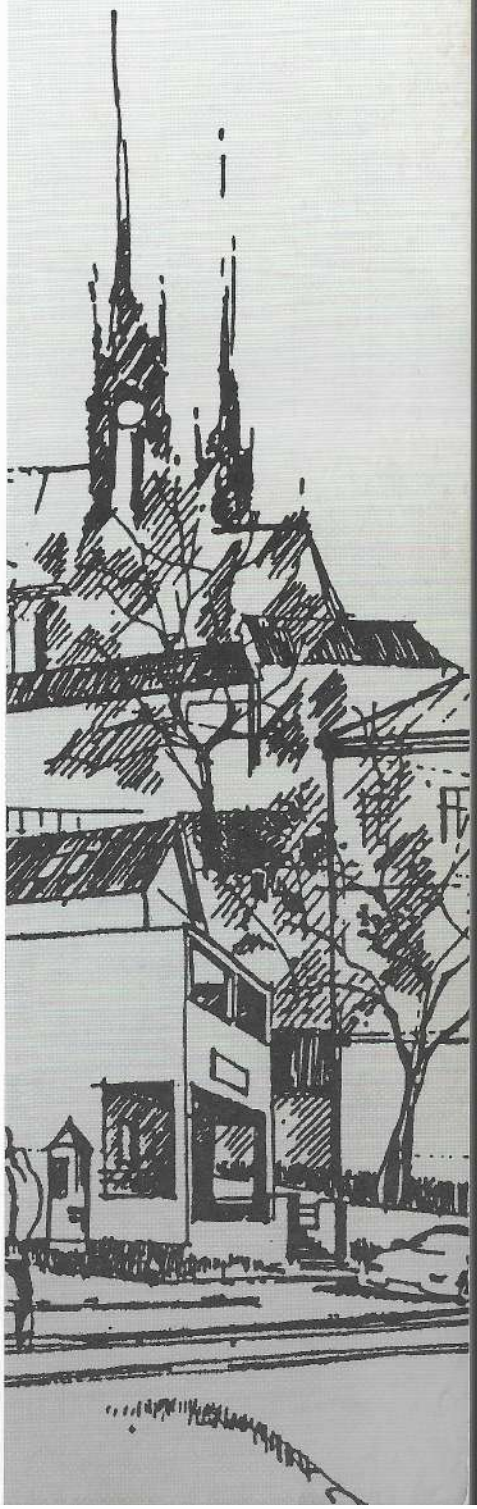
XIV

XIV Congress AESOP

Brno, Czech Republic

Book of abstracts
July 18 - 23, 2000

Planning at a Turning Point



CENTRUM
CONGRESS CENTER BRNO
BVV FAIR TRAVEL
PROTOCOL
ADMINISTRATIVNÍ BUDOVA a.s. BVV
ADMINISTRATIONSGEBÄUDE DER BVV
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF BVV
VEDENÍ SPOLEČNOSTI a.s. BVV
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WORLD TRADE CENTER BRNO
POLICIE
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"...Europe witnessed the development of processes leading to a new political, social and economic order. Integration taking place on our continent, as well as deep transformations in Central and East European countries, require rethinking of spatial policy. Closer co-operation between all those involved in spatial organisation activity became a crucial issue. This situation called also for creation of new mechanisms to ensure the smooth passage of information and opinions on an international basis and for seeking such solutions which would assist in the rational shaping of the contemporary European space."

Tadeusz Marszal (1996)

In the mid 1980s there was a growing realisation that planning education - facing a growing number of both threats and challenges - needed to develop a much more explicit European dimension. Economic development and patterns of regional and urban growth were increasingly being shaped by processes operating on international and global scales. For some academics it was clear that it was time to try to establish an organisation for planning educators that transcended national boundaries. At the beginning of 1987 Klaus R. Kunzmann (who was to become AESOP's first president) invited representatives from several planning schools throughout Europe to a meeting in Cappenburg near Dortmund to discuss the idea of establishing a European association of planning schools.

During the past decade the Association of European Schools of Planning succeeded in grouping majority of prominent planning schools in Europe and with over one hundred and fifty members became an important international forum for the presentation and exchange of ideas in the field of planning research and education.

More than a decade of the activity of AESOP is over now. In a relatively short time the initiative undertaken by a small group of academics interested in planning turned out to be a success. Today, the Association plays a significant role in developing planning education and promoting co-operation of planners in integrating Europe. Within the framework of the organisation's activity closer contacts between academics with different backgrounds and representing countries from all over Europe were much facilitated. AESOP played a key role in developing Europe-wide planning networks, but also in the advancement of planning as an independent academic discipline. The Association took up a challenge to explain on the international forum the importance of the spatial organisation and environmental qualities of places, and its activity offered an opportunity to understand the role of planning in rational shaping of the contemporary European space.

The key event of AESOP is the Annual Congress which brings together both teachers and students of planning. The 2000 AESOP Congress takes place in Brno, Czech Republic.

VENUE
Brno, Czech Republic
With 400,000 inhabitants, Brno is the second largest city in the Czech Republic and the largest trade fair centre in Central and Eastern Europe. A combination of historic sights and modern architecture, Brno makes more than an interesting visit and is certain to satisfy even the most discriminating visitor.

DATE
July 18 - 23, 2000

CHAIRMAN OF ORGANISING COMMITTEE
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MAIN THEME
Planning at a Turning Point

TOPICS
History and theory of planning
Computer technology in planning
Planning education
Planning methods and processes
Environmental quality and sustainable development
Housing market developments
Urban design and architecture
Planning as a tool of social policy and economic justice
Planning internationalisation
Harmonisation of national planning systems in Central and Eastern Europe
Planning and law

WORKSHOPS
PhD workshop

LANGUAGES
The official congress language is English. No papers/presentations will be interpreted into any other language.

ACCOMMODATION
Holiday Inn****, Voronez Hotel***, student hostel

MORE INFORMATION
Please see www.ta-service.cz

"On a bank of the Svratka river blossoms veronica..." was the verse with which the poet Vítězslav Nezval introduced the Brno Region to the belles letters. The Slavs, in whose language *Swartzahwa* meant "black water," took over the name of this river one thousand years ago.

The dark waters of Svratka together with the second largest Brno's river - the Svitava - shaped out the wide landscape of Brno nearly three million years ago. Before that, a sea might have been in this place, and for millions of years before that the earth was roaring here as an echo of mountains' movements, through which the Alps and the Carpathian Mountains were created... Yes, this land has a history indeed.

Brno, the regional capital of Moravia with 400,000 inhabitants, is the second largest city in the Czech Republic and the largest trade fair centre in Central and Eastern Europe. Sunny and peaceful southern Moravia, inseparably connected with winemaking traditions, has long been known for its beautiful countryside. Not only was Brno well-known on the paths trodden by pilgrims since time immemorial, but it has also become famous for its rich cultural history and a large number of architectural monuments. The beauty and reputed hospitality of the South Moravian metropolis, set in an impressive rich and fertile countryside, has attracted visitors through the centuries just as it does today.

For centuries the City of Brno has been receptive to influences from all parts of the world and in different historical periods it has played a significant role in the fields of architecture and town planning. This was especially true in the Gothic period in the 14th and 15th centuries, when Brno was the residence of the Moravian margraves from the Luxembourg dynasty. At this time many buildings were erected which were of fundamental importance for the development of the city and of its wider surroundings. The decoration of these buildings was carried out by masters such as Heinrich Parler and at the beginning of the 16th century Anton Pilgram, who later helped to design St Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna. The second major period in the development of Brno town planning was the second half of the nineteenth century, when all the main proponents of the Viennese Ringstrasse style realised projects in Brno and produced buildings in this style in place of the recently demolished city walls. The third period of architectural flowering came with Brno functionalism in the nineteen twenties and nineteen thirties, when Brno became one of the centres of this international style. Functionalism gave the city a new appearance and left behind it several real pearls of modern architecture – for example the Tugendhat Villa by Mies van der Rohe and the Brno Exhibition Centre in which this Congress is taking place. Both buildings won in their categories (i.e. residential and public buildings) in the recent Building of the Century competition in the Czech Republic. I am convinced that Brno will prove to be an inspiration even for renowned town planners and architects.

Peter Duchon
Mayor of the City of Brno
Brno, 6th June 2000

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

Our dream has become reality – Brno is the venue for the congress of AESOP, an educational and scientific organisation with a growing importance in the European and global context. Eleven years ago such an idea would have been mere fantasy. I am extremely glad that we have been chosen to hold the AESOP congress, and that you have come to the event and have the opportunity of seeing Southern Moravia, its industrial and educational centre Brno, and town planning in this country, the roots and development of which differ from those in Western Europe. Many of the problems associated with town planning and the teaching of it are open to discussion, and with your help we hope to find an effective key to their resolution.

There is a long history of town planning and the development of towns and villages in this country. The Czech Republic is rich in delightful medieval towns, many of which are protected by the state. You can also find a dense structure of habitation in the Czech countryside, which has grown over the centuries, for which reason it fits in well with the picturesque landscape of Bohemia and Moravia.

The beginnings of Czech town planning and regulation are linked with the approach predominating in the former Austro-Hungary, of which we were part. Between the two world wars Czech town planning reached a high standard, as did Czech architecture, and Brno is a good example of this. In the period since the war town planning, as an independent field in its own right, has undergone considerable changes, originating from experiences of post-war reconstruction, social changes, a considerable growth in urbanisation, the development of motorisation, the worsening environment and so on. The processes of town planning development have become extremely complicated, and a number of other disciplines have become associated with their resolution, most notably ecology, sociology, economics and management.

After 1990 a transition from a planned economy to a market economy took place, accompanied by the democratisation of society, and resulting in a considerable growth in interest in the development of our towns and villages, reflected in increased interest in town planning. Preliminary legislative amendments were made, town planning was greatly strengthened in administrative bodies (ministries, district authorities, town authorities) and new institutions (the Czech Chamber of Architects, the Town and Country Planning Association of the Czech Republic), which in turn led to a considerable growth in the need for qualified experts trained in these disciplines and other specialists. At the present time town planning in the Czech Republic is seen as a technical scientific field, concerned with the theory of the organisation of habitations and settlements. Town planning, as taught at the Faculty of Architecture of Brno University of Technology, is an artistic discipline, concerned with their creation. Theories of town planning and urban development are essential starting points for town planning, which is a discipline recognised by the law, concerned in a comprehensive manner with the development of towns and villages and the use of the areas within them, in which it coordinates building work and other activities affecting them.

Training in these disciplines, which today takes place largely at technical universities, is being seen to be merely one component of a universal education for building specialists, which does not, on its own, go into the necessary depth for the comprehensive work of town planning experts. Training in a number of related disciplines is conducted at various other universities (urban geography, urban sociology and housing, municipal economics, etc), though those graduating in these fields are equipped not to perform creative and practical resolution of complex tasks, but merely for work in a team, which is itself, of course, also important and desirable. We are, however, faced with a fundamental shortage of experts with a profound and comprehensive knowledge of town planning, and with the capabilities required to manage and coordinate all the activities this encompasses.

In considering the shape of education for town planners in the future it is clear that the present conception is an extremely narrow one. The new role of town planning education must incorporate the process of preparation, discussion and negotiation with the implementation of urban and town planning, for which reason it is essential to equip our town planners with new skills and abilities. In the interest of the state of preparedness of town planners for the task at hand, their education must incorporate analytic skills and methods for the resolution of problems. It is important for town planners to be able to see the effect their plans will have on the environment and the life of the community, for them to have a critical approach to their own work, and for them to create alternative solutions in drawing up their plans. The important thing here is, then, not to focus on the product, i.e. the town planner, but rather to consider the educational process as a whole, and to equip the student with practical and analytical skills for town planning as the creation of future habitation.

It is clear that town planning education is a multi-disciplinary subject. On the other hand town planning must, of course, have a universal and common core and institutional backup for all types of town planning specialisation. This core being vague, unclear or non-existent would threaten town planners as an exclusive professional group.

Since the beginning of the nineteen nineties it has been clear in this country that as such town planners could be assimilated or integrated into other professions.

The interest of the Czech Republic and other Central and Eastern European countries in admission to European structures, and the associated mobility of ideas and labour, necessitates the modification of studies for town planners and other experts working in town planning. For graduates to have a better chance of finding work study plans must be amended in such a way that they will be able to work in any country within the European Union and, of course, for them to have a good knowledge of the particular political, social, planning and architectural problems of each country. They will be working for various social groups in ethnically diverse environments, and will have to deal with many various organisations in specific legal environments. In many regards we will have to say goodbye to outdated methods, and to take on a comprehensive approach to the issues. Associated with this is the scope of vision and competence, the given comprehensiveness of study and the development of the personality of the student at technical universities. A considerable role here is to be played by the humanities and social sciences, if only because a multi-disciplinary approach is imperative to the resolution of complex problems at the end of the 20th century and beginning of the 21st century.

We have arranged your stay in Brno and the congress programme with great enthusiasm and the help of the preparatory committee and the organisation TA-SERVICE Brno. I would finally like to thank you once again for coming to Brno, and to wish you all the greatest of success.

Brno, Monday 19 June 2000

Doc. Ing. arch. PhDr. Karel Schmeidler, CSc.
Chairman of the AESOP Brno 2000 Organisational Committee
Institute of Town Planning, Faculty of Architecture
Brno University of Technology
Poříčí 5, 639 00 Brno, Czech Republic

Keynote Speakers:

1. **Dushko Bogunovich**, PhD, Associate Professor
   Faculty of Health, Science and Technology, Institute of Technology, UNITEC
   Auckland, New Zealand

2. **Naomi Carmon**, Professor
   Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion - Israel Institute of Technology
   Technion City, Haifa, Israel

3. **Cliff Hague**, Professor
   School of Planning and Housing, Edinburgh College of Art, Heriot-Watt University
   Edinburgh, United Kingdom

4. **Doug Kelbaugh**, Professor, Dean
   Taubman College of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Michigan
   Ann Arbor, United States

5. **Karel Maier**, Doc. Ing. arch., CSc., Vice-Dean
   Faculty of Architecture, Czech University of Technology
   Prague, Czech Republic

6. **Donald H. Miller**, AICP, Professor
   Department of Urban Design and Planning, University of Washington
   Washington, United States

7. **Ron Shiffman**, Professor
   Pratt Institute Centre for Community and Environmental Development
   New York, United States

Time	Tuesday July 18	Wednesday July 19	Thursday July 20	Friday July 21	Saturday July 22	Sunday July 23
08:00	**Registration** Holiday Inn	**Registration** Holiday Inn **PhD Education**	**Planning Research**	**Development of Planning Profession**		
09:00	**CoR and ExCo meetings** Faculty of Architecture, Brno University of Technology	**Congress opening, plenary session** Rotunda, Hall A, Exhibition Centre	**Planning at a Turning Point (topic sessions)** Holiday Inn, Exhibition Centre	**Planning at a Turning Point (topic sessions)** Holiday Inn, Exhibition Centre	**Congress trips to** Kromeriz and Zlin Lednice, Valtice and Mikulov Olomouc Gabcikovo - Nagymaros	**Optional post-congress trip to Prague** (not a part of the congress programme)
12:00		**Lunch** Holiday Inn	**Lunch** Holiday Inn	**Lunch** Holiday Inn		
14:00			**Planning at a Turning Point (topic sessions)** Holiday Inn, Exhibition Centre	**Plenary session, AESOP bussines meeting, closing ceremony** Rotunda, Hall A, Exhibition Centre		
15:00 **18:00**		**Congress tour round Brno**				
20:00			**Reception and welcome by the Mayor of Brno** Spilberk Castle	**Congress Dinner, party** Holiday Inn	**Optional cultural events** (dinner on request only, not included in the congress price)	

Topic Sessions:

1. **Maros Finka, Daniela Gazova,** History and theory of planning, socio-economic change and its influence on planning

2. **Norman Stothers,**Use of computer technology in planning (CAD, GIS, etc.)

3. **David Chapman,** Planning education (graduate, postgraduate and specialised studies), concepts and methods in planning education, harmonisation of European planning education

4. **Karel Maier,** Planning methods and processes (comparison, evaluation), developments in post modern planning theory (with special emphasis on communication theory)

5. **Dagmar Petrikova, Ingrid Belcakova,** Environmental quality, Local Agenda 21, sustainable development policies and methods, assessment and indicators, planning for rural areas and communities

6. **Arild Holt-Jensen, Zoltan Kovacs,** Fannie Mae Foundation Housing Community Development Paper Track (housing market developments, housing and communities)

7. Urban design and architecture (with special emphasis on the architecture of trade fairs and exhibitions)

8. **Richard Hammersley,** Urban development and management, land-use policy (tools), brownfield development, infrastructure development and management

9. **Alois Hynek, Vladimir Herber,** Planning as a tool of social policy and economic justice (gender studies, planning for cultural diversity, social and protest movements, lobbyism), values and ethics in planning, planning institutions

10. **Andreas Faludi, H. Richard Williams,**European spatial planning, planning internationalisation, EU and harmonisation of national planning systems in Central and Eastern Europe, national planning systems, national and cross-border planning

11. **Rachelle Alterman,** Planning and law

12. Free session (new emerging issues, updates, EU-related issues etc.)

13. **Josef Markvart, Lubor Fridrich,** Poster session

Excutive committee

Name	Institution-address
Prof.Ing arch. Jiří GŘEGORČÍK,CSc.	VUT Brno,FA,Ústav urbanistické tvorby, Poříčí 5, 639 00 Brno
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Mgr. Ivana TARABOVÁ	TA - SERVICE, Hlinky 48, 603 00 Brno

Final Programme

Brno	*AESOP 2000*	20th July (Thursday)	20th July (Thursday)	21st July (Friday)
Track	*Room*	9 A.M. - 12 noon	1.30 P.M. – 5 P.M.	9 A.M. – 1 P.M.
1	Press Center Foyer	Bragos O. Coenen F Copák J. Eisold T. Gažová D.	Gigli F. Komrska J. Langeland A. Loukissas P. Weber G.	Puscasu V. Scheurer J. Törnqvist A.
2	Holiday Inn 1	Elkadi H. Hall T. Kadlecova M. Matuška P. Matuška P. Pátíková A. Senbel M. Stothers N.		
3	Holiday Inn 1		Siksna A. Cavric B. I.. Friedrich S. Peel D. Yewlett Ch. Pappas V.	Lourenco J. M.. Linzer H. Howard Z. P.
4	Business Centre	Harper T. Asmervik S. Nilsson K. Mascarucci R. Reuter W.	Albrechts L. Woltjer J. Joardar S. D. Priemus H. Sager T. Alexander E. R. Amdam J.	Bibby P. Lehtovuori P. Dijkstra L. W. Skayannis P. D. Konvička M.
5	Press Centre	Dimitrova E. Neuman M. Sharp L. Erbil O. A. Belcakova I. Petrikova D. Coenen F. Gasson B. Christopoulou O. G. Parysek J. Barker A.	Kopáčik G. Brenda-Vazquez I. Nass P. Waddick C. Van Keeken E. Hermanrud I. Kazmir P. and L. Meciarova J. Warner M.	Mazurski K. Osté F. Bahl D. Trušinš J. Budiakova M. Glasbergen P. Hauger R. Haywood R. Puppim de Oliveira J.A. Wolsink M.

