

In this situation, the existence of a heritage of UNESCO, and even a few natural resources likely to regain a significant role of this commune, this city, and even the island of Saint Louis, seems to have a difficult prognosis¹. The recovery of a historical heritage worth to be taken into account such as the island of Saint Louis, suffer the negative consequences of a very negative economic and social context. In part, as mentioned, by factors exogenous, characteristic of the political and economic organisation of the country and, in part, by endogenous factors, such as the progressive degradation of the urban heritage that sustains a population without resources. Buildings in ruins, streets without the minimum necessary infrastructure, low-income housing and very limited equipment. All this suggests what policies would be necessary apply for the restoration of a heritage of humanity gradually sinking into oblivion, well by the resources of the country and through international cooperation programmes.

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ID 1492 | THE STREET FOOD MARKET, TO BE OR NOT TO BE? A STUDY OF DIFFERENT GROUPS' INTEREST DIALOG BEHIND INFORMAL URBAN SPACE

Mingming Zhu¹; Siyuan Tang¹; Qixuan Wang¹

¹Tongji University

fzhuquangfu@163.com ; 1244557321@qq.com

ABSTRACT: Street food market was the major business form in Shanghai, in which food, vegetables and fruits are sold. But by the end of twentieth Century, after the government management is centralized and moved indoors, the street market within urban area mostly disappeared. But before long, street food markets of all sizes came into being again, creating a typical irregular space in Shanghai. Especially in the bustling city center, there are still many street food markets despite of the prohibition. This phenomenon is attracting more and more attention from media and public. Why can the street market exist in a contradictory status messy, traffic impacting but full of vitality and natural livelihood? Why is the street market loved by some on one hand, and is despised by others simultaneously on the other hand? Whether the government should extinct the street market or let it be? This paper selects Taiwan Road food market, located in the East Nanjing Road Commercial District in the city center, as an example, focusing on the interests of the game behind the street food market. First, the market's physical space is surveyed, and the

¹ Another highlight is that Senegal and Mauritania have put their efforts in common and created a Board of protection and conservation of the delta of the Senegal River, in the years 1970 to protect its rich flora and varied fauna, resulted from the many marshes and Islands that make up the mouth, where there are several natural parks which currently form a great refuge for birds. In the area we find the National Park of the birds of the Djoudj, located about 60 kilometers north of Saint-Louis; the Diawling National Park, on the other side of the river and the border with Mauritania; and in the same mouth Senegalese national language of Barber Park is now also.

interrelationship among the location background and surrounding facilities is sorted out; secondly, the social association inside the market is emphasized and analyzed. Through interviews with the four types of people related to the market from interest aspect---customers, vegetable vendors, residents and management, the links between these people and the street market is analyzed. Furthermore, their attitude towards the market and its consequence is analyzed as well, to deduct the source reason for why the street market never extinct. Through combing the benefit gaming between these four types of people, the necessity and positive influence of urban irregular space represented by street market is pointed out. Meanwhile, facing the negative urban influence brought by the street market, suggestions are made for the future development of the city street food market.

KEYWORDS: Street food market; city center; informal space; stakeholders; dialog

1 INTRODUCTION

The street food market in China refers to the outdoor commercial space composed of different vendors along the streets where there are many people living. Because of the variety and flexible price, The street food markets is quite popular. However this kind of informal space also brought some problems to the city, such as the traffic and environment problems.

The street food market in the cities originated very early. Initially, farmers outside the city picked up vegetables and meat into city for sale every day. Different vendors got together along the streets and then the early street food market was formed. With the increase of population in the cities, there was an urgent demand for basic fixed markets. Then the government introduced the municipal management pattern of modern western cities, collecting certain rental fees from the vendors and providing them with fixed booths. The first official food markets appeared with the form of street fairs. However, the place where the vendors gathered was not limited to the trading area set by the government. The vendors would take over and try to expand their territory as soon as there was an open space, even the main roads or the civic center where there are many tourists and residents. As a result, problems such as obstructing traffic and affecting city appearance were becoming more and more serious. The government has issued a decree banning Street farms or transferring indoors to improve road conditions and environmental quality.

