES, Dory
7048	REUTER, Wolf
13001	RIGOTTI, Ana Maria
16014	ROBERTS, Brian. H.
6026	ROBINSON, Kirsten



12027 ROBINSON, Peter
 16015 ROBINSON, Peter
 2011 RODRIGUES, Carlos
 12042 RODRIGUEZ-GARZA, Roberto
 5037 ROH, Sam-Kew
 16012 ROLLINSON, David
 2093 ROO, Gert De
 1007 ROSALES, Humberto B.
 8055 ROSENBLOOM, Sandi
 12014 ROSIER, Johanna
 6082 ROUKOUNIS, Y.
 5017 RUECKER, Armin
 8067 RUSTICUCCI, Diego

S

5007 SAFAI-AMINI, Minoo
 7045 SAGER, Tore
 6042 SAHNOUNE, T.
 1025 SAITO, Asato
 5011 SAITO, Kei
 2091 SALET, WILLEM G. M.
 14030 SALMERON, Diego
 6044 SALMERÓN, Diego
 9038 SAMADHI, T. Nirarta
 12038 SAMADHI, T. Nirarta
 9044 SANDALACK, Beverly A.
 2082 SANDERCOCK, Leonie
 11002 SANGMA, Christl
 4014 SANTIAGO, Luis E.
 7051 SANYAL, Bish
 6062 SAOLAPURKA, Nithin
 9010 SAP, Herwin Antal
 11003 SARASWATI, Endang
 8016 SCHMEIDLER, Karel
 8021 SCHMID, Willy A.
 8025 SCHMID, Willy A.
 14030 SCHMID, Willy A.
 6044 SCHMID, Willy A.
 7035 SCHOCKEN, Hillel
 7031 SCHOENWANDT, Walter L.
 14021 SCHOLZ, Wolfgang
 1005 SCHUILING, Dick
 6044 SCHULTZ, Barbara
 7011 SEARLE, Glen
 15020 SEATON, Kim
 5013 SEE, Chua-Rhan
 10017 SEIDEL, Andrew D.
 8033 SEKHAR, S. V. C.
 1013 SEKIO, Kazuyo Kay
 1034 SEN, Sid
 5037 SEO, Young-Min
 2007 SETIAWAN, Bakti
 7017 SEVERINE, Mayere
 1036 SHAH, Abdul Hadí Harman
 11004 SHANNON, Kelly
 2017 SHATKIN, Gavin
 2039 SHEN, Luying
 5009 SHEN, Qing
 2036 SHEPHERD, Robin
 9039 SHIH, Vincent Chang-An
 5011 SHINOZAKI, Michihiko
 3016 SHIPP, Sigmund C.
 2082 SHOSHKES, Ellen
 9006 SHOSHKES, Ellen



15007	SIEMBIEDA, William
9031	SIHOMBING, Antony
3052	SIKANDER, Abdul
3055	SIKANDER, Abdul
12054	SIKSNA, Arnis
5019	SILVA, Elisabete Alves Da
6069	SILVA, Elisabete
6072	SILVA, Paulo
14038	SILVER, Christopher
5003	SIMPSON, David M.
5013	SIONG, Ho-Chin
6016	SIPE, Neil
16015	SIPE, Neil
3023	SIVAM, Alpana
3026	SKABURSKIS, Andrejs
8022	SKAYANNIS, Pantelis D.
12012	SKELTON, Ian
10017	SMITH, Sheri
8048	SOLAIMANI, Karim
3051	SONG, Yan
2049	SORENSEN, Andre
9028	SORENSEN, Andre
6058	SORVIG, Kim
12034	SOTARAUTA, Markku
2071	SPEAK, Suzanne
2044	SPIT, Tejo
3011	SRIDHARA, M. V.
6062	SRIDHARA, M. V.
8021	SRIVIROJANA, Nucharee
9014	STANIC, Ivan
4001	STEELE, Andy
7007	STEIN, Stan
7022	STEIN, Stanley M.
12036	STEINMETZ, Remo
12044	STIFTEL, Bruce
7058	STIFTEL, Bruce
2003	STRÖMBERG, Knut
9003	STRÖMBERG, Knut
12016	SUBANU, Leksono
8051	SUBBA, Mahendra
6017	SUKARDI, Dianna
6017	SUKARDI, Rahy
1020	SUN, Ruet-Suei
13027	SUN, Tian
8034	SUZUKI, Daisuke
6035	SWAPNA, Banerjee-Guha
4002	SWEET, Elizabeth L.

T

6055	TAKEDA, Izumi
14040	TANG, Bo-Sin
14013	TANG, Wing-Shing
2038	TANG, Wing-Shing
7047	TANG, Wing-Shing
8027	TANG, Yuqing
1024	TAO, Songling
2039	TAO, Xiaoma
6007	Team Ten Effotwo
6079	TETIOR, Alexander N.
2030	TEWDWR-JONES, Mark
2067	THEERAPAPPISIT, Polladach
6036	PENGEZER, Betül
2090	THOMAS, Huw
4011	THOMAS, Huw