Brno	*AESOP 2000*	20th July (Thursday)	20th July (Thursday)	21st July (Friday)
Track	*Room*	9 A.M. - 12 noon	1.30 P.M. – 5 P.M.	9 A.M. – 1 P.M.
6	Holiday Inn 2	Mukhija V. Couch Ch. Benchetrit G.. Amborski D. Edgar B. Hull A. Cogotti L. Holt-Jensen A.	Romice O. Avlijaš N. Ulusoy Z. Ha. Seong-Kyu Sahnoune T.	
7	Holiday Inn 2			Durack R. Tiesdell S. Gospodini A. Campo D. Pluta K. Özdemir A.
8	Hall Brno	Altes W. K. K. Coffin S. L. Haase A. Hammersley R. Lloyd G. McCarthy J. Meyer P. B. Pinho P.	Bertolini L. Frenkel A Fidelis T. Ho Suet Ying de Jong M. W. Poxon J. Riganti P.	Cavric B. I. Chingiz I. Kasumov R. M. Lacauniece I. Pashayev V. B. Rogacki H. Stanič I
9	Hall Morava	Van Duinen L. Aragon E. Boemer H. Ellis G. Pinhanez M. Hadjiev S. Churski P.	Kaczmarek U. Van Dijk T. Storbjörk S. Isaksson K. Bailey N. van de Peppel R. Enlil Z. M.	Wilder M. Merridew T. Widhyastuti S. Sandercock L. Rosenbloom S. Lo Piccolo F. Cicvárková R.
10	Business Centre No 28	Pallagst K. Peters D. Gross M. Finka M. Dillinger T.	Jensen O. Faludi A. Dühr S. De Jong M.	Hasanov Z. Amdam R. Lalenis K. Gualini E. Zoete P.
11	Holiday Inn 3	Alden J. Djamilov M. Motte A. Salet W. G. M.	Tangy L. Mc Kay S. Alterman R. Slater A. M. Kanonier A.	

Posters	Pavilion A	throughout the congress		
		Koutný J. Novák V. Konvička M.	Wittmann M. Schmeidler K. Yakar H.	Iyer S. D. Brewer E. Pospisil J.

Abstracts sorted by Topic Sessions - Contents:

Keynote speakers

GREEN AND SMART: ECO-INTELLIGENT URBANISM FOR THE KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

Bogunovich, Dushko
Faculty of Health, Science and Technology
Unitec Institute of Technology in Auckland
Auckland
New Zealand
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The paper investigates the potential roles of information (IT) and environmental technologies (ET) in achieving sustainable urban development and the associated need for repositioning of the planning profession.

Planning is indeed at a turning point. The reasons can be summarised as the emergence of a series of new paradigms: civil society; sustainable development; knowledge economy; globalisation; informatisation; etc.

Ecological sustainability is of particular interest. It is one of the key concepts and a key imperative of the new century. Urban environemental are emerging as the central concern. It is the metabolism of cities, rather than the loss of biodiversity, or climate change, that is now at the centre of the sustainability debate.

At the same time, technological change continues at unprecedent pace and scale. While it appears that most of our technologies hurt the ecosystem, there are technologies which work very well with, and for, the nature. They include many well known types of relatively low-tech ET, but increasingly encompass rather high-tech variants of IT. The mix of ET and IT – whereby you get both EIT and IET! (the terms to be explained in the full paper) - is a particularly exciting prospect.

If, and only when, we embrace the possibility of a clever mix of ET and IT, shall we become capable of reinventing urban infrastructure as a soft, eco-friendly interface with the nature, rather than cemented, fossil fuel-powered burden on the nature. Planners, engineers, and architects ought to join forces on the path of discovery of an eco-intelligent urbanism.

This optimistic 'smart&green' scenario poses intriguing theoretical questions about the role of the planning profession in a knowledge-based, information-powered society. Are we at the threshold of another naive, progress-obsessed vision of the perfect city of tomorrow? Is there need for a thorough investigation of the 'politics of the eco-tech'? Is it not time anyway to move ahead from the 'communicative model' of the planning process and engage the 'eco-municative paradigm'?

PREVENTIVE PLANNING: A NEW ROLE FOR PLANNERS THE MODEL OF THE PHOENIX STRATEGY

Carmon, Naomi
Graduate Program of Urban and Regional Planning
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Planners usually play a role at the initiation stage of a new planned area or they are invited to suggest remedies when an old area gets very sick (deteriorated). Unlike doctors, who practice remedial as well as preventive medicine, we - planners - are hardly aware of the need to treat healthy urban areas in order to avoid social and physical deterioration. The paper will present the idea of preventive planning and will demonstrate it by means of discussing the Phoenix Strategy for updating the housing inventory as a means for preventing neighborhood decline and promoting sustainable development.

The Phoenix approach stands on four legs. The first is a new understanding of processes of neighborhood regeneration; the Phoenix approach focuses simultaneously and synergistically on both people and places, while former generations of neighborhood remedies benefited either people or places. The second is a comprehensive definition of sustainable development of housing and neighborhoods, which encompasses social, economic and environmental aspects.

The third are old-new ideas regarding the centrality of self-help initiatives, "autonomous housing" and "community architecture". Last but not least is the concept of partnerships in urban development. These four will be presented as the foundations of an approach that is intended to prevent neighborhood decline where it has not/has hardly started, and to contribute to neighborhood revitalization where deterioration has reached the residential area. Empirical relevant examples from several countries will be discussed, with an emphasis on an analysis of user-controlled updating of dwellings and buildings in Israel for the last 40 years.This updating process worked effectively in areas of lower-income households (not lowest) and in middle-income neighborhoods, in low-density housing and in higher-density areas of 3-12 story blocks. It was found to be beneficial not only to the residents, but also to their neighborhoods. From a macro point of view, it contributed to improved and longer-lasting housing stock, as well as to longer use of existing physical infrastructure (pipes, roads, etc.) and social infrastructure (schools, clinics, etc.). It saves huge amounts of new resources, especially open space and energy, and it provides an opportunity to introduce into the old housing stock devices for energy saving and water conservation.

The strategy seems applicable to each European country, and may be especially relevant to countries in Eastern Europe. It is particularly useful as a preventive strategy, where housing areas have not yet lost all their "stronger" population. In such areas, if the residents are provided with opportunities to significantly update their housing, according to their needs and preferences, many of the better-off households will stay and invest in the place instead of moving out of it, and thus, benefit themselves and their neighborhoods.

PLANNING AT A TURNING POINT

Hague, Cliff
School of Planning and Housing
Edinburgh College of Art
Heriot-Watt University
Edinburgh
United Kingdom

The paper will argue that planning is at a turning point as a result of inter-related structural changes in the form of settlements, governance and the dissemination of knowledge and skills. It will look at the forms of planning practice, planning theory and planning education that developed in Europe in response to the imperatives of urbanisation and modernisation. It will analyse the break-down of these traditions under post-Fordism and neo-liberalism. Through this analysis of the interplay of international structures and national institutions and cultures, the paper will attempt to look forward and describe trajectories which places, planning and planning education might follow within the new Europe.

PLANNING IN THE POST-PLANNED SOCIETY: WHO NEEDS PLANNERS? FOR WHAT?

Maier, Karel
Czech University of Technology
Faculty of Architecture
Prague
Czech Republic
E-mail: maier@fanet.fa.cvut.cz

Review of the 1990s in the Czech planning. The early 1990s' struggle to survive in the anti-planning atmosphere, following by the boom of local planning and the decline of regional one. The domination of governments: planning still remains an inter-governmental game. Loosed comprehensiveness, increasing fragmentation and departmentalisation of planning processes. Economic decline 1996 to 1999 challenged the control-oriented local planning and also demanded for regional co-ordination.

Increasing role / influence of group interests – private capital and citizens groups in the implementation of plans and, increasingly, also in plan-making: from enemies of planning to opponents and, possibly, partners? Towards a „planning oligarchy"?

The current trends in planning. Regional planning rebirth, without regional governments, outside the existing planning law. A return to the pre-1989 dichotomy between physical and socio-economic planning? Managing the complexity: comprehensiveness x fragmentation / departmentalisation; regulative x development planning.

Unclear mission of planners: should they be „Great Creators", technical experts, development managers or advocates of sustainability? Need for substantial debate leading to a re-defined image (and self-image) of planning. What kind of education and professional skills should future planners have?

Societal needs and demand for planning: planning needed (for maintaining and/or improving quality of environment), required (by diverse interest groups), ordered (by the state and municipalities). Will legal enforcement and public resource be enough for sustainable planning? Who will demand planning in future?

DESIGNING AN AGENDA FOR PLANNING AT THE START OF A NEW CENTURY -- A VIEW FROM THE U.S.

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While the central tenet of planning is to inform and facilitate decision making which has long-term consequences, urban planners too often look to the past and back into the future. The turn of the century provides a stimulus to inquire into the likely future of cities and of the themes and agendas for urban planning over the next few decades. Coming from the United States, I will focus on emerging trends and some of the professional practice topics gaining recognition among planners in my country. This provides the basis for identifying ways in which European developments are more advanced, and perhaps suggesting some lessons from the U.S.

Concerning the future of cities with which we deal, how will the functions anf form of urban areas likely change? For example, what may well be the effects of the Internet on where and how most of us will work, and what are similar possible effects on recreation and retail activities? In high density development and mass transit likely to be widely accepted, or is this wishful thinking?

Concerning the future of city planning practice, what are likely to be the major new agenda items: the additional topics and issues which professional practice will be required to address? Among these, principal candidates include integrating spatial planning with environmental improvement, greater recognition of complexity and use of consensus seeking strategies to complement systematic knowledge in decision making, and environmental justice.

Track 1:

Theory and history of planning, planning research

PLANNING, PUBLIC INVESTMENTS AND PRIVATE BUSINESS

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Rosario, a city of about one million inhabitants on Paraná River, is changing its role and position since national government started to build huge works in the road system. From one side, the Rosario – Victoria Bridge, which will allow travelling directly to the east of the country, south of Brazil and Uruguay. From the other side, the Rosario – Córdoba expressway, which will improve the communications with the central and north parts of the country.

The paper will take into account the second work, the expressway, and its effects: the changes in land use and the local authority action. It will show how each town along the expressway (Funes, Roldán, Correa, Cañada de Gómez) tries to take profits of this new situation by offering land for housing, recreation and other activities thought for Rosario inhabitants.

The rising of the new expressway shows the different policies of the local authorities for the same phenomena. From one side, Rosario tries to limit and minimise the number of new urbanisations. From the other side, Funes edit a new by-law to develop new urbanisations, while Roldán shows its Strategic Plan to build a green city near the big city.

But it also shows the lack of a regional policy and the lack of the aim to built a policy of consensus for land use in all the area along the expressway and the lack of strategic thought for all the area.

THE EVOLUTION OF LEGALLY PRESCRIBED PUBLIC CONSULTATION IN DUTCH PLANNING

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This paper stems from a research project conducted by the Centre for Clean Technology and Environmental Policy at the University of Twente for the 'Participation Centre' of the Ministry of Transport. The Participation Centre is an agency that collects and aggregates all official consultation reactions of 'the public' for major public works. The key question for the paper is how the function of formal public consultation has evolved since the 1960s. The goal is to explore the evolution of legally based consultation and the function that planners and government agencies have attached to its application, and to assess the current relevance of this development.

The history of formal consultation in the Netherlands is traced using evidence from the national Social and Cultural Planning Bureau, parliamentary minutes and data from the Participation Point of the Ministry of Transport. This evidence identifies arguments, attitudes and value judgement from the 60s on. In addition, a comparison is made between 'old' literature from the 60s, 70s and 80s, and recent literature about communicative planning. The paper also explores the possible tension between consultation and applications of communicative planning.

The evolution of public consultation follows certain patterns of adoption and diffusion. Examples such as regional planning in the 1970s, motorway planning in the beginning of the 1980s, and more recent Dutch initiatives towards interactive decision-making illustrate these patterns. Also, for the Netherlands, the position of interest groups is most prominent as they have been firmly institutionalised and often operate in a co-operative way with government. The empirical evidence suggests that the meaning of formal public consultation has changed considerably in the light of new theoretical insights and social change. Some influential factors for the position of Dutch public consultation include the consensus attitude towards decision-making and doubts by government agencies about the effectiveness and efficiency of extensive public participation. These doubts may be based on a strong belief in representative democracy.

SPATIAL DIAGNOSTICS OF A CITY IN THE STRATEGIC PLANNING

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Many marketing methods and tools are applied not only in commercial sector, in firms and enterprises, but they are more and more popular in many branches as a support of decision-making process, in research and planning. I would like to refer to the possibilities of application of primary marketing analyses and strategies in the town planning. Because of trend of deregulation, towns have became more authorities, so they must undertake the responsibility for their development and objectively evaluate their situation to succeed in the market economy. In the process of making a town development plan the summary analyse is following after the phase of getting and storing data. In contradistinction to traditional analysis used in spatial planning, marketing analysis consists the future aspects in the relevant urban phenomena. But there are no exact methods in spatial diagnostics of a city, what can be the challenge for us. An extended model of situation analysis is SWOT as an acronym term of: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. Situation analyse consists of external and internal factors. The effects of the externalities for the urban development are stimulating or limiting. In a comparison with internal factors they have striking dynamics of changes and more unexpected consequences. Geographical conditions, influences of the surrounding of town, localisation of infrastructure corridors, historical and cultural traditions as well as political and economical situation in the country or in the region are the most important external factors. Although the city can't influence the opportunities or threats, it should know their position in urban systems to manage the development of the city. For instance, threats are the result of the competition in a certain territory, they can't be confused with weaknesses. Internal factors are connected with activities and the physical and socio-economic structure of the city. Internal factors appears as the resulting ones, because they are caused or conditioned by externalities. We can find the strengths and weaknesses directly in the urban organism - in its buildings and the functional structure, transportation systems, demographic and social phenomena, environmental and ecological situation. In addition, situation analyses are not a pre-condition for the forming of strategic plans. From a combination of S, W, O, T 4 different strategic approaches can be defined, according to the attitude towards external and internal factors. The practical application of the spatial diagnostics for the strategic planning will be demonstrated on 3 different scenarios of the development of an existing town in Slovakia.

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES – TASKS, STRUCTURES OF ORGANIZATION AND COOPERATION WITH SPATIAL PLANNING

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Economy, state and society experience continuing changes which manifest themselves over space. Instruments and procedures of spatial planning have not proved as to be able able to manage investment and location decisions of enterprises and private households in a manner to realize the postulates of both equivalent living conditions over space and sustainability. Cooperation between various levels of spatial planning as well as with specialist planning needs to be improved. Difficulties also appear between spatial planning and local actors. That is, spatial planning faces problems when preparing and implementing plans and programmes.

However, there are addressees of spatial planning who could bear more responsibility in the process of planning and implementation due to their ownership. These are public enterprises whose shares are at least in part held by the public sector. They can develop considerable spatial implications depending on their tasks and resources. Generally, they were given the mandate to work in the public interest. So far, public enterprises have only been dealt with in economic and law literature. Studies from a perspective of spatial science are missing. The research presented here is to contribute to fill that gap as well as to analyze whether public enterprises can be used to achieve the goals of spatial planning.

This research is focused on development agencies of the federal states and their relations to spatial planning. The analysis of those agencies is interesting for several reasons. First, spatial development is part of their tasks. Secondly, their shareholders are from authorities of every layer of government. And thirdly, some development agencies are in part owned by private shareholders.

The research is not yet finished. But even now it is possible to present important results.

1) The various shareholders represent individual interests. There are coordinated by means of cooperative processes in the relevant bodies.
2) The history of those development agencies can be traced back 80 years ago. In this period, their environment experienced major changes. The agencies were forced to adapt their organisational structures and tasks.
3) Many projects of the federal countries' development agencies, for example housing and brownfield redevelopment, are not only of local but of regional importance. Therefore, the agencies negotiate regularly with regional planning institutions.
4) Development agencies dispose of the potential to manage regional development because of their resources, organisation as well as the support of public and private decision makers. Some agencies took over certain tasks, for example urban planning, already in the 1920s. Contemporary approaches to manage and to plan spatial development, for example regional management, are already practised by some development agencies
5) The management capacity of development agencies can be improved if additional regional actors are won to be shareholders and partners. However, the complexity of coordination is then increasing.

The conclusion is that development agencies of the federal countries are able to realize plans and programmes in cooperation with the institutions concerned with planning due to the agencies' institutional capacities.

DYNAMICS OF LANDSCAPE CHANGES IN CONTEXT OF SOCIAL CHANGES

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In contemporary period of permanent social changes in all spheres of our life the impact of these changes onto the landscape and the living space is very strongly remarkable. Two main aspects are needed to respect – current social changes and their impact on the landscape as well as the dynamics of natural spaces changes within the dynamics of urbanised environment development.

The next period of our social development is and will be marked by serious conceptual changes in approach to environmental planning and landscape planning. In this field is needed to identify, specify and predict the impact and result of social changes onto the landscape, its exploitation, protection and planning.

The basis for planning and legalisation of new approaches to the landscape planning in all levels is the knowledge of changes, which are realised in variant fields of social-economical relations and the results of these changes in the landscape.

Dynamics of natural spaces development have to be respect on behalf of their proper and adequate development in the structure of permanent developing urbanised structures. The mode and degree of co-operation of natural and man-made environments depends on the dynamics of internal changes of both systems as well as on the dynamics of changes of their interactions.