The street food market was the mainstream form of Shanghai food market. In the end of twentieth Century, the street markets in the urban areas almost disappeared after two years' rectification movement. But before long, they began to appear again in all kinds of streets, especially in the central city. Today, there are still many street food markets fighting with the prohibition. From the beginning of 2015, Shanghai launched a large-scale movement of streets rectification movement, making the street market concerned again by the media and public attention.

This paper selects Taiwan Road food market, located in the East Nanjing Road Commercial District in the city center, as an example, focusing on the interests of the game behind the street food market. First, the market's physical space is surveyed, and the interrelationship among the location background and surrounding facilities is sorted out; secondly, the social association inside the market is emphasized and analyzed. Through interviews with the four types of people related to the market from interest aspect---customers, vegetable vendors, residents and management, the links between these people and the street market is analyzed. Furthermore, their attitude towards the market and its consequence is analyzed as well, to deduct the source reason for why the street market never extinct. Through combing the benefit gaming between these four types of people, the necessity and positive influence of urban irregular space represented by street market is pointed out. Meanwhile, facing the negative urban influence brought by the street market, suggestions are made for the future development of the city street food market.

2 CASE STUDY

This context selects the Shanghai Taiwan road food market as a case study, which is located in the central commercial area of Shanghai, three minutes walking distance from the famous commercial street, East Nanjing Road, and is also the largest a street food market in the surrounding area. Taiwan road food market is located in the remained old settlements along Taiwan road surrounded by these commercial

areas. Taiwan Road, a total length of no more than 200 meters, has now developed into the most important informal vegetable distribution center in the northeast of Huangpu District.



Figure 1 – The Location (Drawn by Author)

There are several considerations for selecting this case: firstly for the media attention. As a kind of informal economic place, the street food market should be banned according to the regulations, but many of them have not only disappeared, but also become the most closely related places with the people's lives. Secondly, the sharp contradiction, along Taiwan road there is the bustling metropolis and exquisite commercial center on the one side, while the filthy road street markets at the same time, causing a great gap in the environmental quality and landscape image. What's more, the views of different groups of people on the road food market are very contradictory. Consumers are pouring here for the convenience and good price but the nearby residents suffered a lot from the noise and dirty and crowded street. Thirdly for the typical meaning, Taiwan road Market is a typical case of urban village renewal in urban central area in the city center land area, to retain or eliminate the food market, which will affect the interests of the crowd? How to balance the contradiction between the needs of the original residents and the development of the city?

The development of Taiwan road food market has gone through three periods: (1) after liberation period: small commodity market. Before liberation, there were fixed stores on both sides of Taiwan road. After liberation, sporadic mobile traders began to set up stalls on the streets. After the renovation movement around 1959, there were no signs of itinerant traders on the Taiwan road. (2) 1990s period: vegetable street. There is an emergence of mobile vendors, gradually increasing the size, forming a neighborhood vegetable street, which is the prototype of Taiwan Road food market. (3) Latest ten years: the street food market is still repeated. The relevant departments in recent years has carried out several campaigns and raids, the results were obvious but did not last long, the street market emerged again and again.



Figure 2-4 - Three Periods of Taiwan Road Food Market

Taiwan Road food market street is "L" shaped narrow strip space, with a total length of about 135 meters and the width of 6 - 6.5 meters, of which 2 meters on both sides are occupied by stalls. the middle passage is left just about 2 meters for transportation. People are only allowed to walk through the road. There are three entrances and exits. The flow line is single and clear. On the one hand, it is convenient for customers to browse all booths. On the other hand, it is easy to cause traffic congestion because the pathway is so long and narrow. There are 63 stalls totally along the street divided into six categories. Generally speaking, different types of stalls are mixed and arranged, to some extent, avoiding competition from similar stalls.