1034 THOMAS, June
 3017 THOMPSON, Susan
 8062 THOMPSON-FAWCETT, Michelle
 1025 THORNLEY, Andy
 2050 THORNLEY, Andy
 3031 TIPPLE, Graham
 5032 TISMA, Alexandra
 7013 TIZOT, Jean-Yves
 14006 TJAHJONO, Gunawan
 12027 TODES, A.
 12002 TODES, Alison
 9024 TODOROKI, Osamu
 3057 TOSIC, Branka
 3057 TOSIC, Zoran
 2081 TOULAN, Nohad
 13026 TRAN, Hung
 13016 TRAN, Lan Anh Thi
 14010 TRAN, Van Tan
 2025 TREIGUER, Julio M.
 11007 TROEVA, Vessellna
 10010 TSAI, Cho-Fang
 2040 TSENG, Tse-Fong
 15022 TSIAPA, Maria
 1026 TUNA, Tasan-Kok

U

11018 ULLAH, Salim
 4006 UMEMOTO, Karen
 11010 UNIATY, Quinterina
 5030 URICCHIO, V. F.
 13018 UTAKA, Yushi

V

4017 VAINER, Carlos B.
 12044 VAINER, Carlos B.
 3061 VAKIL, Anna C.
 9033 VALE, Lawrence J.
 14024 VALENZUELA, Alfonso
 3044 VALLETTA, Bill
 13005 VAN DIJK, Enrico
 6029 VASCONCELOS, Lia T.
 10021 VAVATSIKOS, A.
 2084 VAZQUEZ, Teresa
 2069 VERHAGE, Roelof
 7007 VERMA, Niraj
 2084 VIEHOVER, Martin
 10014 VIGAR, Geoff
 15003 VRIES, Jochem de
 8030 VRIJTHOFF, Wout van der Toorn
 3041 VU, Anh Tu
 3018 VU, Thi Vinh

W

6012 WADDICK, Caitlin
 1036 WAHID, Julaihi
 8067 WAINSTEIN DE KRASUK, Olga Ines
 3009 WAKEFIELD, John
 16017 WAKELING, Dorothy
 15006 WALTHER, Uwe-Jens
 4010 WALTZ, Viktoria



6027	WANG, Fang
8013	WANG, Fei S.
14009	WANG, Hung-Kai
13007	WANG, James T. J.
12005	WANG, June Huajun
13007	WANG, Richard L. S.
7046	WANG, Shilan
8064	WANG, Wei
6041	WANG, Welluo
5025	WANG, Xiaodong
5028	WANG, Xinhao
11008	WANG, Yang
7053	WARD, Stephen V.
6030	WARLINA, Lia
11003	WARLINA, Lia
12030	WATSON, Vanessa
1016	WDOWICKA, Magdalena
2034	WEBER, Gerlind
7032	WEBSTER, Christopher J.
5035	WEGNER, Harald
9001	WEI, Liang
1018	WEISS, Marc A.
5023	WEN, Kuo-Chung
1009	WENDT, Jan
8068	WHITE, Sammis B.
9025	WHITMAN, Paula
3042	WIEWEL, Wim
2082	WILSON, Patricia A.
8069	WINARSO, Haryo
3062	WINAYANTI, Lana
2008	WISSINK, Bart
12004	WITHERBY, Angus W
7014	WOLTJER, Johan
8039	WONG, Cecilia
13019	WONG, Marie Rose
11012	WOOD, David
12049	WU, C.T.
11023	WU, Chengzhao
1011	WU, Jiaping
8047	WU, TI-Chia
7059	WU, Tinghai
11026	WU, Wei
1034	WU, Weiping
3019	WU, Weiping
8058	WU, Xiaosong
2067	WYATT, Ray
5010	WYATT, Ray
5026	WYELD, Theodor G

X

13023	XIAO, Jianli
5031	XU, Guangwei
14013	XU, Jiang

Y

2037	YABES, Ruth
12021	YABES, Ruth
13015	YAMAMURA, Takayoshi
6037	YANG, Perry Pei-Ju
5016	YANG, Rui
11017	YANG, Rui-
8064	YANG, Xiaoguang



6050	YANG, Xinhai
12023	YANG, Yoon-Jae
13017	YAO, Yifeng
3043	YEH, Anthony
13010	YEN, Liang-Yi
2090	YEWLETT, Chris
12045	YEWLETT, Chris
7020	YI, Rong
3012	YIM, Chang-Ho
3010	YIM, Chang-Ho
8009	YIM, Chang-Ho
8019	YIM, Chang-Ho
11005	YIM, Chang-Ho
14004	YIM, Chang-Ho
1027	YU Taofang
7034	YU, Haiyi
1035	YU, Zhou
11015	YUAN, Qing
8047	YUEH, Yu-Chi
3027	YUEN, Belinda
8040	YUN, Dae-Sic
9035	YUN, Yingxia

Z

15004	ZASLAVSKY, Ilya
9004	ZEN, Jian
1040	ZHANG, Bing
8061	ZHANG, Gengli
9040	ZHANG, Jiantao
16016	ZHANG, Ping
7020	ZHANG, Tianxin
9028	ZHANG, Tianxin
1023	ZHANG, Tingwei
3047	ZHANG, Xing-Quan
11025	ZHANG, Yanhua
8059	ZHEN, Feng
1024	ZHEN, Fuchun
12051	ZHEN, Lieping
9041	ZHENG, Xiao
7046	ZHONG, Yong
8036	ZHOU, Kui
1012	ZHU, Jieming
9042	ZHU, Zhongdong
8010	ZHUANG, Duan
2084	ZICUS, Sandra
9021	ZIGINDERE, Mine
8021	ZIMMERMANN, Willi
13025	ZIMOVA, Jana
2044	ZOETE, Paul
14022	ZOU, Dagang
8010	ZU, Qiang
8012	ZWANEVELD, Peter



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