The program of methods and activities in contemporary landscape planning:

This program is needed to be understood in two levels, in conceptual (the implementation of environmental approach) and legal (the changes in legislation), which can be synchronised in adequate legal system. The third is the sphere of education of architects, landscape architects and planners as well as common citizens on behalf of the next development demands.

PLANNING AND THE HISTORIC CITY: A TERMINOLOGICAL COMPARISON BETWEEN ITALY AND THE UK

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This paper is an exploratory attempt at considering differences and nuances in Italian and English over the use of terms involved in the planning and conservation of the historic city. Each language has a range of terms to describe subtle differences of activity or approach, and though terms maybe lexically related they may convey quite different meanings. Furthermore, historic preservation and town planning historically developed as two separate concerns, but in recent decades have become more and more linked. Therefore, within one country two distinct professional vocabularies for planning and the historic city may co-exist. Through comparing a range of terms in Italian and English we hope to be able to explore the ways in which thinking about the planning of the historic city in the two countries has evolved and is today conceived.

ETHICS AND SPACE.

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This paper will search for relationship between the ethics and the space. The philosophers dealing with the issues of ethics usually do not deal with physical space which they perceive rather metaphysically. The architects and town-planners deal fully with the physical space, its utilisation and shaping, but moral aspects are applied more intuitively than deliberately. The concept of ethics was from the very beginning closely connected with denotation of the space.

From the beginning of the 90s more and more people live in the conditions of political freedom and this reality puts a stronger emphasis to apply the principles of ethics, when utilising and shaping the space. It is obvious that man needs to have a space which is clearly defined. There is no such act that can state the area which is available for one man, one family, community or nation. The whole history of mankind is about conquering the space with power. It looks as the general ethical principles would not have be applied in the relation between man and space. The main objective is to rule the space and only afterwards to start discussion on ethics.

The architect and town-planner must cope with the fact that there is a right of every man to ownership and governance over the space which every man and woman wants to shape and create according to his/her own ideas in order to embody something from one´s identity. Ownership is ensured by legislation but shaping the space is possible by legislation only up to some extent. There are the ethical principles that are over legislation but is it possible to apply them in forming the space?

THE PROJECT KRISTIANSAND 1945 – 1995. AN ANALYSIS OF PLANNING, ACTION AND RESULTS. WILL BE PRESENTED IN THIS PAPER.

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"Look to Kristiansand (fifth largest town in Norway)" was a common saying in Norwegian planning circles from the fifties to the eighties. What were the causes behind this position? Why did this position as the champion of town planning fade out in the nineties? These questions are answered in the project: *Kristiansand 1945 – 1995. An analysis of planning, action and results*. This paper presents the aims and results from the project.

Behind the post-war planning success were some of the most eminent planners at the time. They were able to introduce and put into practice the ideas from Patrick Geddes and Lewis Mumford about rational and comprehensive planning more than a decade before Norway got it's planning law in 1965. Interesting enough, they did it as form of "communicative action" a term in vogue in these days. The experience from Kristiansand became the model for the chapter on comprehensive planning in the planning law, and indeed Kristiansand also became a full-scale laboratory and a model on how to make "Generalplaner" according to the law in the seventies.

The functionalist ideas of le Corbusier and the Anglo-Saxon tradition became the dominant ideas after the war. The planning elite also became very close to the ruling socialdemocrats and active in rebuilding Norway. The urban centre of Kristiansand clearly shows the impact of these ideas.

In the town centre the rational means-end-planning model failed. The complex socio-economic relationships, property ownership and the cultural heritage and values were not well enough understood by the planners, and they were sidelined. However, the functionalist ideas won as if through a hidden agenda, the streets were widened, a third of the old wooden houses torn down and the traffic system aiming at "free car use" was established.

At the end of the fifty-year period the Kristiansand region still expands and commuting with car grows both in numbers and distance. In "Miljøbyen Kristiansand" (Kristiansand is one of five official environment towns) more plans than ever are made, but it seems that comprehensive planning has less impact on change and less legitimacy than ever before.

UNIVERSITIES AS SITES OF CITIZENSHIP AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY: THE CASE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALY

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Civic engagement is essential to a democratic society. There was a time when universities used to be concerned with "education for democracy" and "knowledge for society". Today's institutions have often drifted away from their civic mission (The Wingspread Declaration). A Working Group composed of representatives from European and U.S. Universities have decided to carry a pilot project consisting of case studies in sixteen European universities to evaluate the situation of higher education institutions with particular emphasis on the interaction between the university and the wider community. The D.G. IV Education, Culture, Youth and Sport, Environment of the Council of Europe and the Greek Ministry of Education have made a commitment to support this effort.

The paper will report on the findings from pilot case study at the University of Thessaly in Greece. The study will be examining the extent of involvement in the following three areas:

- Student participation in university management
- The content of university teaching and its contribution to the establishment of democratic citizenship
- Relations between the university and the local community

The paper will examine the role of the university and report on the results from the case study, which will be carried out over a period during the following 5 months. The methodology involves questioning students, representatives of the teaching staff, university administrators and local representatives at the different communities where university campuses are located.

SPATIAL PLANNING IN ROMANIA AND MOLDOVA

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The paper Spatial Planning in Romania and Moldova is a geographical exhaustive trial, with unavoidable historical, socio-demo-economical and political notes and comments about the evolution of a number of phenomena which can be brought under the large umbrella of spatial planning.

The research evolution concerning the geography of settlements and the spatial structure planning has showed in the long run a progressive methodological diversification, from stage to stage, marked by the political and socio-economical changes. Being both under the sign of globalization and of the imperatively legitimated systemical approach, the regional analysis of the aspects concerning the territorial planning and the ecological sustainability of the actions have become the new paradigms adopted in the theory and the practice of planning in the countries with a long history of centralized decisions.

Although "moderated" by the existence of some structures which are still operating in terms of boundaries, language differences, orientation and opening, traditions and development level, the paradigms application in two former communist countries -Romania and Moldova- is veryfied in a lot of studies in , underlined also in this paper.

At the same time, the article point out the beginning of a new common policy, reconsidered in terms of collaboration, complementarity and sustainability. The creating of the euro-region in the Romanian-moldavian-ukrainean area in the inferior Danube basin must be considered a reference point in the near territorial planning of this part of Europe.

URBAN FORM, SUSTAINABILITY AND LIFESTYLES USER PERSPECTIVES ON THE LIFE OF 21ST CENTURY CITIES

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Metropolitan development at the turn of the millennium no longer shows clearly prevailing trends in terms of spatial settlement patterns, social structures or urbanites' individual lifestyle choices. Instead, cities offer an ever-increasing patchwork of physical urbanisation models as well as social and lifestyle opportunities that presents a major challenge to valid interpretations and visions as to what directions urban development is taking. The need for policymakers and concerned community members to instigate a viable path along the sustainability agenda adds a further dimension of complexity to the issue.

This paper will examine a variety of approaches and models to link the present urban experience with the requirements of a more resource-efficient and liveable urban future. It will be emphasised that for a process of sustainable transformation to a approached successfully, it is paramount that contemporary physical and socio-economic trends in cities be viewed from a user perspective. The spectres of lifestyles manifest in a city, the forces that shape them and distribute them spatially and socially, hold important clues to understanding the functional realities of the contemporary metropolis and their further evolution.

Several examples of neighbourhoods in selected cities, where residents have made conscious lifestyle choices in tune with the sustainability agenda and created a more liveable urban environment in the process, will lead to the conclusion that despite analytical confusion on the part of urban research, positive changes on the ground remain feasible.

ASPECTS OF RATIONALITY AND POWER - A DISCUSSION OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN TEN SMALL-SCALE PLANNING CASES

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Communicative rationality and decision making rationality could be interpreted as two interdependent aspects of the same conflict management processes, analysed in a study of ten small-scale planning cases in three Swedish towns. The cases were urban renewal and job creation schemes in housing and industrial estates, involving potential and manifest conflicts between local initiatives and central interests. The local initiatives from entrepreneurs, property owners and community activists included application for zoning changes, changed uses of buildings and environmental improvement schemes. The central interests involved applying equal treatment, following established planning principles, protecting health and safety and other public interests.

The introductory analysis, drawing on the work by Faludi, Forester, Sager and Healey et al, indicated a pattern, where successful solutions to conflicts were associated with communicative rationality and institutional capacity. These factors also strengthened decision making rationality, by developing new decision alternatives through a problem-solving dialogue. But the analysis also indicated the need for more developed operationalisations of the rationality concepts used, as well as the need to include a discussion of how power interacted with rationality to produce the observed outcomes.

In this paper, the role of institutionalised relations, rational argumentation, and other communicative skills to define and produce power, and vice versa, is discussed further, drawing illustrations from the ten cases, and using also the theoretical contributions of Flyvbjerg, Lapintie, Latour, Rolf and others.

INTEGRATING THE PRINCIPLE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INTO FEDERAL OVERALL CONCEPTS OF SPATIAL PLANNING - THE EXAMPLE OF AUSTRIA

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The principle of sustainable development needs to be integrated into existing overall concepts of spatial planning. Using the Austrian Spatial Planning Concept 2001 (österreichisches Raumordnungskonzept – ÖRK) as an example the following list contains five essential issues on how this task can be accomplished:

- The demand of a "sustainable use of resources" must inherently be part of all chapters of the ÖRK and must not be dealt with by itself in a single chapter.
- Spatial planning which aims at realising the concept of sustainable development cannot accept the visible continuation of the trends in spatial development, which are based on an exploitation of resources. Yet at the same time spatial planning must realise that it is not able to stop or turn around these trends with its recent repertory of possible measures.
- Sustainable Development calls for a more offensive approach of spatial planning towards the spatial demands, which it is confronted with. When in doubt spatial planning needs to initiate a public debate and perhaps even actively participate in it, whether or not certain anthropogenic demands comply with the concept of sustainable development.
- Sustainable development cannot be communicated and implemented by regulations, but only by the exchange of arguments. Accordingly spatial planning needs to contribute to public education and to creating public awareness on all levels. This includes elements such as the development of suitable overall concepts (such as the ÖRK), conducting open planning processes, which can be accentuated accordingly and are aimed at implementation, and finally enforcing guiding projects.
- The question of adjusting human activity to its environment on a long term basis will no doubt be a central issue of the coming decades. Spatial planning should take on this challenge in advance, as many objective reasons clearly show its involvement in this matter. The Austrian Spatial Planning Concept 2001 offers a suitable platform to initiate this process of reorientation.

Track 2:

CAD applications, GIS information systems

DEVELOPMENT OF DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR STATUTORY PROTECTION IN LEBANON USING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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The identification criteria of monuments, buildings and sites whose national importance and conservation need justify some form of statutory protection are still ambiguous (e.g. Sarkis 1999, Walker 1995). This applies to countries that have enjoyed long history of conservation policies, such as England, as well as those with very modest experience such as Lebanon. The reason is not so much of the framework adopted or the availability of data and processed information. A major difficulty lies in the technique devised to relate all buildings and sites information of different levels and different resolutions to integrate the conservation policies within the framework of urban management policies (Amin et al 1996).

Lebanon is a very specific and interesting case. At the end of the civil war, plans were proposed to preserve and restore the cultural built heritage as part of an overall urban regeneration strategy. These plans are facing different and contradictory criticisms (Rowe 1999). The difficulties are mainly related to the lack of specific criteria to appraise the intervention strategies in conservation areas. The paper discusses the limitations of the available knowledge base that inform decision-makers in Lebanon.

The paper proceeds to suggest an information model using a combination of relational database and Geographical Information System. The paper concludes by testing the validity of the proposed structure in different cultures in assisting statutory protection strategies.

COMPUTER VISUALISATION AS AN AID TO PARTICIPATION IN THE REGENERATION OF HOUSING AREAS

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Computer-based techniques for visualising the appearance of buildings and landscapes have an important role in empowering lay people in the planning decision-making process. In his papers to past AESOP conferences and in other publications, the author has developed an argument concerning the use of computer visualisation in the planning process. In essence, it proposes that:

- visualisation enables lay persons to play a more effective role in decision making;
- objectivity results from the interactive nature of the technique more than the degree of realism;
- the choice of level of realism to be employed should be based on the minimum requirements necessary to resolve the matter under discussion, thus minimising the cost of production of the images.
- The balance between cost and effectiveness can be improved by modelling extended parts of an urban area.

The paper will refer to the examples used to test the argument over the past ten years.

The latest example is the visualisation of the Woodberry Down Estate in Hackney in inner London and will be described in detail. Hackney Borough Council has embarked on a process of consulting residents on plans to regenerate the estate and the authors have produced a 3D computer based model to assist this process. Experiments on the deployment of the model in practice and the testing of new computer-based interactive techniques will be explained and illustrated.

Pointers to future virtual reality applications involving whole town modelling and the Internet will be discussed.

THE "PRAGUE REGION" PROJECT – ATTESTING INTERNET PRESENTATION OF A PLAN OF A LARGE AREA UNIT

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A plan of a large area unit (PLAU) is one of the three kinds of planning documentation (PD) in The Czech Republic. As the information covered in planning documentation of large area units concern relatively large territories and large amount of municipalities or population, central planning authorities of The Czech Republic confirm possibilities of its Internet publication. The "Prague region" project (http://www.iri.cz) represents practical usage of spatial information for needs of public authorities. The project is the first complex PLAU presentation making use of Internet in The Czech Republic.

Main traits of the project are:

1) original solution that provides for compatibility of mapping part printing output and Internet mediated images
2) it provides for easy searching for a required municipality or a selected area unit
3) a layout for selection and presentation of schematic mapping elements
4) attesting of Internet geo-application at high work
5) interconnection with a collection of suggestions to the plan in the form of 'thematic conference'
6) a marked help in quickening of PLAUs committee stage
7) a marked improvement in informedness of public;
8) transmission of a PLAU mapping part (the MapInfo system) into the WeBaset map server that was chosen for a mapping part presentation of the project
9) schemes processing that enable quick orientation in a mapping part

There was a widespread interest in the sites presenting the project among public and the project was awarded the 1st place in the "Geo-application of the year" competition (Category B – State Administration with Regional Agency). The competition was advertised by the CAGI (the Czech Association for Geo-Information) together with a section for state administration reform by the Ministry for Regional Development of The Czech Republic and together with the Association of Towns and Municipalities in November 1999.

CITY FOR ALL

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This article is a summary and presentation of the experience from EU Leonardo Placement Programme. This stage took place in Portugal, and I had the possibility to visit CNIG (The National Centre of Geographical Information) and to work on Internet portal GeoSAPO.

New technologies are breaking more barriers every year and Internet is the most powerful one. Almost every human activity will, sooner or later, have to face this kind of development. Even urban and landscape planners will be forced to switch to CAD, GIS and finally to WWW. Because master plans and urban data are part of geographic information infrastructure, it is necessary to consider how to present them to the public. The easiest way is Internet.

The master plans of Lisbon and Tomar, the basic urban planning applications are presented on the SNIG page of CNIG (http://snig.cnig.pt.). These applications offer the possibility to browse through several map themes or to view and relate the information with the aerial photographs.

The most probable development is in much more complex applications, such as GeoSAPO (http://geo.sapo.pt). GeoSAPO is an Internet portal for the spatial information and georeferencing of any important urban feature. This is provided by a wide range of web based applications such as service searches, address location, postal code search, reference points insertion, the shortest/fastest path tracing, user-defined path tracing. The GeoSAPO became the gateway to SNIG (National System for Geographic Information) orthophoto site a few weeks ago.

Only Lisbon and Oporto are covered with the most detailed street information and with the several categories of additional information (transportation, services, culture, etc.). Selected topographic features, such as road network and municipalities cover the rest of Portugal. The whole country should be covered with the same precision as the two major cities in near future.

The great advantage of the web mapping applications is almost limitless possibilities in adding more functionality, map and database information. It is not only possible to add more information in the present information layers, but also increase the number of information layers and link to other online resources.

SPATIAL TEMPORAL CHANGES OF SUBURBAN AREAS – BRNO CASE STUDY

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This presentation deals with the possibilities of a use of remotely sensed data for the monitoring of land use changes in the suburban areas. The remotely sensed data appears to be the cheapest, fastest and the most effective source for the monitoring of rapidly changing urbanised regions. The use of this kind of data provides the large database for the detection of previous development and gives clues for the prediction of further growth. Data processing allows qualitative and quantitative evaluation of these changes and fast map production.

The output from this kind of analysis can be used as a reference for the urban and landscape planning in the dynamic metropolitan areas.

The study area covers the most liable city fringes – the south and the north part of Brno. These areas are situated along the main transportation corridors and in the last few years have gone through the significant changes. Changes in these regions are conditioned either by the physical geography or even by the social and commercial activities.

The main data source were two LANDSAT TM scenes form 1986 and 1994 with 30 metres spatial resolution. Other support materials come from topographic maps, aerial photographs and field work. The satellite images were georeferenced and interpreted by the means of digital image processing methods and softwares (PCI, ArcInfo, IDRISI).

With the comparison of two time horizons it was possible to evaluate and classify the trends in the land use changes in dynamic urban areas. According to data analysis of the Brno's suburban areas, land use changes in the southern and the northern part of the fringe differ significantly. Commercial and industrial site development is situated on the south, while the northern part of the study area is mainly used for building new residential areas.

MONITORING URBAN DYNAMICS FOR BRATISLAVA IN 1949 – 1997

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The main goals of Bratislava Project are analyses and monitoring of urban changes. The use of digital photogrammetry, remote sensing and GIS methods in such type of projects was verified. This project belongs to the MURBANDY (Monitoring Urban Dynamics) project, which was originally started as part of the CEO (The Centre for Earth Observation) program in 1998. It aimed to demonstrate that satellite data can be effectively used for urban monitoring and planning.

The main object of MURBANDY project was to measure land uses of artificial fabric of Bratislava and its immediate suburban area and to detect changes of land use within last 48 years. The derived products were „reference" and „historical" land use databases for urban and suburban areas created according to MURBANDY legend as polygons and lines.

Data sources:

- the maps in 1:10.000 scale
- the reference imagery IRS/C from 1997 year
- the photos from 3 historical years (1949, 1969, 1985)

Data processing and regional analyses for interpretation of the changes were done in TopoL-GIS software, which is developed by TopoL-Software Ltd. in Prague/CZ. Digital photogrammetry data processing was done in PhoTopoL software, based on TopoL. Atlas DMT (Digital Model of Terrain) produced by Atlas-Ltd. (CZ) was used for DTM processing.