Figure 5-7 - Three Periods of Taiwan Road Food Market (Drawn by Author)

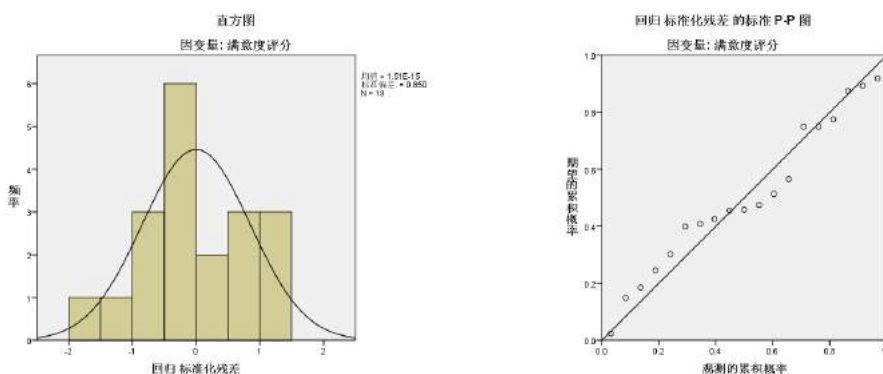
3 ANALYSIS ON FOUR GROUPS OF STAKEHOLDERS

Understanding the spatial distribution of the road food market, this paper began to study the different interests behind that. In such a stage of urban grassroots such as customers, vendors, residents and managers, each of whom have their own necessity and problems. "who benefits, who suffered?" What's the relationship of them? This chapter is divided into the following four parts to analyze the four stakeholders. We hope to understand the positive and negative effects of the food market from the perspective of the four groups, and understand the real needs of people.

3.1 CUSTOMERS

In this study, we recorded the number of customers in Taiwan Road food market in three periods of a day: during 6-7 am, there were 1062 customers; from 10 to 11 o'clock, there were 682 customers; and during 3-4 pm, there were 782 customers. On average, there are a lot of customers and the business is in good condition.

What are the main drivers for consumers to come to this food market? A total of five factors, included the price, distance, freshness, Messy condition and familiarity with vendors, were selected for the attractiveness of a multiple regression analysis. The available survey sample was 136 and the results were as follows(Tab. 1):



| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | | | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 1.885 | 1.474 | | 1.279 | .221 |
| | Distance | -.140 | .066 | -.373 | -2.123 | .050 |
| | Price | .734 | .403 | .271 | 1.821 | .090 |
| | Messy condition | -.278 | .230 | -.234 | -1.209 | .241 |
| | Freshness | .441 | .361 | .133 | 1.221 | .241 |
| | Familiarity | .207 | .141 | .182 | 1.467 | .160 |

a. Dependent Variable: Satisfaction Score

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | 更改统计量 | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| | | | | | Adjusted R Square | Adjusted F | df1 | df2 | Adjusted Sig. F |
| 1 | .946 ^a | .895 | .855 | .52896 | .895 | 22.230 | 5 | 13 | .000 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), the price, distance, freshness, Messy condition and familiarity with vendors

b. Dependent Variable: Satisfaction Score

Table 1 – Multiple Regression Analysis (Drawn by Author)

R² =0.855, It shows that the equation has a high degree of fit and a significant coefficient of Sig=0.000, and the correlation is good. We get this equation:

$$Y = 1.885 + 0.734X_1(\text{Price}) + 0.441X_2(\text{Freshness}) - 0.278X_3(\text{Messy condition}) + 0.207X_4(\text{with vendors}) - 0.14X_5(\text{Distance})$$

According to the equation, the evaluation of the customers on the food market is the most closely related to the price, followed by the freshness, sanitary condition and so on. Among them, the attractiveness of the street market is positively related to the price, freshness and familiarity with the stall holders, while the time required for the food market and Messy condition are negatively related.

Although the customer and the road market is a win-win relationship, there are hidden dangers here as a result of the popularity. Because Taiwan road food market area is limited, with the increasing number of customers, on the one hand it makes people constitute more complex and brings instability to the security; On the other hand, excessive flow will affect the evacuation, when the accident occurred, the emergency evacuation of more difficult to implement, immeasurable I

3.2 VENDORS

Vendors are mostly jobless and unemployed migrant population, concentrated in the age of 40 years old, some young and old, operating time in about 10 years, so they have a certain perennial Shetan sense of belonging.