Some of the most important results are:

- The size of residential area grew more than 130%.
- The size of economical area grew more than 5 times.
- Agricultural area lost 40%.
- Forest loss is 20%.
- Water area grew more than twice.

INTEGRATING TECHNICAL EXPERTISE AND COMMUNITY ACTION IN SCENARIO MODELING

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New computer modeling tools are increasingly providing planners with opportunities to revisit enduring questions of public interest. The choice of a modeling structure and the data we choose to bring into that structure are inextricably linked to the outputs of the model. These choices are instrumental in determining the accessibility and utility of the model as a heuristic. Building on the work of Mathis Wackernagel and William Rees (1995) on ecological footprint analysis, and using an uncertainty modeling environment developed my Morgan and Henrion (1990), this research integrates data from a variety of sources to model scenarios of the ecological footprint of North America over the next century. Three choice variables are used to project four possible future scenarios. While baseline data is derived from government and industry consumption and production reports, projections for each scenario draw on community experiences and worldviews. The technological optimism scenario is built on a literature expounding the ability of technology to continuously increase ecological yields and industrial efficiency, and the sustainability scenario is built on extrapolating from the lives and actions of individuals and communities. The result is a an integrated assessment model that expands the arguments put forth by Janssens (1998) to create a process for combining, and communicating knowledge. A major contribution of this model is it's redefinition of what constitutes the community of experts that we learn from to build our models.

ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PACKAGE AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTÉM - A CASE STUDY OF SOLIHULL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

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This paper seeks to identify the key issues involved in the introduction of PC-based computer applications into a Planning Department. It will draw on the experience gained from the selection, introduction and implementation of these packages. It will seek to identify elements of good practice, lessons learnt and problems faced during this process. Possible directions for the future will be examined.

Solihull replaced their planning application system (Planaps) which they had been using since early 1980's with FastPLANNING in 1998. The opportunity to acquire a PC-based GIS (Cartology), rather than continuing to use the corporate GIS available within the authority, was taken at the same time. The reasons for replacing the planning applications system and the decision to implement a PC-based GIS will be discussed and examined. A socio-technical approach will be used. The organisational and people aspects will be included as well as the more traditional technical aspects.

Future directions, including a web-based approach, will be examined.

Track 3:

Education in planning (graduate, postgraduate and special studies), concepts and methods for the future, European unification

PERSPECTIVES ON YUGOSLAV PLANNING EDUCATION IN THE NEW CENTURY AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

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Formal education of urban and regional planners in Yugoslavia is related to the University of Belgrade. The first Planning School was founded in 1977 under umbrella of Faculty of Geography. Between 1977 and 1997, the School developed 346 professional planners with BSc degrees, 8 with postgraduate diploma, 15 with masters degree and 4 with PhD degree. Most of them found employment in Serbia and Montenegro, as well as in former Yugoslav republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia. Also, a few of them found a job in USA, Canada, New Zealand, Botswana, South Africa, etc.

The first 1977/78 syllabus was based on integrity of what was then the territory of Yugoslavia, dealing mostly with local planning agenda. An interdisciplinary approach was the greatest advantage, and the first lecturers in newly founded school were eminent experts in architecture and urban design, geography, economy, sociology, transportation and environmental science. Fundamental issues and question that were raised in this first educational programme were spontaneous urbanisation, environmental impacts, regional development, and disparities between central settlements. Unfortunately, the issues of the European integration were neglected, as well as in the most recent 1995/96 syllabus.

Numerous political, economic and territorial changes that took place within former and new Yugoslavia, logically demand changes in educational planning concepts and objectives. Today's extent of the new Yugoslav territory is serious constraint for rational utilisation of resources. The concept of sustainable development that has been developed in the mid 80's and early 90's also gives less room for manoeuvre, taking into consideration that the entire planning function is under iron control of actual political power. Economic autarchy, and lack of competition and diversified opportunities are also broadening existing crisis.

Today it is difficult to say what are the solutions to resolve the crisis. Academia and its programmes, as an independent part of society, might influence and give directions for new planning awareness. Regarding this, our research is aiming to recommend improvements in planning educational programmes. These improvements might guide new generations of Yugoslav planners to influence the changes and direct the society towards globalisation. Furthermore, the new educational programme can also help our planners to compete internationally and make fruitful collaborations opening the doors of international employment arena.

POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION IN SPATIAL PLANNING EXPERIENCE WITH THE MODULE «ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN RESTRUCTURING»

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The Institute of National, Regional and Local Planning (ORL-Institute) at the ETH Zurich has introduced a new concept of postgraduate education on a part time basis. It is addressed to specialists who are involved in (sectoral) activities with an impact on spatial development. Two opportunities are offered:

1) 1. Postgraduate course «Space as a Factor of Decision Making»: The course consists of six weekly blocks, distributed over a year. It aims to cover spatially relevant decision factors: Spatial Planning Law; Instruments of spatial planning (e.g. The Cantonal Structural Plans, Land Use Plans); Changes of the State: What effect will privatization have on the spatial development?; Architecture and Urban Restructuring; Landscape-Architecture; Landscape and Environmental Planning; Spatial Economy; Spatial Development and Planning Policy.
2) 2. Postgraduate study in Spatial Planning: This study extends over a period of two years and takes approximately 20 per cent of the average working time. Based on their former education, the students are prepared for employment within the area of spatial planning. The second part is strongly oriented towards practical work and involves an interdisciplinary approach.

The new course and study were launched in winter 1999/2000 under the leadership of Prof. Dr. H. Flückiger.

The major module of the course and study is «Architecture and Urban Restructuring» developed and implemented by Prof. F. Oswald, N. Schüller and S. Friedrich. Its central theme is the contemporary city and its architecture viewed from different angles and scales of examination. By doing so, we endeavour to promote a more distinctive understanding of urban development together with relevant quality criteria and objectives for the future.

The didactic concept focusses on a clear daily structure with lectures (in the morning), application of the topics in workshops (afternoon) and a series of lectures by guest speakers from different disciplines with practical and theoretical experience (early evening). Every day, a different topical emphasis is placed on the course: starting with the quality of today's cities, followed by the scales oft the district and the city, or rather the agglomerations. The final subject-matter is the future of the city (actors, procedures, projects) where current research results and future action fields are displayed. The learning objectives comprise: perceiving and understanding of forms of urban life and architecture and their form and function, analyzing and interpreting urban restructuring projects and understanding the importance of mobility and resource management, and in addition, estimating urban need for action and the development of future ideas and quality standards for urban restructuring processes.

ONE FOOT IN THE CLASSROOM AND THE OTHER IN PRACTICE AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO PLANNING EDUCATION

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How to educate students to become effective practitioners continues to be a considerable challenge in planning education. This paper presents an account of our experiences teaching planning and urban design at the City and Regional Planning Department at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California, USA. The focus is on the community planning studio, an undergraduate course that has been central to the academic curriculum at the Department. Since its inception thirty years ago, the Department has espoused the learning-by-doing approach to planning pedagogy and the community planning studio is a direct application of this approach.

This pedagogical method helps bridge the gap between planning education and practice. It integrates traditional educational approaches (lecture-style presentations) with the practical "hands-on" experience. In such integrated approach students learn about the planning process, theories in planning and various approaches to regulating and guiding community development. In addition, as part of the practical component of the course, students work with an actual community in addressing particular development issues. Students interact with all community players including citizens, professional staff, special interest groups and appropriate government agencies. The final class product is a comprehensive community development plan with alternative urban design proposals based on a set of realistic visions and constraints.

Exposure to community settings and "real life' planning problems helps enriches students' experiential learning and stimulates development of their cognitive problem solving skills. In addition, this approach emphasizes student collaborative work with each other as well as with major players in the planning process. This course can also be run jointly with other university programs (Architecture and /or Landscape Architecture) in which case students diversify their learning experience by collaboratively working with students who have slightly different perspective to produce joint work.

The paper presents selected samples of student work on a number of California Central Coast communities which include comprehensive development proposals and community design studies. We conclude with an overall assessment of the effectiveness of our pedagogical approach and its contribution to student's learning experience in the context of the overall curriculum. We also examine the significance of this educational model in relation to the changing nature of the planning profession and its practice.

„*UNI-MOBIL*" – THE UNIVERSITY COMES TO THE VILLAGES

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LEADER (Liaisons Entre Actions de Développement de l´Economie Rurale = "Links to actions regarding Development of Rural Economy") stands for supportive initiative of the European Union for the rural area. The *LEADER*-idea is based on a large-scale cooperative between the regional population. Thus the program promotes the participation and activities of the inhabitants, assists in putting new ideas and innovations into action and above all provides organizational assistance. The slogan "From the inhabitants for the inhabitants" and ""Help for selfhelp" are characteristic of this initiative. Not infrastructure and "rigid" (building-)projects are promoted, but the project development, creativity and inventiveness in the villages as such.

The project *"UNI-MOBILE"*, with the participation of student-groups of various Austrian universities was an initiative within the framework of the *LEADER*-program in one of the lowest-income and -structure rural areas in east Austria (in a region in the south of Burgenland). A drastic decline in farming enterprises, unfavorable structures regarding branches and trade, unemployment and particularly the loss of well-educated young people led to a drainage and impoverishment of the villages.

"UNI-MOBILE" was performed within the period of November 1997 to December 1999 attempting an encounter of universities in the region in order to work together at clearly specified questions and problematic situations. By integrating university- and research-facilities both the prevailing "brain-drain-effect" was to be counteracted and, moreover, the students were enabled to develop demand-related projects together with the inhabitants of the region. *"UNI-MOBILE"* was mainly directed at recording and assessment of the nature and cultural heritage and the planning work. The Institute of Local Planning at the Vienna University of Technology performed "participatory village renewal projects" in three municipalities. The findings were submitted to the municipalities, thus receiving academic expert´s reports at extremely reasonable conditions. As these mainly consisted of students´ work, independent companies were occasionally consulted regarding expert assessment and quality-assurance.

In regular meetings of the persons in charge of the projects and the assistants of the university institutes the resulting network was consolidated, the work in research and practice was optimized, in order to be able to assess the projects later, to make for improvements and to tackle new questions arising.

BRINGING REAL WORLD EXPERIENCE INTO PLANNING CLASSES

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This paper portrays and discusses methods for bringing real life context into planning classes. It describes a search for which lecture and practical courses, which literature and case studies, which methodologies for project-based learning. The way to find the path for real-life teaching is based on teaching at engineering and spatial planning courses at somewhat different European planning realities as the Portuguese and the Dutch ones compared on a wider European/North American set of similar Schools.

Inevitably, the questions of scope, time duration and difficulty levels arise but this paper goes further away from this pragmatic approach. It intends to check whether the knowledge and skills that according to Needham (1999) are essential for planning students can be realistically provided at the present class lectures.

Thus, apart from the traditional design skills, the skills of making a land-use plan, there is a search for ways to incorporate new skills such as designing spatial policies in other forms, designing individual measures or procedures. This widening of the design concept encounters problems by lack of a theoretical framework. Likewise, more than a teaching problem it seems that it is a research deficit that is most probably undermining the planning approach and more specifically a real-life context for action even in the classroom.

The paper discusses some theoretical ideas on collaborative spatial planning and decision making, which are based upon understanding the nature of complexity of spatial problems and the ability of producing satisfying solutions as outcome of multi agencies processes. Ideas, constructs and premises of enhanced adaptive structuration theory (EAST) for complex decision making processes (Nyerges, Jankowski, 1997) seems to offer a starting point to frame research questions which could guide collaborative learning and education through real-world planning classes. Next to this, actual pedagogical insights on life-long learning skills, active learning and motivating teaching settings will be used in evaluating and discussing preliminairy results of a few examples and experiments on real-life planning classes and collaborative (group) learning in actual Portuguese and Dutch spatial planning education.

DESIGNING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS' CURRICULA FOR PLANNERS. A BASIC APPROACH.

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The present paper examines the definition of the core curriculum and didactic methodology of the "Geographical Information Systems", course as taught at the Department of Spatial Planning and Regional Development of the University of Thessaly, Greece. The methodological assumptions pertaining the course are presented through a comparative approach on the grounds of the experience gained from teaching Geographical Information Systems during the current semester, the previous experience and practice acquired by the author as well as on the basis of international didactic paradigms with regard to teaching the subject to academic students.

Probing of the specific thematic issue (GIS) demands a considerable of inter-disciplinary knowledge which is only possible through a collective - cooperative effort of specialized scientists-technicians. The effect of this ascertainment in regard to the definition of the didactic method employed and the content of the GIS course is made apparent through the following question: "*Is the teaching of GIS technology possible if stripped completely of its thematic context of application*?"

On the grounds of this question, securing the academic level of the didactic method in the scientific field of GIS emerges as a major issue, a fact which is opposed to specialization with respect to a particular applications and especially in regard to its dependence on a specific software (education v. training). Moreover, securing the level of the didactic methodology employed implies the risk of other relevant sciences interfering with the object of study on the grounds of the definition of GIS technology as an inter-scientific process.

Keywords:
Geographic Information Systems, Teaching method, Core curriculum, Students' practice, Planning education.

THE REFLECTIVE PRACTITIONER REVISITED

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Reflective practice is portrayed as a dynamic and active process to bring about change. Brockbank and McGill state that 'critically reflective learning is that which enables the learner to engage in deep and transformatory learning' (1998: 79). The phrase 'the Reflective Practitioner' is, however, a problematic and contested area. Harvey and Knight (1996) describe reflective practice as a 'fashionable solution' to some of the problems of professional development (in Brockbank and McGill 1998: 84). Fashionable or not, what is very clear is that the term is understood and misunderstood and means different things to different people in practice and in education. For educators trying to prepare students for assessment, working with such ambiguities is clearly a concern (see, for example, Ixer, 1999). Drawing on the theoretical literature, this paper will examine some of the current debates about reflective practice in the teaching and planning professions and report the findings from the use of self- and peer-assessment in a third year post-graduate planning course as a way to bring reflective practice into the classroom.

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EVOLUTION OF UNDERGRADUATE TOWN PLANNING EDUCATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

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Planning courses at undergraduate level are rare in Europe, but have been commonly used in Australia to provide direct entry into the planning profession. This paper describes the evolution of the Bachelor of Regional and Town Planning (BRTP) course at The University of Queensland, one of 11 undergraduate planning courses in Australia. The university offers both postgraduate and undergraduate courses, but it is the BRTP course that has produced the bulk of planning professionals in Queensland over the last 35 years. The four-year full time BRTP course has undergone many changes over the years in response to the changing needs of the university, the planning profession, and the students. During the 1970s and 1980s the BRTP was a set course, consisting of compulsory subjects taken in a prescribed sequence, but in the 1990s it evolved into a more flexible pattern of core subjects, and elective subjects or planning specialisations chosen by students according to their interests. A real-life group project and an individual research thesis have been constant features of the final year. The project will be maintained, but in future students will have the option of completing their final year either by undertaking a substantial thesis or by incorporating further specialisation subjects. The paper outlines the reasons for the progressive changes made in course structure and content, assesses their outcomes, and indicates how this experience in teaching planning at undergraduate level might be applied in European planning education.

PROFESSIONALS AND ACADEMICS: THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE EDUCATION OF NEW ENTRANTS TO TWO PROFESSIONS CONTRASTED: TOWN PLANNING AND TEACHING

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This paper looks at the contrasting experiences in the UK of two professions: Town Planning and Teaching; and seeks to explore what each realm can usefully gain from the other.

The 'power' to train Britain's teachers has now been transferred from higher education institutions to teachers in schools, who are deemed to be worthy and skilled practitioners in training in their own right. The quality of initial teacher training students now receive is more dependent on the schools where they practice than on the universities which under-write their qualifications. The UK Government has intervened forcefully in the curriculum of teacher training. The degree of its penetration and its relentless legislation with regard to teacher training has been stunning. The contribution of higher education to the initial training of teachers continues to be questioned in a profound way.

This has come about partly because the educational theory which formerly underpinned teacher training was widely regarded as misconceived. Thus educational practices were seen as insecurely grounded. Today, the primacy of practical over theoretical reason in all matters of teacher training is paramount.

Higher education is still trying to adjust to its new relationship with practitioners in the field; for it is no longer possible for university academics to hide behind the certainties of propositional knowledge untroubled by the complexities of educational practice. However, with the current development of an English General Teaching Council (and devolved counterparts) in the UK, there may be scope for the teaching profession to reclaim more autonomy from Government.

In contrast, UK Town Planning is a field dominated by a well-established chartered professional institution (the Royal Town Planning Institute). Although academia is well represented in the counsels of the Institute, the RTPI continues to reflect essentially practice interests. The development of appropriate curricula is thus a point of continuing tension between academia and practice, as mediated by the Institute. Debates about the nature, and indeed desirability, of 'specialisation' form part of this tension.

However, although the Institute requires not only the inclusion of certain specified areas of skill and substantive knowledge, but also the inculcation of particular professional attitudes, it has not sought to suggest that initial professional training is better based in practice than higher education. Rather, it seeks, through a sophisticated 'accreditation' programme, to influence that what takes place within higher education institutions.

Track 4:

Planning methods and processes (comparison, assessment), developments in post-modern planning theory (with special emphasis on communication theory), discussions, negotiations, mediation, group processes

FROM TRADITIONAL LAND USE PLANNING TO STRATEGIC SPATIAL PLANNING: THE CASE OF FLANDERS

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While people abroad refer to the 'Belgian' planning system and such a system existed with the 1962 Act, this is no longer the case since Flanders, Brussels and Wallony have worked gradually with their own planning system. The traditional strong physical bias of statutory spatial planning – despite an integrative rhetoric – remains fully trapped in the logic of land use allocation, infrastructure development, zoning policy. This planning develops on mere physical deterministic grounds and is largely disconnected from economic and social parameters. Since the late seventies at the municipal level and from '92 onwards at a regional level a clear move towards developing a strategic planning approach took place. In 1996 this new type of planning got a legal basis. While statutory plans and norms have not disappeared from the (spatial) planning scene their role has changed. These changes involve new policy tools, new actors and new institutions. Moreover the changes have an impact on local democracy. The fact that in a transition period Flanders is confronted with two very different planning systems - the traditional land use planning system for all kinds of permits and the strategic spatial planning for the long term vision - constitutes a major problem. This is due to the fact that for these two systems not only plan making is completely different but also the whole plan making philosophy as well as the type of governance linked to it.