Where the threshold is low, is one of the few outlets of the vendors, and provides a low threshold for employment marketplace atmosphere, poor supervision of Taiwan Road market just for these unemployed and retired personnel etc.. Taiwan road around the old Chengxiang residential area, population density, low living standards, lack of supporting facilities, roadside stalls commodity prices more in line with the level of consumer spending, so vendors have considerable sources of interest. Huangpu District city center prices high, but the Taiwan Road market stall rent is quite low, especially compared with the surrounding normal farms, low rent and excellent location to attract more vulnerable groups lack of funds to set up here.

An important part of the market, vendors are important service people but also the problem makers. On the one hand, they bring some positive effects, such as making up for the lack of formal indoor markets, and providing the convenience for residents to buy food, at the same time, improving the Taiwan Road market visibility and competitiveness, some residents or tenants also seize the employment business driven traders joined the camp, activity area. On the other hand, the negative effects are also very obvious: the first is the general vehicle illegal street stalls, with stacking goods everywhere, making the original narrow road more difficult to access. And customers cause serious traffic problems in the market. Secondly, the large amount of garbage, noise and smell produced by the vendors make the environment nearby quite messy, and the behavior of obstructing public facilities and occupying public land can be seen everywhere.

In summary, the positive significance of vendors determines the importance of their existence, while its negative impact also determines the urgency of regulating the street food market.

3.3 NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS

The attitudes of surrounding residents towards the market are complicated. On the one hand they enjoy the convenience, while suffer the negative impact on the other hand. Even some residents often complain and report to the management, which mainly focus on the traffic jam, poor environment and noise etc.. (Fig. 8-9)

Residents of the way to buy food is mainly divided into walking and non motorized vehicles. Stalls next to storage batteries, bicycles, motorcycles parked at random, affecting the passage of pedestrians. Some dealers transport tricycles to the goods parked in the trunk, the goods piled up in the residents of the import and export channels, traffic congestion will expand the scope of more. In addition, the key health problem is also plagued residents, we collect three large garbage Taiwan Road market operation of the manufacturing source: 1. vegetable stalls, this kind of garbage left by most vendors, daily life often leaves after withdrawal stalls with the garbage bin nearby. 2. fruit stalls, similar to the former one, the putamina number is larger in need of cleaning. 3. aquatic products stalls, the whole Taiwan Road food market, the sale of aquatic products stalls accounted for the total operating booth 1/6. The stalls for aquatic products are very humid, and the fish floor is the most important cause of flies and mosquitoes. From the business perspective, to solve the problem of aquatic products and health food category is relatively difficult.



Figure 8-9 - Space Occupation And Poor Sanitary Conditions (Photo by Author)

From the attitude of the residents, we can see that the residents living in this neighborhood are the most clear-cut groups on the stand of exclusion from the street food market. They obviously have a lot to complains on the problem, but their ability is not strong enough to change much. Compared with what they lose, the benefits form Taiwan road food market is very limited. In response to the higher authorities repeatedly, the confusion still can not be resolved. The inhabitants were expected to receive the due compensation, but failed to achieve it, which intensifies the contradictions between the residents and the vegetable stalls.

3.4 NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS

The administrators Taiwan Road food market mainly for three departments: (1) Community neighborhood committee - the Bund Street Dongfeng residents committee, responsible for handling the public affairs and public welfare undertakings of residents in their residential areas, mediating civil disputes, assisting in maintaining public order, and reflecting the opinions, requests and suggestions of the residents to the government organs. (2) Urban management brigade -- Huangpu District city administration law enforcement team. They carry out the relevant laws, regulations and regulations on urban management, and have maintained and maintained the order of urban management, and are responsible for the guidance, co-ordination and organization of the administrative law enforcement of urban and administrative supervision. (3) City appearance Bureau - the Bund Street Municipal Administration Joint Meeting Office. They exercise the power of administrative punishment within the limits of the authority of this Municipality, and to supervise and inspect the city's environmental sanitation in accordance with the law.