This paper deals with the transition from one planning system to another. It focuses on the differences, the social context and the problems the civil society and the politicians but also the planning community have in understanding and grasping the full potential of the new planning system. The paper will partly be written from an insiders' perspective and partly use in-depth interviews with planners on the shop floor. This makes it a real-life account of planning-in-action.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT: KNOWLEDGE IN PLANNING

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The question of knowledge in planning has only been addressed indirectly, since Friedmann sytematically discussed it in 1987, critiquing the scientific knowledge which was the professional planner's stock-in-trade. Debate around this question has addressed issues such as theory vs phronesis in planning, the roles of experts and ordinary people, methods in planning practice and the content of planning curricula. This paper begins from fundamental questions: What is planning? What is planning for? Who plans? What kinds of knowledge are needed for planning? and: What do planners need to know? Defining planning leads to the incontrovertible conclusion that for any useful discussion planning has to have a descriptor: we can only talk about kinds of planning: e.g. land-use planning, City Planning, environmental planning, regional planning. Nobody but planning theorists talks about "planning". Consequently, all these questions can only have contingent answers, qualified in relation to the different kinds of planning practice. This bounds universalising normative prescriptions of planning and conclusions about knowledge in planning. Who plans and how they plan also varies. In different kinds of planning, all the actual and potential actors - professional planners and other experts, political decision makers, stakeholders, affected publics and ordinary people - enact different roles and interact in different ways. Each kind of planning, then, demands a different mix of participation by these actors, with implications for the roles and types of planners involved and their interaction with other participants. What this means is explored in terms of the kinds and sources of knowledge deployed in some examples of different kinds of planning, identifying in particular professional planners' actual and potential roles and contributions in these planning processes. The results of this enquiry are suggestive of the mix and kinds of knowledge needed for praxis - not one "praxis" but varying types of practices -- what blend of theoria (procedural and substantive theories) techne (methods, skills and tools) and phronesis (common sense and experience-based judgement) planners need to make their contributions and elicit relevant knowledge from others. What different kinds of planners need to know obviously has implications for planning education and planning programs' orientations and curricula. Democratic participation in planning, this paper concludes, is not incompatible with expertise: the kinds of knowledge a professional planner needs are not "forbidden fruit".

STRUCTURE AND STRATEGIES FOR REGIONAL KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION AND INNOVATION

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Development of codified and tacit knowledge is important for capacity building in regional communities. To do so regions need active co-operation and trust building between public organisations related to research and education, private companies and organisations and the civil society so as to cross sector barriers and to mobilise to meet regional challenges proactively.

In this paper is discusses, based on experience from Norway, challenges related to:

- Knowledge needs and challenges in regional private market organisations and companies
- Public knowledge production and distribution related to public needs
- The civil society and regional development
- Partnerships as strategies for regional knowledge development
- The role of public development agencies

WRITING AND READING, TALKING AND LISTENING

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It is hard to see and difficult to understand how the written word developed such a strong dominance over the good story and the seductive narrative. Long ago the development of the Greek alphabet was of vital importance for the development of the printing press by Gutenberg in the 15th century.

Today we are witness to the dictatorship of the eye over the ear in many arenas. Nevertheless, in some ways we intuitively know that the spoken word is still more potent and has more power than the written word. The profound act of naming our children, baptism, is still performed through the ceremony of the spoken word. If President Clinton were to declare war, he would tell the people through the spoken word, he would not produce a written declaration. A jury pronounces its verdict in court. This leads us to wonder, who has the power? The one who speaks and writes or the one who listens and reads. And how does the strength of an elegant formulation compare to the good argument expressed in a written text or a spoken narrative?

The paper discusses how the written and the spoken discourses are expressed in planning processes. Examples will be taken from a county planning document in Norway, from reports from the government to the Storting (parliament) on planning and from circulars on planning from the Ministry of the Environment. The written text in these documents, and the answers given through interviews, will be our empirical sources. Our focus will be on rhetorical figures such as metaphors and metonyms, euphemisms and dysphemisms.

REALISM AND CONSTRUCTIONISM: PLANNING AND PERFORMATIVITY

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Drawing on a range of theoretical perspectives, this paper attempts to explore some implications of conceptualizing planning as a form of linguistic or quasi- linguistic action, analogous to Austinian 'speech acts' or Derridean 'writing'. It is argued that while it is important for planning theorists to be aware of currents of post-modern thought, such thought is fundamentally incompatible with the notion of planning. Nevertheless, it is suggested that the emphasis of post-structuralist theory on problematizing representation is extremely pertinent to understanding the activity of planning.

The paper holds that both critical realism and linguistic constructionism can inform theoretical development in planning, though they appear quite incompatible (see for example Sayer). Such apparent incompatibility, however, rests upon disputes about the ontological status of 'objects.' This duality breaks down if a focus on objects gives way to one on processes. It then becomes possible to take a realist approach to the process of construction- both fact-construction and (in Goodman's term) 'world-making' more generally. These processes of construction, of course, embrace planning processes. From this action perspective, philosophical 'givens' like 'sense' and 'reference' can themselves be construed as social processes. More explicitly, they can be construed as what planners do, but not always in ways of their own choosing.

The paper offers a sketch of such an argument with illustrations from UK planning practice, and then begins to explore some of its implications. It is particularly concerned with the gradation of linguistic or quasi linguistic actions from those that are explicitly performative such as the imposition of a green belt or the granting of planning permission in the UK planning system to those which are apparently simply descriptive. It is also concerned to develop a realist perspective on the relation between linguistic or semiotic processes within planning and those processes of environmental change which are extra-semiotic. The paper concludes by summarizing the relation of the paper developed here to communicative planning theory.

AUTHENTICITY, WHAT DOES IT MEAN? DEFINING SIX TYPES OF AUTHENTICITY FREQUENTLY USED IN ACADEMIC DEBATES AND EVERYDAY LANGUAGE.

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Planners are frequently confronted with the concept of authenticity in two related debates. First, the restoration of historical buildings and the creation of historic neighbourhoods has incited fierce disputes over their alleged authenticity. Second, the authentic character of many tourist attractions, a theme park or heritage museum for example, is simultaneously praised by its sellers and condemned by its detractors. A brief exploration of hyperreality introduces the extended analysis of authenticity.

This essay defines six different meanings of the concept 'authenticity' distilled both from academic literature and everyday language. These six definitions will be opposed in three pairs. The first pair contrasts a definition (**mummified authenticity**) commonly used for historical restorations, aiming to freeze a building at a certain point in time, mostly in the past, with a definition of an accurate and/or honest reproduction (**mimetic authenticity**). For new buildings two types of authenticity compete with each other; the first aims to give the architect free reign to embody his vision in a building (**architect's authenticity**), whereas the other insists on contextual restraints on all new building to protect the atmosphere or authentic feel of a neighbourhood (**context authenticity**). The last couple compares the most stringent definition, which insists that a building is used according to its original function (**function authenticity**), with a very lax one, only requiring that only as much of the original building is maintained as is financially viable (**functional authenticity**). Through examples from both Europe and the US, this chapter aims to clarify these conflicting ways authenticity has been used by often both sides of an argument.

In addition to these definitions two more aspects will be explored. First the relationship between the general public and the different types of authenticity will be discussed, since most critics underestimate the importance of this aspect and merely assume that they are far more perceptive than the general public. The impulse for this aspect of the debate was given by John Urry's and Chris Rojek description of the post-tourist, who does distinguish the real from the fake but enjoys both rather than condemning the inauthentic outright.

CRITIQUES OF COMMUNICATIVE PLANNING: A PRAGMATIC RESPONSE

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A variety of views (including those of Forester, Innes, Healey, Hoch, Throgmorton) loosely referred to as "communicative planning" have gained enough adherents that they have come to be regarded by some as the new (and dominant) paradigm of contemporary planning. Having advanced one version of this approach, we view this as a mixed blessing. A symptom of this new status is a plethora of recent critiques of the communicative approach. These critiques come from both the Post-modernist and the Modernist sides. Various critics have claimed (for example) that Communicative planning is too procedural, lacking a substantive/contextual focus; that it is unrealistic about the realities of power, allowing it to be used as a tool of manipulation; that it is naively optimistic, ignoring the dark side of planning; that it results in superficial consensus, papering over fundamental differences in values and visions.

This paper will defend communicative planning (or at least our neo-pragmatic, dialogically incremental, critically liberal version of it) against these attacks in two ways:

1) by a delineation of the circumstances under which communicative planning might be expected to work (and a discussion of what it means "to work")
2) by showing that our approach can deal with the issues raised by its critics. Despite its flaws, we will contend that this form of communicative planning is the most promising approach to public planning in contemporary liberal democratic societies.

URBAN PLANNINNG AT CROSSROADS IN INDIA

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The paper is a critical appraisal of the paradigm and practice of urban planning in India in the context of its urban development process. It reviews the historical evolution of modern urban planning in India through the different stages of colonial regime which culminated in institution building and plan making processes that have set the scope of the profession largely to activities of physical planning and land use regulation across cities. Physical plans of cities have failed to impress policy makers and stakeholders alike due to their narrow scope, prescriptive nature and inadequate interpretation of the socio-economic developmental implications of proposals. Further, most have remained on paper in the absence of adequate implementation mechanisms built within them. At the same time, the profession has been able to play a marginal role in the development process due to (a) the sectoral approach as well as the absence of spatial planning policies and strategies in the development plans at national and sub-national levels; (b) isolation of the institutions of urban planning and urban development, the latter being fragmented into a plethora of sector based state level agencies and (c) the lack of empowerment of local agencies, specifically urban local bodies in carrying out urban planning and development functions.

In the wake of the recent economic(and political) reforms in the country, several urban development issues have come into sharp focus that may challenge the efficacy of the above traditional role of the urban planning profession as well as the existing institutional arrangements for urban development. Among them, the urgent need for urban physical and social infratructure development requiring massive mobilization of finance and private sector participation across domains that have been traditionally of the public sector, mitigation of the deteriorating environmental quality of large cities, the growing political will towards federalism and the devolution of political, financial and functional autonomies to urban local bodies having implications for more decentralized urban development policies, programs and actions may be particularly highlighted. In essence, these call for a thorough policy frame work towards urban development at national and sub-national levels on one hand and decentralized and participatory local planning and plan implementation mechanisms on the other. While there is a potential demand for greater urban planning and developmental activities, the profession need to rise from its traditional narrow base of command physical planning carried out through state planning agencies to a diverse platform of inter-disciplinary, multi-sectoral and public-private partnership based strategic planning and urban-environmental management, in order to play an effective future role in India's urban development process.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR TOWNS AFFLICTED WITH FLOOD

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The devastating flood which afflicted several Moravian towns in July 1997 became a momentous divide in their social, economic and urban development. The increased interest of central authorities, community bodies and professional public in the consequences of the flood has been mostly focussed on the protective measures and the reshaping of the free landscape. However, up to now, urban planning and development problems have been approached primarily at the level of organisational, technical and building measures. The impact of floods on the setting up of principles for guiding the further overall development of the afflicted towns has not yet been satisfactorily solved and incorporated into the relevant development documents. The research project "Development strategy for towns afflicted with flood", launched by the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic is aimed at filling this "white spot" in the field of both research and urban planning. A multi-disciplinary team has been set up consisting of planners, water management specialists, geographers, ecologists, sociologists and other specialists. Local specialists of the individual model towns (Olomouc, Kroměříž, Přerov, Uherské Hradiště, Hodonín) who are acquainted with the problem of floods and have access to needed information have also become members of the team. In 1999, in the first analytical stage of the project, were identified the causes, the course and the consequences of the July flood for the model towns, and evaluated the impacts of geographic conditions, urban situation, urban form and urban structure. Analysed were e.g. the towns' building development stages, the history of floods and flood-protection measures, damaged and destroyed buildings, structures and areas, as well as their functional use. Identified were buildings and structures ill-situated in the floodable zone and obstructing run-off (linear structures, bridges, etc.) as well as unsuitable functions (hospitals, chemical industry, timber yards, saw mills, etc.). The analytical stage was concluded by a colloquium in which participated all 24 members of the research team and the invited guests. In the project's experimental stage, which will take place this year, studies of flood-protection of waterfronts, studies of runoff rates and volumes will be conducted and urban planning and architectural measures aimed at flood-protection of the flood-threatened urban parts will be proposed in conformity with the model towns' development objectives. In 2001, the concrete results of this project will be made use of in the formulation of the general principles of flood protection and strategic development of threatened towns. In the final report will also be defined the stages of the individual measures to be respected in revising the existing or drawing up new urban development programs and plans.

3WEAK PLACES

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The paper aims at developing a new notion of place, which would explain better than current (architectural) theories how places, especially shared, public places, can be established in the contemporary, fluid, multicultural metropolitan context. Paper's basic idea is to develop the new place-concept analogically to Gianni Vattimo's "weak thought" and Taina Rajanti's "weak experience". To achieve that goal, it is necessary to study possibilities of bridging the gap between social theories on the late-modern urban condition (e.g. Bauman 1996; Beck 1992; Castells 1991, 1996; Lash 1999) and new conceptualisations of space in architecture (e.g. Bunschoten 1999; Juel_Christiansen 1989, 1999; Koolhaas 1998; Stenros 1992), which the new, richer interest in "spatiality" in human sciences (e.g. Harvey 1980; Lefebvre 1991; Soja 1996) and planning itself (e.g. Madanipour 1996) has not been fully able to do.

"Weak places" starts from empirical investigations in some of the changing areas in Helsinki, Finland – one of Europe's most rapidly growing cities. The text proceeds in the manner of s.c. aesthetic thinking (Welsch 1991). Its themes include the claimed crisis of public space and public life, the question of the essence of urbanity (Rajanti 1999; Sennett 1990), space theories with a fractal nature (Stenros), and a critique of the existential space and place concept (Norberg-Schulz 1971, 1980, 1988). Finally, the paper builds conclusions concerning planning as social practice: there are multiple ways to "see" the environment, multiple ways to make sense of it, and planning should be about articulating as many as possible of these ways, or frames, which also can be ephemeral, individual, and "soft".

The work behind "Weak places" is conducted under the Finnish Academy programme for the interplay between Art and Research. It is part of the author's Ph.D. project on the changing use cultures of public spaces.

COMMUNICATIVE PLANNING AND SHAPING OF INTERVENTION

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In Italy the evolution of doctrinal debate has achieved good results in connecting architectural design to urban analysis, but nevertheless presents some irresolutions concerning relationship between urban planning and urban design.

On our opinion, it's urgent to discuss about the care that project-making process has to put in shaping interventions, not only in terms of tipology and style, but also in terms of "land structure".

This necessity is felt as well in researching of a new linguistic agreement between different doctrinal fields in order to formalize a new "territory based" approach that could lay on charge relations between socioeconomic change and shape of settlements.

The late urban planning methods (in theory and in practice) tend to reach shared visions of local "land fragments" that, according to changing of global context, can be able to take on care the congruence of possible actions and to mobilize agents and resources in order to coordinate (horizontally) sectorial policies and (vertically) budgeting decisions.

The istitutional agreement and the social sharing (that such an approach claims) need the contribution of a forecasting vision that is not only a socioeconomic "scenario" but also a phisical prefiguring of the place, so claiming the skill of architects in shaping places, that is in designing land (or urban) space.

Most uptodate methods of communicative planning impose that planning agent could be able to reach an agreement between higher agents (holding general interests), shareholders agents (holding sectorial interests) and lower agents (holding local interests); it's necessary, therefore, to effectuate "validation", "coordination" and "justification" of decision making.

For that it's necessary to evaluate *ex ante*: (1) the functional opportunity, (2) the economic convenience and (3) the environmental impact of every intervention.

The evaluation of functional opportunity concerns sectorial requirements, but also general structure of land network; the evaluation of economic convenience concerns financial profits, but also economic outputs; the evaluation of environmental impact concerns changing of ecological system, but also shape of settlements.

The second aspect of each those items is concerning "land effects evaluation", a new kind of integrated evaluation that connot leave out of consideration the "structure shaping" of intervention that on our opinion has to return to be the fundamental concerning of planning activity.

PROBLEMS IN DIALOGUE PLANNING AND DECISION MAKING

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The planning discourse today deals with the problem to get planning a widened legitimization. This legitimization has obviously been decreasing during the last decades. Planning is traditionally a communication process between actors of different interests involved in the planning represented by professionals from different fields of society. The problem with the traditional representative democracy in planning is the top-down decisions between experts and politicians.

In Sweden as in most other European countries the planning discourse is focused on legitimization of planning in two directions, spatial planning for economic development and planning in a widened public dialogue. In spatial planning aiming at sustainable development, it seems to be even more important to carry out plans in a collaborative way. In spatial planning for development the actors are often dominated by representatives of the business sector. In the dialogue planning process with a bottom-up approach there are expectations of a true engagement of the citizens in planning issues. What will be the outcome when governance replaces traditional municipality governing?

This paper intends to describe and problematizise the democratization of the decision making processes focusing on planning for more sustainable development. There are many challenges and hindrances in these processes. The business planning approach often, at lest in Sweden, claims speedy treatment of the formal documents before implementation. Collaborative planning must take departure in requirements of the citizens, which is a slowly process. Another problem in the dialogue planning approach is the big differences of power between the general public and the business actors and real estate owners. On the other hand the direct democracy in the dialogue planning particular strong interest groups can lead the decisions in their directions. Finally, is it possible to reach an understanding between groups with different perspectives, different languages and various experiences?

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR SPATIAL-ECONOMIC INVESTMENTS: RULES OF THE GAME IN THE NETHERLANDS

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With increasing frequency, spatial-economic investments in real estate, infrastructure and the environment are also being carried out in public-private partnerships in the Netherlands. Formulas are used where the investment costs are defrayed by both public and private actors and the risks are usually shared between them.

Since 1999 there has been a Knowledge Centre PPS (Public private partnerships) in the Ministry of Finance. The publications from this Knowledge Centre indicate ways in which public-private cooperation promises to be most successful. The themes alluded to are scope optimization, value capturing and claw-back subsidies. Increasingly often the impression is obtained that private investors will only make a commitment when the public actors have committed themselves to the performance criteria, the budget, and other preconditions. This often demands effective public-private cooperation and long-term early commitment from the government authorities involved who as early birds attest to the performance criteria and the preconditions.

There must be an identification at an early stage of the long-term stakeholders who set down the programme of requirements in a bid book. Through an open process of putting out to tender the consortium is selected that is able to achieve the best price-quality relationship. Innovative contracting out procedures (Build-Operate-Transfer; Design-Build-Operate-Transfer) lead increasingly often to long-term relationships established between the construction and the operation. The distinction between the design phase, construction phase and operation phase is essential. In every phase the public-private partnership can receive a specific form and content.

In the paper a topical overview will be given of the current rules of the game for public-private partnerships for spatial-economic investments in the Netherlands. Particular attention will be paid to the methods currently considered and applied to create yields from investments in the environment and traffic infrastructure, thereby attracting private investors to sectors which until recently have been considered to belong solely to the public domain. Finally, there will be an indication of the most likely spatial impacts of these new partnerships.

PROCEDURES OF ARGUMENTATION IN COMMUNICATIVE PLANNING

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The model of planning as communicative action is an already accepted constituent part of recent planning theory. Communication includes forms of classical discourse as an exchange of speech acts such as interpretations, explanations, propositions, declaration of needs or interests, judgements, requests etc and thereby forms of influencing planning partners. It is open to suggestion whether strategically calculated forms of power oriented action are to be included, whether they are an outside opposite belonging to another model or whether they are - as it is argued - unsolvably complementary to it. The emphasis of the paper is to reach insight into the operational levels of discourse as a means of communication. Four operational levels are differentiated: those of institutional forms, of conditions, of structure and of content. Some institutional forms as mediation, cooperation, forum are characterized as platforms for argumentation with their main features. The conditions for argumentation as postulated by Habermas are reported. Main attention is given to the structure and content of argumentation in planning. It is referred to categories of argumentation as stated by Rittel et al, who developed a formalized procedure of argumentation. It is reported in detail. It is evaluated by arguing its strengths and limits. Despite the difficulty of making general statements concerning the content of argumentation in planning processes (because every case is unique) an attempt is made. It is referred to classical sequences still structuring practical planning processes on a macro or micro level.

Some clusters of issues to be treated argumentatively are identified which belong to typical planning situations. Benefits and shortcomings of formalizing argumentative planning are reflected upon.

PLANNING STYLES AND AGENCY PROPERTIES: TOWARD INSTITUTIONALLY ENRICHED PLANNING THEORY

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Knowledge of the connection between planning styles and agency properties is needed in the analysis of problems involving both planning practice and institutional context. Among the problem areas are manipulation in planning and the relationship between planners, bureaucrats, and politicians. Based on the new economic theory of organisation, a classification table is developed to link organisational structure and planning style. The table describes the organisational properties and administrative procedures that the planning agency should have in order to work in a manner consistent with the main ideas of important modes of planning. Brief outlines of the organisational aspects of synoptic, incremental, communicative, and advocacy planning are presented. The analysis is relevant to a wider range of planning styles, however, as strategic planning, the strategic choice approach, equity planning, critical pragmatism, transactive planning, and collaborative planning are all affiliated with the four modes discussed here.

The organisational characteristics are divided in five groups:

- Hierarchical structure
- Leadership and power
- Degree of planner autonomy
- External agency relationships
- Production and control of plans

These groups encompass the planners' opportunities for influencing the agenda, and the motives of the members of decision-making bodies for revealing false preferences. These themes are central in the new economic theory of organisation.

The paper responds to the critique raised against procedural planning theories for being abstract and context-free and thus unfit to guide planning in real societies where public planning is embedded in particular organisations and institutions.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.
A NEW NORTH –SOUTH DIVIDE IN EUROPE.

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The paper addresses the issue of infrastructure inequality in Central Europe and the Balkans, based on data from the countries included in these country groups and from the European Union.

The infrastructure sectors examined are: transport (roads, railways, air), telecommunications, informatics and mass media, energy (electric and natural gas), social and research infrastructures and achievement (health, education and science and technology infrastructure).

By comparing the data becomes clear that in each of the three country clusters infrastructure development has followed a different track and has reached by now a different level. It is argued that the differences between Central Europe and the Balkans constitute a new North-South type of division in this part of Europe, whereby the Balkans are physically and metaphorically the "South". The differences between CE and the Balkans and between all of them and the EU will have to be bridged should the ex-centrally planned economies, especially the Balkans, attain the EU. The paper concludes with a few crucial planning proposals, especially in the field of transport.

THE RELEVANCE OF THE COMMUNICATIVE IDEOLOGY IN PLANNING XWHAT IS THE ROLE FOR PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE?

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This paper explores the theoretical and practical sense of the communicative ideology as a new principle for urban and regional planning. It particularly discusses what role communicative planning leaves for professional knowledge and expertise. The theoretical insights show that communicative planning merely modifies -not replaces- existing conventional rationality bases. Dutch empirical evidence from communicative initiatives within urban and regional planning shows professional expertise still maintains a strong position over 'lay' expertise by citizens. Its use may be related to the idea that the communicative ideology helps communication and interaction processes, but may not provide substantive results, does not include innovative ideas, invokes selective participation and costs considerable money and time. Planning practitioners often see the consequences of communicative planning as comparatively unrelated to substantive planning products. Therefore, based on both empirical and theoretical observations, this paper shows how science, design and technology, through professional planning expertise, as well as public opinion and interests, through 'lay' participants, may form an integral part of the communicative ideology for urban and regional planning.

Track 5

Environmental quality, Local Agenda 2000, sustainable development (policies, methods), rural areas and communities

A NEW APPROACH TOWARD SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE LOS ANGELES BASIN INITIATIVE

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Although the economy of Los Angeles Basin (region comprising of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties) has improved overall, there are several communities in the area that face chronic economic distress characterized by high unemployment, low per capita income, and physical or economic blight. The paper argues for a comprehensive approach to sustainable economic development and discusses strategies that promise job creation, alleviation of economic distress, and improvement in quality of life and livability in the Los Angeles Basin. Key strategies of the initiative include:

1) Sustainable Development – The re-industrialization of the Los Angeles Basin with eco-industrial parks and "clean," 21st century manufacturing using "state of the art" environmental technologies. "Zero emission" industrial parks or eco-industrial parks minimize or eliminate toxic emissions and waste by co-locating firms with compatible production streams where the waste materials of one firm are used as the raw material for another. "Clean-up" of brownfields is a prerequisite in older industrial areas.
2) Information Technology – The provision of technology and telecommunications infrastructure, support for entrepreneurs and the development of a workforce skilled in this field. It includes the development of "smart" buildings, high-tech business incubators, technology transfer facilities, and distance learning centers.
3) Collaborative Regional Planning involving partnerships at the city, county and state levels. Creative collaborative approaches provide the ways and means to leverage resources, build social capital, diversify funding, and sustain regional development efforts.

SUSTAINABILITY AND REGIONAL EMPOWERMENT: THE ROLE OF SEA AS A TOOL FOR THE EFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING.

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At the heart of this paper is the recognition of the theory that modern environmental planning in England and Wales is currently at a potentially productive, although problematic, turning point. Whilst on the one hand the UK is attempting to make the legislative and institutional changes necessary to facilitate the process of regionalisation and devolution, it is at the same time facing the challenge of accommodating EU attempts, for example in the form of the new SEA Directive, to make decision making at all levels accountable to the over-riding objectives of sustainable development. In the light of these challenges the authors suggest a possible way in which SEA can be fully integrated into an effective planning system within England and Wales and highlight the importance of regional governance as a means of reconciling the conflicts derived from the different tiers of decision-making.

In the first part of the paper the authors examine the importance of SEA as a means of overcoming the inherent weaknesses of project level environmental assessment and highlight the fact that despite the existence of an extensive knowledge base relating to the delivery of project level environmental assessment, there is an identifiable knowledge gap relating to the realisation of SEA at the different tiers of decision making. In order to overcome this weakness, and to further an understanding of SEA as a supporting tool for plan, policy and programme formation, this part of the paper considers a variety of approaches towards the systemisation of SEA and identifies those planning tasks which need to be undertaken at the plan, policy and programme levels and the framework performance targets which need to be achieved. In the second part of the paper, the authors seek to extend this understanding of a tiered SEA system to the role of regional planning as an environmental mediator. In accordance with the requirement for Regional Development agencies (RDAs) to formulate regional strategies which will foster the "the effective protection of the environment" and the "integration of economic, social and environmental objectives", the authors stress the need to develop the use of SEA at the regional level as a mechanism for "environmental consistency analysis" between the upper and lower tiers of the SEA hierarchy and a means of streamlining the overall process.

ECOPROFIT AS ONE OF THE IMPULSES OF LA 21 IMPLEMENTATION.

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The way to sustainable development of towns and villages, to implementation of LA 21 is being more and more reflected in environmental policies and programs at municipal level. It is not easy to run LA 21 implementation program according to different economic, political and social conditions.

Ecoprofit represents one of action programs of LA 21 established in Graz, Austria. It aims a t a far/reaching reduction of environmental pollution caused by companies. One of main issues is preventive company / specific environmental protection avoiding waste and emissions. It creates possibilities for companies to include a change from (often) environmentally hazardous technologies to cleaner production and/or increased material efficiency of the procedures and processes applied. The determination of material flows in Graz support these endeavors.

Ecoprofit programme for companies includes creation and expansion of ecological management consulting services, promotion and support of companies that voluntarily implement environmental protection strategies exceeding the required level for maintaining the state-of-art, especially with regard to efficient energy use, keeping the air pure, avoidance of waste and waste water, noise abatement following the example of EU decree No. 1836/93 on eco-audits in companies.

Furthermore, the focus is put on change of the legal framework concentrating on ecological aspects in laws pertaining to enterprises, particularly trade regulation, law on air-pollution prevention and worker's protection laws.

The paper focuses on the methodology of Ecoprofit Graz and the first effort to launch such activity in the city of Bratislava, Slovakia.

SPACES OF "DIFUSED URBANISATION" AND THE PLANNING SYSTEM

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The general debate on planning and the different settlement models cannot ignore the persistence of particular territorial configurations, such as the spaces of difused urbanisation. A number of specific features of these spaces have to be taken into account, namely, the nature and tensions of development processes, particular emergence conditions, evolution and change. In Portugal, recent empirical evidence seems to point out in the following directions:

1) the development of these spaces can be explained looking at articulations among factors, such as, industrialisation processes, the role of family relations networks and family strategies towards employment options, and forms of housing provision heavly dependent upon selfpromotion
2) the identification of changing trends and destructuring of some of the above mentioned factors
3) but, at the same time, the continuation of a dynamics of investment and expansion.

This question raises a double challenge to planning: on one hand it is necessary to analyse and discuss the direction of present changes; on the other hand it is necessary to reflect on the capacity of the planning system and its polict instruments to act, effectively, upon the structuring conditions of these spaces.

With this objectives in mind, the paper provides a synthesis of the debate on difused patterns of setlement in the north of Portugal. Over this synthesis, it goes on to reflect the relationships between the planning system and the difused urbanisation phenomena. It analysis the meaning and extent of the planning contribution towards the steady structuring of these spaces. A discussion is carried out on the specific issues associated with these spaces and the production of issue oriented planning guidelines. In particular, this discussion emphasises the scope to incorporate sustainability goals into planning policies for difused urbanisation spaces.

SPATIAL PLANNING OF THE SOLAR RESIDENTIAL AREAS

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The exploitation of the latest knowledge in the spatial planning of the solar residential areas brings the new view into the methodology of the problem solution. These new views are synchronised with the environmental quality.

The spatial planning of the modern solar residential areas is characterised with the new structural solution. Instead of the singular villas with the solar collectors there is originated the centralised complex with multiplicity villas. An account of this complex is realisation of the single big central subterranean heat-accumulator. In term of economic it is advantageous. In the solar residential complex in Hamburg-Bramfeld as well as in the first area in Ravansburg the urban composition of the complex and the architectonic form of the villas is subordinated to the systems of the active exploitation of solar energy.

The new methodology in the solution of the spacious planning of the solar residential areas created with the possibility of the application of the progressive photovoltaic systems and modern collector systems. The progressive photovoltaic systems and modern collector systems for the acquisition of the thermal energy have been technically advanced, that is why the new visage and shaped design mean the new resources for the architectural design especially of the dwelling house.

The spatial planning of the solar residential areas gives the pulses at the new movement of solar architecture. The large-scale resources of the incorporation of the solar fluid collectors in the composition the form of the building illustrates to what degree these solar elements share at the modelling of architecture of the dwelling house . The detailed analyse of the resources of the location of the solar collectors demonstrates, that many modes are to create the synthesis of the architectonic and technical design, that the resultant form of the architectonic work must be aesthetic acceptable.

A REVIEW OF FOREST POLICY IN GREECE AND PERSPECTIVES OF SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF GREEK FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF EUROPEAN FOREST STRATEGY

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Forests represent the most important ecosystem structure of our planet as far as it concerns area, function, relations' complexity and interactions, by affecting and controlling the ecological equilibrium of a greater space.

That paper concerns the most important problems of Greek forest ecosystems as well as the main measures of forest policy that have been implemented in Greece until today (Forest Code, Establishment of National Parks, the forest protection law the environmental protection law and the rangelands law).

After Rio's International Conference (1992) about environment and development, and the Ministers Sessions about European forests protection (Strasbourg 1990, Helsinki 1993, Lisbon 1998), a new impulse was given in national policies of the countries- members of EC as far as it concerns protection and sustainable forest management and forest ecosystems generally. Given of their huge importance and contribution in economic and social development of agriculture zones as well as in environment protection (biodiversity, soil, water, climate changes etc.). Greece has already responded to the new EC legislation about sustainable forest management and development of forests, by practicing directories or actions such as: forest protection measures for atmosphere pollution and fires, measures about amelioration of the manufacture and merchandize conditions of forest products, adoption of the European Forest Information and Communication System (EFICS), the Treaty about International Commerce of fauna and flora, the Biodiversity Treaty, the Regulation for Reforestation of deteriorated areas (for increasing forest area and improving agriculture income), and utilization of financial sources for the environment (LIFE, etc).

Finally Greece has corresponded to the creation of a European ecological network of protected areas (Natura 2000) according to the 92/43 EC directive concerning the natural habitats and wild fauna and flora, which integrates all the types of protected areas.

SUSTAINABLE URBAN PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL INEQUITIES

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This paper discusses the meaning of the concept 'environmental justice' in urban areas in a West-European context. The empirical material is drawn from ongoing comparative research on the differences between the conceptualisation of environmental justice in the United States and the Netherlands and research into he social dimension of sustainable development.

The concept of environmental justice focuses on distributional inequities in the exposure to environmental risk. The concern that specific groups in society, in particular minorities and poorer households, systematically encounter higher levels of environmental risk first has received much political and scholarly attention in the United States but not in other countries.

This paper will argue that many manifestations of environmental justice in the US, like waste facility siting, and their presumed causes, especially intentional racial discrimination, are less relevant in a Western European context. However the concept of environmental justice is probably universally valid given the principle of environmental sustainability that present needs are to be met without compromising the ability of other people to meet their own needs. Sustainable development demands a broader perspective on the impacts of decisions on other people in terms of equity.

Given the specific characteristics of The Netherlands and especially the high population density sources of pollution in urban areas where planning decisions to locate, remove, clean-up, or leave situations as they are, might be affecting certain groups in an unjust way in terms of environmental effects and risks. Due to the scarcity of land in the Netherlands for instance industrial sites with negative side affects still exist in or nearby residential areas. This makes the conceptualisation of environmental justice in the Netherlands an intriguing local planning problem.

PLANNING IN TRANSITION: COMMUNICATION BARRIERS IN THE "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT" DIALOGUE

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In a period of hard economic restructuring and a society highly sensitive to the political and social changes made, the concept of sustainable development appeared at the political stage as a part of the European integration imperative, largely acknowledged after 1989. Rooting the concept at the local level was considered of particular importance and was the task of numerous emerging NGOs, internationally funded projects, state and regional institutions. As this process largely coincided in time with the crisis of the urban planning profession in the transition countries, the urban planners had to incorporate the concept in a wider framework of changing and often questionable professional attitudes and approaches.

The paper analyses the existing obstacles to a communicative planning process at the local level. The author argues that the urban planners joining effectively in the sustainable development dialogue at the local level would be equally important both for the further clarification of the specific spatial aspects of sustainability and for the re-definition of spatial planning goals and values in the post-socialist countries.

The necessary steps towards overcoming them include further legislational and institutional changes as well as research and educational development focused in parallel on the implementation of new information technologies and on building up a new professional culture aware of value conflicts.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS IN A PLANNING PROCESS: A CASE STUDY IN TURKEY (BEYKOZ MUNICIPALITY, ISTANBUL)

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Environmental laws and regulations are increasing in Turkish legislation in order to meet the standards of European Union and other international agreements that Republic of Turkey signed and ratified. Although environmental problems have been increasing in Turkish cities, especially in metropolitan areas, consideration of this issue in plans is limited as compare to the other aspects (i.e., housing, transportation etc.). In most cases, goals for protecting sensitive landscapes or solving environmental problems in master and implementation plans can not be met since there appears to be a serious discrepancy for various reasons. This paper aims to explore the decision-making process for master and implementation plans in the context of environment by focusing on an example from Istanbul Metropolitan Area.

Beykoz, where most of the municipal area is currently protected as forested landscape, has an immense development pressure. The decision takers and plan makers are willing to protect this area and, at the same time, answer the development aspiration to a reasonable extent. Beginning from the master plans this thin and sensitive balance has been considered, yet decision-makers, plan makers and applicators are unhappy with the results.

For this research paper, we shall be examining the decision and plan making process from the initial steps to the implementation of the plans. The stories told by the plan makers and final productions (1/50.000, 1/25.000, 1/5.000 master plans and their implementations) will be scrutinised and read in both the contexts of city planning and law. The final target is to see to what extent environmental laws and regulations are included in master and implementation plans, to what extent the goals has been reached, and what are the underlying stories/reasons for successful and unsuccessful implementation approaches.

In this research, we hope to contribute to the environmental planning in Turkey that happens to be in a process of integrating to the European Union. We believe that the followed method of reading the issue will be bringing different dimensions to the field.

THE URBAN METABOLISM OF CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA : PLANNING IMPERATIVES IN AN ECOLOGICALLY UNSUSTAINABLE METROPOLIS.

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The purpose of the paper is to present an assessment of the functioning of the urban metabolism of metropolitan Cape Town and then discuss some of the main metropolitan planning implications arising.