According to residents, related management action in the treatment usually lags behind and finish with no results and the communication and cooperation between departments is not enough. Every department holds different views of the market problems and it's hard to reach the common sense. In addition, the management costs are getting higher and higher so that it's harder to keep remediation and the effect can not last so long. Repeated assault remediation have only achieved temporary achievements. When the managers leave, the vendors comes back. Even worse, Surrounding residents' shopping needs persist and the formal indoor food markets are not enough, street food market becomes a vital supplement. At the same time the interview found that there are interest relationship between vendors and managers, vendors and stores along the street. Some managers even take a laissez faire attitude. The management and fairness is difficult to guarantee.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 THE POSITIVE INFLUENCE OF THE STREET FOOD MARKET

1. Convenience: Taiwan Road market is in large scale with various vegetables and other goods and located in the old residential area, where there is a large number of residents. The street market makes up the lack of formal markets and fits with the local consumption level.
2. Reputation: after years of operation, Taiwan Road market gain a good reputation around, coupled with the Taiwan small commodity market history, has brought the huge popularity. Even some tourists come here.
3. Employment: The limitation of having a stall here is small, providing good employment opportunities for those unemployed, retired and migrant people and improving the economic development and social stability.

4.2 THE NEGATIVE INFLUENCE OF THE STREET FOOD MARKET

1. Congestion: limited space and narrow roads coupled with the large flow of people make the road become very congested. Traffic will also affect the effect of emergency evacuation.
2. Disturbance: smelly garbage, air pollution as well as a variety of noise pollution have brought a lot of interference to the local residents, which is also part of the main reason for the complaints.
3. Security: the internal management is not, do not pay attention to the security market itself is very poor, people disputes to be resolved in a timely manner, residents not to respond to and deal with market chaos is not timely supervision, the negative impact is not stopped.

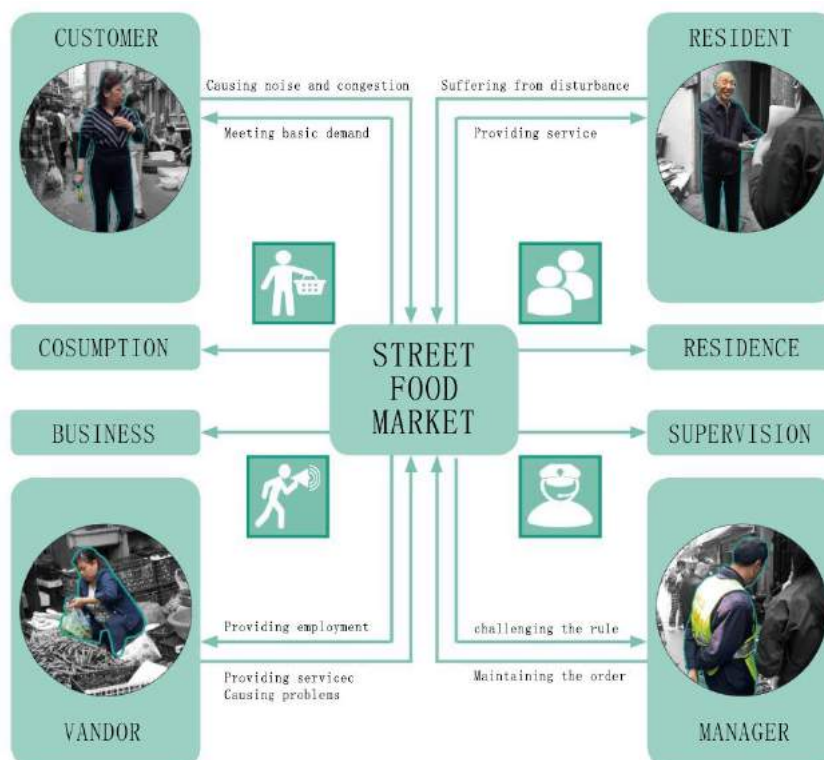


Figure 10 – Relationship In The Four Stakeholders of Street Food Market (Drawn by Author)

4.3 REFLECTION ON THE INFORMAL URBAN SPACE

The street food market is one of typical urban informal space, formed naturally in the process of urban development. In the current process of urbanization and urban governance, it is often regarded as a negative object. But the existence of the street market also shows the true need of people, reflecting the living culture from the bottom up and it gathers people together to create the vitality which is poor in big cities. Besides, the street food market also promotes the communication of different parties in the community, which is particularly precious in modern city. Therefore, we should treat this kind of informal space dialectically and allow it to exist and develop within a reasonable range.