The paper opens with a discussion of the urban metabolism concept : the sum of all the daily inputs (air, water, energy, food and materials) required to support urban dwellers and urban production, and all the daily outputs (solid, liquid and gaseous wastes, as well as heat, noise, and electro-magnetic radiation) that are discharged into the city's environmental systems. A comparison is drawn between the self-regulating, balanced, and relatively closed cycle metabolisms of natural communities and the societally-regulated, unbalanced, and open urban metabolisms. The imperatives and ecological and societal benefits of moving towards more closed-cycle urban metabolisms with reduced ecological footprints are raised as reference points for later discussion.

The paper then describes in some detail the quantitative, qualitative, and spatial dimensions of Cape Town's input - output relationships with its local and wider environmental systems. Attention is drawn to the unsustainability of present relationships, particularly with regard to water dependence in this drought region (60% is used for sanitation and garden irrigation; less than 4% is recycled), fossil energy dependence (oil comprises 53% of all energy used, most of it in motor vehicles which are the sources of worsening air pollution), deteriorating quality of urban run-off which is polluting recreational and coastal waters, the loss of agricultural land at the rate of 2ha / day due to rapid and indiscriminate suburban expansion, and the loss of an aquifer due to suburban over-building. The dis-proportionate contribution of higher income groups to this situation is demonstrated.

The paper concludes by discussing a variety of imperatives and the means for achieving them: closing the water cycle through demand management, on-site capture, on-site stormwater detention, water-efficient sanitation; closing the energy cycle through promoting a more compact public transport-based city form, and effective climatic design; closing the solid waste cycle; and protecting productive land through ecological planning and compact urban forms.

ENVIRONMENTAL PARNERSHIPS IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

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Partnerships between environmental organizations and the private sector are fairly new. They are an expression of a professional approach in the environmental movement and a private sector vision of the environment as a business opportunity. Focusing on the field of sustainable energy production, this paper considers which functions the partnerships perform and which conditions determine their success.

To find an answer to this question, I studied two partnerships that were sufficiently advanced in their projects that their performance could be assessed.

In both instances, the object of the partnership was to produce sustainable energy. One tried to promote solar collectors, the other energy efficient building. The two cases involved two diametrically opposed environmental organizations – the World Wide Fund for Nature and Greenpeace.

The analysis is based on available written reports and interviews with all of the parties involved in the partnership.

The conclusion is that although partnerships may shake up the market, their potential is still constrained by their ad hoc character, their limited knowledge of the market, the exclusive nature of the arrangement, and the lack of international coordination.

SUSTAINABILITY IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR - A DELICATE BALANCING ACT BETWEEN POLITICAL VISION AND THE REALIZATION OF PLANS

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This report reviews changes to the concept of "sustainability" by referring to its historical significance in the field of forestry economics. Under discussion is the acceptance, without query of the concept of sustainability for the transport sector which could be both confusing and counter productive. Under discussion and evaluation are four different criteria and their indicators, specially selected because of their relevance the subject matter. A critical appraisal is presented of the indicators´ long-term impact within the context of evolution.

RAIL FREIGHT GROWTH AND THE LAND-USE PLANNING SYSTEM: THE UK EXPERIENCE.

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The modern British planning system was introduced in 1947. At that time rail, which was nationalised in 1948, was the dominant mode for the haulage of freight, but from the early 1950s it began to lose modal share to road haulage which was dominant by the 1960s. Rail's loss of traffic created, what until the mid-1990s, was the strongest association between land-use planning and the rail freight sector - the disposal of derelict railway land. Generally there was a lack of contact and mutual understanding between the two sectors of activity. Notwithstanding this, there were some positive relationships between planning and rail freight associated with traditional rail freight activities such as coal and mineral traffic, and the opening of the Channel Tunnel in 1994 led to the development of new a new generation of inter-modal terminals and distribution centres which raised issues about land availability for such projects.

When the publicly owned freight businesses were privatised in 1996, it produced a resurgence of freight traffic which is being encouraged in official planning and transport policy guidance. However, research shows that the response by local planning authorities has been mixed and that the development of a positive relationship between planning policy and practice, and the needs of a growing rail freight industry, will take some time to achieve.

LOCAL DEMOCRACY A KEY FACTOR FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT?

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Drawing on experiences from Ireland and Norway a central claim in this paper is that representative democracy is crucial for sustainable rural development.

I review competing theories of representative democracy, communicative theory and communitarism. I also review planning or development efforts like Local Agenda 21, "the partnership model" for rural development and specially EU LEADER programme. Local partnerships are described as flexible, innovative and able to integrate local needs with top down support, but also as elitism.

The Norwegian example shows how local representative democratic institutions have an important role to play as an empowering institution for the rural population. But local representative democratic institutions have also weaknesses like; to much bureaucracy and to little awareness, dependency, to many objectives and to few resources.

The main argument in the paper is based on the concept legitimacy, and the paper concludes that local representative democracy is the only institution which has the ability integrate local needs and control special interest groups simultaneously.

OPTIMIZATION OF SPATIAL STUCTURE OF RURAL AREAS IN UKRAINE

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One of necessary conditions for the sustainable development of rural areas in Ukraine is spatial optimization of land resources use.Two aspects of this problem are considered, namely: theoretic-methodological and constructive-practical ones. Significance of some new interdisciplinary scientific directions, in particular, such as econology, ecohomology and eniology for the development of methodological basis and improvement of methods for land use planning is analized.

In conditions of radical economical transformations in Ukraine it is proposed the new kind of planning documents to implement in practice of land management on local level, i.e. to elaborate the General Plans for village municipalities (as a basic administrative territorial units) utilization. It is expedient to consider such Plans as directing documents that define strategy of future development of rural areas as multifunctional systems and specify conditions of land utilization and protection into administrative boundaries of village councils territories (municipalities).

High nature-protective and economical efficiency of environmentally-adapted organization of agricultural areas is emphasized. The paper lays stresses especially on the possibility of a rural area' ecological infrastructure optimization by creating biocenter network landscape stuctures.

THE STREET AS A POLYFUNCTIONAL URBAN SPACE – CLAIMS TO A FULL VALUE ENVIRONMENT

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Man does not live only on delimited private grounds, in houses separated by walls and fences, but also in public and semi-public spaces of the town. Among these, an irreplaceable role belongs to the street which, since time immemorial, makes part of each urban structure. In the Eastern European countries, in the last years, the after-revolution change in the life styles and the fast growth of car ownership, accompanied with the economic inability to cope with the new situation, resulted in a certain devaluation of the street as a significant, full value urban space. Therefore, last year, at the Faculty of Architecture, a new research project entitled *Street in the Urban Structure* has been launched under the sponsorship of the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic.

We do not perceive the street only as a transport corridor, but as a polyfunctional urban space fully serving the man, a space that organises, divides and unites the town and serves for the sojourn of people, is an extended home, a pavement, a sort of a big inn, the most interesting theatre. That is why it has to satisfy the comprehensive claims to environment, exhibit relevant urban values, serve a series of different functions, each with specific and frequently contradictory demands, and be beautiful, adequately equipped and organised.

In this paper we analyse the development trends of this problem in the Czech republic and abroad, we define the individual categories of street functions, the basic (primary) functions, such as sojourn, services, transport, utilities, city-making function, and the claims and impacts of these primary functions (derived functions) such as hygiene, environmental quality, security, greenery, street furniture, aesthetics and, last but not least, the demands put on space and economy. This detailed categorisation, together with the extent of fulfilling the individual functions in dependence on the street's purpose and its insertion into the urban structure, is the basis of the elementary typology: residential street, shopping street, services street, avenue, green street.

The paper is completed with specimens of evaluation of the actual condition of the environment in the streets of Brno.

THE SUDETES AS A REGION OF A FUTURE PLANNING
CZECH-POLISH COOPERATION

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The Sudetes are mountainous north-western fragment of Czech Massif. Since over a thousand of years a political boundary is traced along main ranges of the Sudetes, since mid-18th cent. being clearly restrictive and limiting of possibilities in a free transfer. Nevertheless, similar economic branches have been developed on both its sides. Since the end of 18th cent. health resorts and tourism came to a great importance. At the same time a serious destruction of an environment started to be observed. In spite of a Czechoslovakian and Polish affiliation to the Moscow camp after 1945 and a declared "deep" friendship among its participants, the boundary along the Sudetes has delimited neighbouring states and societies even harder. One of restrictive effects was a closing of majority of old boundary crossings and a break of railway connections. Concepts of spatial implements and a spatial management as a whole were covering areas only up to the boundary. An incohence among them has come into being as well as a permanent lack of a planning coordination.

The above situation has started to be changed in a moment of a disintegration of the Moscow camp and a beginning of basic political-economic transformations in central-eastern Europe after 1989. One of first effects was an establishing of the Euroregion "Nysa" on border areas of Czech Republic, Poland and Germany in 1991, and the Euroregion Glacensis between Czech Republic and Poland in 1996. First trials of a coordination for different tasks have been undertaken, especially for environment protection, culture and tourism, but only on a local level. Then, a governmental agreement for a cooperation in a scope of a use of border Sudetic areas was signed too. Thanks to a Polish initiative there was agreed a building of a motorway A3 (Ystad)Szczecin – Lubawka – Prague, as an only one crossing these mountains. A campaign for a building of a so called express-road Wroclaw – the Klodzko Land – Brno takes a place at the moment. This reality and examples given on a background of existing geographical conditions show a growing need of an acceptation of the Sudetes as a region of a homogeneous spatial planning and a close planning cooperation between Poland and Czech Republic. It is forcing now by a closer and closer perspective of their membership within European Union.

BUILDING LOCAL PLANNING CAPACITY IN RURAL SLOVAKIA

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Roughly 43% of Slovakia's population lives in rural areas, defined as villages with fewer than 5,000 residents. Rural residents suffer disproportionately from unemployment and cuts in services such as transportation. Access to education and social services is more difficult for them than for their urban counterparts. As of yet, Slovakia's largely centralized government has focussed little attention on the needs of this population.

Slovaks have strong pride of place; they do not yet have pride of community. Under communism people learned to suppress their opinions, work together because they were forced to, obey strong leaders and officials, and be suspicious of planning. With the collapse of communism, people have had a hard time both imagining a public sphere and taking responsibility for it. Increasing public participation in rural community planning processes is a challenge in rural Slovakia. Traditions of public participation are weak both on the part of citizens and public officials. Democratic, citizen-led regional level planning across villages is even more rare.

For the last three and one half years, the Rural Organization for Community Activities (VOKA) has helped rural communities build their capacity to plan through a program of technical assistance designed to increase social capital. The two principle tools employed are a community needs assessment tool, called a Listening Project, and a Community Mini-Grants Program, in which rural residents learn to plan and implement projects as members of teams, and to make collective decisions over the distribution of financial resources.

The Listening Project was originally used in the United States to elicit public opinion around specific public issues. The Listening Project is used by VOKA to enable villagers to open up an arena for communication and to identify issues they hold in common. In a Listening Project, members of the community together develop a questionnaire, administer it to fellow residents, analyze the results, and publicize them to the entire community. VOKA's role is to train villagers how to formulate open-ended questions, how to listen and draw out opinion rather than engage in discussion, how to analyze results, and the importance of sharing the information in a public forum. For the participants, the Listening Project not only increases their communication skills, but enables them to realize, often for the first time, that they have needs and interests in common, and that they belong to a community. The Listening Project can also be a first step in opening up communication with local government, as residents realize they want to help determine decisions made about their village, and village mayors realize they are receiving vital information about public opinion. Finally, the Listening Project, because it helps residents identify their needs, is the first step in local planning.

The Community Mini-Grants Program follows logically upon the Listening Project in villages in which residents then want to do something together to address their needs. Residents from teams to plan, implement and evaluate community improvement projects, and they form a committee of members of each team to allocate funds for the projects. Crucially, this process also forces them to determine priorities. The series of training sessions VOKA conducts begins with a visioning exercise, and continues with sessions on project planning, budgeting and project evaluation. As with the Listening Project, VOKA's role is to teach communication and decision-making skills so that residents can plan, prioritize and make decisions themselves. VOKA's role is not to influence content, but rather to teach residents to ask the questions that will enable them to make the decisions they think are best for them.

The author discusses the conditions required for these community building tools to be effective, problems that arise as communities begin to use them, their role in rural planning at the local level, and how they can be adapted to other contexts to stimulate democratic planning practices.

URBAN PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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The article discusses the concept of sustainable development, criteria of a sustainable urban development, urban structural factors influencing the environmental sustainability of cities, and urban planning strategies for a sustainable development. Following the discourse about sustainable development based on the Brundtland Commission's report and the processes in the UN Committee on Environment and Development, a sustainable *urban* development would require considerably more ambitious policies than today in order to limit energy consumption, reduce pollution and protect natural areas and arable land. Re-use of urban areas and more effective utilization of building sites is a possible strategy to this end. However, continuous growth in the building stock will make it increasingly difficult to bring urban development in wealthy countries within the frames of what is ecologically sustainable and equitable in a global perspective.

Planning for a sustainable urban development must be oriented towards long-term goals and utilize knowledge about the environmental consequences of different solutions, but should not be based solely on means-ends rationality. In a sustainability perspective, there is a strong need for planning processes that can contribute to a higher environmental awareness and responsibility. The planning processes should be organized in order to stimulate a broad participation and debate about what kind of cities and urban development we really want.

WILL THE REAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLEASE STAND UP

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Now that sustainable development has been high on rhetorical and political agendas for over a decade, a certain degree of consensus around its meaning exists, at least about its precepts. Somewhere between environment and development; an intersection of the social, the economic, and the ecological; with an eye toward future generations, is what most believe. In practice, most of what occurs falls under three categories. First, *indicators* measure current conditions and the attainment of sustainability goals. Second, *best practices* illustrate for professionals and broad audiences what is being done to implement sustainable development. Third, *labeling* applies the terms sustainability and sustainable development to existing activities, which may or may not be sustainable. Some call this greenwashing.

What has been missing is comprehensive, systemic, and generalizable theory and method to guide sustainable practices. That is, there has been little or no middle ground between philosophical and rhetorical principles on the one hand and detailed applications on the other.

This paper is a first cut at filling that gap. Sustainability is identified as a process. It is characterized, theoretically and mathematically, as a rate process in which the rate of urban development, material consumption, and waste production processes are able to maintain a healthy urban place. This will be elaborated in the realms of habitus – a way of not only perceiving place and space, but also producing space and place and living in it. Specific axioms and formulae will be presented that touch the fields architectural and landscape design, city planning, community development, and governance. Finally, questions that suggest further inquiry will be posed. This work is inspired by the work of National Academy of Engineering Fellow Stuart Winston Churchill, whose definitive work is The Interpretation and Use of Rate Data.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL

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The rising complexity of society and the development within policy sectors demand for new ways of planning of the physical environment in The Netherlands. The government controlled the development within the physical environment by central guided rules. Nowadays a shift is taking place from a central guided towards a more regional and local decision-making. The many interests and specific conditions existing on the regional or local level are important reasons justifying the decentralisation process. This changes the position of regional and local authorities. They have to be more active in the field of strategic and cohesive planning to find a right balance between these interests. Therefore sector specific, top down planning is changing towards a planning approach that is focusing on specific themes or areas.

The incorporation of sustainability on the regional and local level is a relatively new task. Regional and local governments have to find a way how to elaborate this subjective and normative concept in this new planning context. Sustainability covers economy, social/cultural and ecological goals. These goals sometimes conflict and the authorities have to make choices in order to find an acceptable solution with an overall result. This demands far-reaching co-operation between different sectors of regional and local policy-making. There is also a need to include other groups involved in planning on the regional and local level. In order to find a right balance between different interests, the authorities have to set targets and guide lines, draw up policy, stimulate other parties involved, create appropriate tools, and assess the results. During this process creativity and participation will play an important role.

Our discussion will focus on how this new bottom up approach in Dutch physical planning goes together with local initiatives contributing to sustainability.

ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING, OR POSSIBLE APPROACHES TO THE ENVIRONMENT IN PHYSICAL PLANNING

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An increasingly popular model of socio-economic development is one of sustainable (or eco-) development. Its popularity is due to a variety of reasons, but the most convincing argument for its application is the bad nature-man relationship that can be observed in various regions. The situation can only improve if socio-economic development is harmonised with the limitations imposed by the natural environment and its specific ecological relations. An efficient use of the sustainable development model, in turn, involves a systems approach to the subject matter of planning, i.e., the treatment of a region of any size as a complex territorial system. In this approach, physical planning is the construction of a model of the spatial structure of a concrete region characterised by an equilibrium of natural, social and economic components. This model is then implemented in the process of spatial development, which can be generally described as an enrichment of the natural environment, used of course in an appropriate manner and modified with man-made elements, where nature is treated as a factor of and limitation on the development. The result should be a functional living environment with a specified state of equilibrium among the elements making it up, and with spatial order. However, solving this problem always requires an appropriate attitude towards nature, which is not only the basic component of the system, but also an important factor of and limitation on development. The attitude towards nature can range from one extreme, of leaving it intact to another, of changing it completely.

The paper will present various possible approaches to nature in the process of physical planning resulting from both, the adopted value systems and planning approaches.

LOCAL AGENDA 21 AND PLANNING PRACTICE IN SLOVAKIA.

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Sustainable development generated many new political challenges and primarily a focus to begin the process at a local level. This offers an opportunity for local authorities to develop innovative and effective methods for participatory planning. The underlying goal of this process is to develop consensus-based action plans which will engage with the global commitment to sustainable development established at 1992 Earth Summit (UNCED 1992).

The ideal model of LA 21 seeks the involvement of a wide range of local groups and stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of public policy and a free flow of information and communication and discussion between them and their respective local authorities. What is required is that local authorities have a clear understanding of the sense of the process and can identify specific stakeholders in the LA 21 process.

The paper will examine the possibilities of the Slovak local governments to response to this opportunity under the currently changing concept of public administration. The importance of LA 21 education for public administrators, councillors, planners, developers and other stakeholders is a key approach to introduce not only LA 21 but also action-oriented strategies and environmental programmes with broader participation of the community. In this respect the newly formed Central European Training Centre in Spatial Planning at the Faculty of Architecture, Slovak University of Technology opened the floor for lifelong education and training in local and regional planning, focused on new trends in spatial development with the view of European integration.