5 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Shanghai Stall Guideline was issued in 2007, making Shanghai the first city in China trying to delegate powers to lower levels on the management street vendors. Compared with the past, urban management is becoming more and more people-oriented. But the street food markets are also completely banned and that's not the best ideas.

Therefore, the recognition of the legitimate status of mobile vendors is the prerequisite and basis for good governance of street food markets.

Through combing the benefit gaming between these four types of people, the necessity and positive influence of urban irregular space represented by street market is pointed out. Because of the necessity, street food market is reasonable to be reserved with a strong supervision and management. We suggest to establish the consultation mechanism in which relevant departments, community representatives, business representatives, consumers and market vendors can participate together to make their voices heard. They can search countermeasures for various negative impacts and disturbances, such as sewage, smell, noise and so on, and carry out effective managements. By improving the environment and broadening the existing space reconstruct Taiwan road to a pedestrian street, with the current market reputation and popularity, it is going to be a good place for daily shopping and leisure.

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ID 1535 | BOUNDARY-MAKING AROUND A “TRANSGENDER GHETTO” IN A NEIGHBORHOOD: A CASE IN ALSANCAK, IZMIR (TURKEY)

Özlem Arslan¹; Fatma Şenol¹
¹Izmir Institute of Technology
mim.ozlem@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: This study inquires how a transgender community negotiates and re-identifies its living and working space against the socio-spatial boundaries drawn by urban planning decisions, media images and policing strategies. It develops as a case study in Alsancak, a central-city neighborhood in Izmir, known as "the tolerant city" in Turkey. Alsancak is notorious for housing a transgender community most of whom are sexworkers. In the "sexed city", the sexual codings of the urban spaces and the populations associated with them demonstrate the modern societies' conflicts and contradictions (Knopp, 1995). This study assumes that social identities and differences are established through constantly negotiated power relations, at which space plays a major role. Identities have spatial dimensions which are "constructed together and constructed through interaction" (Massey, 1994). Urban planning, policing strategies and media images are part of the dominant power relations that draw socio-spatial boundaries around marginalized groups as "others". However, boundary drawing is not only an act of control by the powerful but also an act of resistance by the weak (Pratt, 1999). Through their everyday practices, individuals and communities (here, transgenders) can produce, negotiate, and re-define such socio-spatial boundaries through social interaction, social conflict and social struggles. Despite the prevailing stigmatization, criminalization and policing of transgender people in Turkey, Alsancak neighborhood with its diverse socio-economic, religious and ethnic groups, and commercial and service uses (with a vivid night-life) appears as a safe space for the transgender community. Transgender community lives and works in the inner streets of the neighborhood, which they call the "transgender ghetto". They experience significant social consequences ranging from discrimination to violence, even in this relative "safe space". Through archival research on urban planning decisions and media images about this transgender ghetto and in-depth interviews with local associations (including a LGBTI association), this study compares the socio-spatial acts of boundary drawing by the powerful and the weak. The findings of the study will be interpreted for developing urban planning decisions for an "inclusive city".

1 INTRODUCTION

This study, as part of a discussion about diversity is about how the socio-spatial boundaries are formed around the living space of the transgender community in Alsancak neighborhood in Izmir. The part of the neighborhood where they live and engage in sexwork is referred by the transgendered as their "ghetto". Transgender ghetto in Alsancak is an appropriated space, formed as the transgender community negotiates and re-identifies its living and working space against the socio-spatial boundaries drawn by urban planning decisions, policing strategies, and media images.

Cities are often described and studied as sites of difference (Young, 1990; Massey, 1994; Eade and Mele, 2002; Valentine, 2008). Coexistence of different cultures and different lifestyles in the cities is deemed to