RECYCLING PROGRAM COST-EFFECTIVENESS STUDY: THE CASE OF MUNICIPAL RECYCLING PROGRAMS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, USA

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Recycling is often portrayed as an activity that is expected to have two main impacts: first, protect the environment in the long term and, second, save money. However, though there is a general consensus that the first might occur, many times the second impact has not turned out to happen. The reasons for this include population and business behavior towards recycling, market situation of recyclable and raw materials, physical characteristics and contract structure of solid waste related services. The objective of this study is to determine under what conditions Municipal Recycling Programs (MRPs), as compared to not recycling at all, are likely to be cost-effective in the municipalities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, United States. The main focus of this study is on how and why municipalities have set up different contract structures for recycling, collection and disposal of solid waste, and how these structures have affected cost effectiveness of solid waste management. First, I determined how municipalities could be divided according to the cost-effectiveness of their MRPs. Second, I situated municipalities according to some of the characteristics of their MRPs that are potentially important to determine cost-effectiveness of recycling. Third, I collected data from 30 municipalities to perform MRPs cost-effectiveness analyses to examine how their MRP situation is decisive to place municipalities into the cost-effectiveness groups. Finally, I determined to which extent contracts have affected cost and benefits of MRPs.

UNPACKING PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL AGENDA 21

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Local Agenda 21 was predicated on the central importance of public involvement in policy for sustainable development. As Agenda 21 stated, '*as the level of government closest to the people, [local authorities] play a vital role in educating, mobilising and responding to the public to promote sustainable development*' (UNCED, 1993: par. 28.1). But what does this involvement achieve? The objective of this paper is to unpack the public involvement in one case study of Local Agenda 21 participation through the application and development of a new framework for the analysis of participation in policy making (Sharp and Connelly, 2000). This framework starts by specifying which aspect of participation is to be analysed through considering the geographical scale of the participation and the type of involvement which it develops. Secondly, the framework considers the 'level' or 'degree of danger' which is posed by the participation. Finally, the framework studies the context in which the participation occurred and the way its outcomes were used to argue for policy changes. Applying this framework to a British case study of Local Agenda 21 participation has two key findings. It demonstrates the increasing importance of mobilisation as the central objective of the case study authority's Local Agenda 21 participation. It also emphasises the extent to which Local Agenda 21 participation was a subtle means for a modernising agenda to contest policy across the activities of the whole authority.

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DEVELOPMENT OF PLANNING SYSTEM OF LATVIA 2000. TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE URBAN PLANNING STRATEGY.

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The concept of urban planning is still an object of many discussions in Latvia were the total environment have changed radically over the last decade.

A sustainable urban development is a matter for concern for all planning levels - national, regional and local, therefore an overall policy shall be defined to co-ordinate common efforts.

Sustainable development is a process of change in our culture, values and lifestyle. In both undertaking urban renewal programs in inner urban areas and in planning new suburbs we seek a mix of functions so as to reduce the need for mobility (see Aalborg Charter).

We can mention at least three planning problems of national level to achieve sustainable development of human settlements in Latvia:

- disbalance (both in population and development) between the capital city - Riga and almost all the other the Latvian territory seriously lagging behind;
- environmental protection and development in coastline areas of the Baltic Sea and the Riga Bay;
- decision making and management strategy towards sustainability.

One of serious drawbacks of the Latvian planning system, acknowledged both by local experts and foreign observers is still lacking national level urban development strategy. It was agreed that State impact on the urban development matters is and will be rather limited.

The decision making and management strategy provides four main components: 1)Guidance; 2)Incentives; 3)Control and 4)Training.

The complexity and dynamics of cities requires better understanding of urban decision-making and systems for integrated effective city planning and management.

New generation of urban and regional planners with basic sustainable thinking and training in system approach to actual decision making and management problems of urban development is coming.

DEVELOPING AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHOD FOR URBAN AREAS

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The DIOC-DGO The Ecological City is one of fourteen interdisciplinary research groups at Delft University of Technology. The DIOC-DGO The Ecological City is working on a research programme to develop innovative proposals for a sustainable *and* liveable built environment. Goal of the research programme is to drastically reduce the environmental load of the built environment during its entire lifecycle. The development of an environmental impact assessment method for urban areas is one of the Ph.D.-research projects within this programme.

In the Netherlands, two approaches are used for assessing the environmental impact of building activities. The first, environmental lifecycle analysis (LCA), accounts for the global environmental impact of materials or products but does not regard a local place or space. The second, environmental impact assessment (EIA), is applicable for choosing a location to realise a spatial plan or for designing a spatial plan after choosing the location; it registers the local environmental impact of spatial plans but – in most cases - does not regard time.

Goal of the research described here is to develop a method for assessing the environmental impact of urban plans during their entire lifecycle, thus an environmental impact assessment method for urban plans that does regard both place and time. The existing situation in the area serves as background against which comparisons can be made. The environmental impact of design alternatives and the existing situation is modelled with indicators for several sustainability aspects. LCA, EIA and the Dutch National Package for Sustainable Urban Planning are leading examples for developing these indicators.

With the environmental impact assessment method for urban areas, a designer or decision maker will be able to choose the most sustainable alternative out of plans, both for new living areas and for refurbishment areas. An environmental impact assessment method for building activities on this scale is important to make choices that have to do with the relation between constructions and their environment: for choosing whether or not to build, where to build and how to build, and what materials to use.

METROPOLITAN GARDENING ORGANIZATIONS: REGIONAL PLANNING TECHNIQUES FOR GROWING LOCAL URBAN GARDENS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Metropolitan gardening organizations promote gardening activities in cities and metropolitan regions. Metropolitan gardening organizations, or MGOs, support thousands of gardens in the United States (NCGA 1994). They work with individuals and local associations to secure land for community gardens, organize effective garden groups, and expand resources for urban gardening. Experience suggests that gardens are more successful when a strong organization supports them (Herbach 1998). In fact, one of the largest barriers to the development of urban gardening and community gardening programs may be the lack of institutional capacity. This points to the importance of MGOs. In many cities and regions, metropolitan planning organizations manage specialized programs in regional transportation or regional economic development. Similarly, metropolitan gardening organizations are potential planners of urban garden development and regional environments. This research is motivated by a desire to identify and strengthen institutions that may promote sustainable development; and, MGOs may have this capacity because urban gardens have a variety of social, economic, and ecological benefits. However, few articles describe MGOs and none analyze what these organizations do or why they do it. The purpose of this research is to fill this gap and extend our knowledge by investigating the role of MGOs. Using documents and interviews, this research uses a case study approach to explain how and why metropolitan gardening organizations in the United States support urban gardens. Generally, this research finds that MGOs plan and make policy decisions, form partnerships, conduct research, and educate both gardeners and the public on a range of issues. Two goals most frequently cited by MGOs as the reason for their work are "to support urban gardens" and "to improve the quality of life." This work suggests that MGOs have a role in community development and regional planning, and that MGOs could be more effective if they raised their public profile, proved their own economic efficiency, strengthened their role as environmental leaders, played a strong role in the regional food system, partnered with government agencies, and recognized their own role as urban and regional planners.

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PLANNING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT: THE CRITICAL ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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During the socialist period, rural development was addressed through national planning which located industries in rural areas and forced amalgamation of villages to create larger, more functional centers. As national governments devolve power and responsibility to local governments, the focus on rural development policy also shifts to the local level. Since the local government reforms of 1990 there has been a tremendous resurgence of local governments - especially in rural areas.

This paper outlines four challenges which rural local governments face in order to become effective economic development actors: autonomy, capacity, market creation and public participation. Autonomy requires political authority to provide services and the fiscal capacity to finance them. Throughout the region there is a mismatch between local competencies and financial resources. Over dependence on politically derived state subsidies or share taxes, limits the autonomy of local governments to select the nature and level of services they provide. The emergence of large numbers of very small municipalities creates capacity constraints in terms of managerial and technical skills as well as the need for functional integration across municipalities to provide services equitably on a regional scale.

While these patterns of devolution and decentralization are found throughout Europe, the need to simultaneously create markets and avenues for public participation makes the local government transition unique in central and eastern Europe. Western models can not be copied directly on to the region. New models which merge the competitiveness and participation of the west, with attention to local well being and collective action must be devised. Limited taxation powers and limited market penetration in rural areas causes local governments to engage in market activities, but governments must take care to do so in ways which promotes market emergence and do not stifle it. Public participation helps ensure an accountable state. While electoral participation is high, competition among a diversity of actors - citizens, government, for profit and non profit sectors - is needed. The relative absence of the non-profit sector is especially important in sparsely populated rural areas where returns to economic investment are limited. A research and planning agenda for rural development must include attention to new, more appropriate ways to address these four constraints - autonomy, capacity, markets and public participation - on local government and rural development.

INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS IN PLANNING RENEWABLE ENERGY FAILING IMPLEMENTATION OF WIND POWER

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Wind energy has reached the stage of being economically viable under certain conditions. However, in many countries, the development of wind power capacity has proceeded more slowly than expected. Levels of public acceptance are usually considered primary indicators of support for wind power within society. Surveys generally show strong overall public support for wind power. Public support for wind power runs high in all major wind-power producing countries, while concrete projects are felt to suffer from the Not-In-My-Backyard (NIMBY) syndrome. This paper questions the significance of these outcomes. It argues that other barriers to wind power implementation exist beyond attitudes among the population. The argument is made that institutional factors have a greater impact on wind energy facility siting. We will discuss how institutional factors shape the level of support when implementing wind power. Does it really matter if wind power is popular? And should it even be considered as a relevant factor in wind turbine siting in the first place?

Obviously some barriers for wind power projects exist that cannot be overcome easily. Project developers and other parties involved in such developments often react surprised, and sometimes annoyed, impatient and dejected when faced with opposition against their projects. Taking the line of strong support one is often surprised when acceptance of new developments is not self-evident, and when initiators encounter resistance. It is one of the most common mistakes in facility siting to take general support for granted and to expect people to welcome developments they claim to support. Without sufficient communication a lack in social capital supporting wind power developments is created. New developments have proven difficult to realise and the growth in wind power capacity lags behind proposed goals because planners and energy utilities rely upon hierarchical planning practices instead of a more collaborative approach.

Track 6

Fannie Mae Foundation Housing Community Development Paper Track (housing market developments, housing and communities)

THE DEVOLUTION OF SOCIAL HOUSING IN ONTARIO: IMPACTS ON THE CITY OF TORONTO

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There has been a trend in Canada over the past decade to reduce expenditures on the provision of social housing, and to devolve the financial and management responsibility of the existing stock of social housing. This began in 1993 when the Federal government terminated funding for new social housing under the Non-profit and Co-operative Housing Programs. This left Provincial governments to undertake these programs, if they chose to, without the benefit of Federal subsidies. In the Province of Ontario the Provincial NDP Government chose to continue to fully finance a modified program. However, when the Progressive Conservative government was elected in 1995, they discontinued funding for new social housing units. In 1998, the current government as part of their 'Who Does What', now Local Services Realignment (LSR) program, downloaded the financial costs and management of social housing onto local governments.

The result has been a devolutionary spiral in both the production of new social housing as well as the financing and management of existing social housing units. In Ontario there are approximately 274,000 social housing units. Although this devolution has had significant impacts on many local governments in Ontario, the City of Toronto has been especially negatively impacted as it has approximately half of Ontario's social housing units, and a significant need for additional units.

The purpose of this paper is to document the immediate fiscal impacts of this devolution on the City of Toronto, to identify the longer run impacts on the existing stock, i.e. when the Federal subsidy agreement and mortgages expire, and to make recommendations to address both the short term and long term impacts.

The short run cost impacts will be identified by analysing city budget information and reports regarding social housing. Cost sharing arrangements and agreements with the federal government and other municipalities in the Greater Toronto Area are important inputs to assessing the distributive impacts of the devolution upon city of Toronto property tax payers.

The longer run impacts will be identified by undertaking an examination and analysis of the local governments costs, and senior government funding arrangements that are in place for the social housing units that have been provided under various housing programs. Central to this analysis is the federal funding agreements that are currently in place.

The results of the analysis and recommendations will be useful in attempting to address the issues relating to maintaining and funding the existing social housing stock in the future. This will be true not only for the city of Toronto but also other municipalities in Ontario that have social housing units.

SELF-FINANCING, ECONOMIC RISK AND SUSTAINABILITY OF RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS: A POSSIBLE TOOL FOR ETHNIC REINTEGRATION IN SARAJEVO.

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The number and extent of urban rehabilitation projects has been steadily growing in the past decades, with different cultural, technological, economic and organizational aspects. Whether involving a metropolitan inner city area, an historical nucleus, a residential neighborhood in Central Eastern Europe undergoing a privatization process or a post-disaster recovery such as the reconstruction in Bosnia Herzegovina, urban rehabilitation projects face similar problems, mostly related to inadequate funding, inadequate preliminary analysis and economic risk management, property fragmentation and subsequent incoherent action.

Starting from an overview of the policies and real estate dynamics underlying successful practices, this paper describes a non-conventional organizational approach, based on the Neighborhood Laboratory, an idea introduced and implemented in Italy several times since the '80.

The Neighborhood Laboratory, giving communities the expertise of major institutions, with limited donor financing, promoting coordinated action and assisting access to different forms of financing, becomes an economic risk management tool, incrementing the final profitability of the rehabilitation projects.

Since public participation in planning practices is one of the main features of this approach, this paper further explores it's potentials as a tool in the reconciliation process of different ethnic groups in a borderline neighborhood of Sarajevo. The reconstruction activities, which represent a common goal for all the conflicting groups, may become ways to rebuild the set of relationships and trust at the heart of a peaceful community.

ISRAELI HOUSING SUB-MARKETS: REACTIONS TO DEMAND SHOCK AND GOVERNMENT POLICY

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There is a wide consensus in Israel that Israel is a shelter for the Jewish people. Thus, when former USSR collapsed, The State of Israel was willing to open its gates and to accept all Jewish immigrants. The huge immigration wave caused a demand shock in the housing market. Between the first quarter of 1989 and the third quarter of 1997, the national level index of "Owned Dwellings Prices" showed real rise of 100 percent. In 1992 governmental mortgage subsidy program was modified in order to reflect these price changes.

This paper presents results of a research effort aimed at evaluation of the reactions of different sub-markets to this demand shock and government policy reaction. A method was devised to divide the owners-occupiers housing market into four sub-markets. The city of Haifa was chosen as a case study. Transactions database of a prominent mortgage bank was used to construct information on sub-markets price fluctuations.

Analysis of housing price fluctuations in the four sub-markets suggested convergence trend among the sub-markets as prices rose. The lowest price sub-market had a greatest rise in prices as a result of the demand shock and following governmental mortgage subsidy policy. Conversely, when there was a fall in prices, there was a divergence trend among the sub-markets. As a consequence, the risk involved in buying a housing unit in the low sub-markets exceeded the risk of buying a housing unit in a higher sub-market.

Another research objective was to identify the causes of the housing price movements. An indicator of excess demand was found significant; while different exogenous variables failed to add to the explanation of price movements. These findings enhance the former findings that the governmental mortgage subsidy policy was a major cause to price rise during the research period.

PRESENT SOCIAL HOUSING IN FRANCE

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Social housing in France was inherited from the Hygienist and Moralist movements and was launched by the major employers in the 18th century. However, it was only at the end of the 19th century when Public Policies and Government took over some parts of the private sector (the first law on social housing was accepted in 1894). In France, under the notion of "social housing" one should understand accommodations that are partly financed by public funds (either public help for construction or public help to allow people with low wages to pay the rent).

Social housing very much depends on government's budget. As part of the French decentralised public administration system, the government maintains and finances social companies. Structures such as "Caisse des Dépôts et Consignation (C.D.C.)" are an indirect way for government to grant loans. The C.D.C., which is the trustee organisation of the government related to banking, guarantees loans for social housing with "Livret A de la Caisse d'Epargne (a part of the C.D.C., and the favorite investment of French people).

Government enjoys an exclusive competence with regards social housing, in order to assure a balanced distribution of territorial solidarity.

However, it seems also necessary to define in our paper what the term "Social Housing" means nowadays, mainly because of its changes in time. Today the term does not refer to an unique type of housing but to different ones. The L. 351-2 law of the Code on Housing and Construction defines social housing as following: Habitations à Loyers Modérés (H.L.M.; a kind of Council Dwellings), Social Residences, private accommodations financed in part by "Agence Nationale pour l'Amélioration de l'Habitat" that have an agreement with the government to rent housing for low income people, and finally accommodations that have a rehabilitation lease.

We are also going to investigate who are the major actors of social housing construction and maintenance in France as well as the interactions existing between them. The organization of the French social housing system is conditioned by strong relationships between each actors. The main actors are: the "Préfet" (local representative of the central government); local services of the Ministry of Equipment; "Collectivités locales" (Municipality, Departmental and Regional administration); social housing companies (public, private or semi-public); some associations and finally the Social Affairs Department.

Social housing policy is constantly changing because of its functions and missions that are linked up to different legislative and regular devices set by government. Changes imposed by new laws on social housing to the different partners are considerably modifying the overall functioning of the system. They could be used as a starting point to numerous debates with regards to the opportunities of a recrudescence or not to build social accommodations. This proposal is formulated at a time when the concept of urban renewal seems to become clearer. This concept, issued from a common reflection between the C.D.C. and the social housing organisations, raised the question of the problematic future of several social housing neighbourhoods.

Social housing companies in France are managing nowadays more than 3,5 million dwellings that are occupied by almost one quarter of the French households. Most of those dwellings were built during the main construction period of the 1960's and 1970's, and were the result of the government's intention to demolish inner-urban insalubrious dwellings.

LOW DEMAND AND ABANDONMENT OF PRIVATE HOUSING: THE CASE OF LIVERPOOL.

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For a number of years local authorities in many English cities have been faced with declining demand for certain types of social housing and have developed a series of policy responses with varying success. More recently there has been growing concern about declining demand for private housing, notably in the inner areas of some northern cities. In the most extreme instances this has led to the abandonment of housing. A number of research studies have been undertaken to investigate this phenomenon; notably Keenan et al 1998, and Mumford & Power 1999.

Looking particularly at the cities of Manchester and Newcastle, Mumford and Power found areas of extremely low demand with complete abandonment in the worst pockets. Causal factors were identified at both metropolitan and neighbourhood levels. At the metropolitan level, employment change and population loss were seen as important infuences, whilst at the neighbourhood level factors such as stigmatisation, crime, environmental quality and vacancy levels appeared to be significant.

This paper reports work carried out in Liverpool, a city with similar characteristics to Manchester and Newcastle. Findings suggest that whilst there is low demand for housing in parts of Liverpool the spatial pattern is very subtle, with considerable variations in market circumstances over quite short distances. However, the problem of housing abandonment so far appears to be much less severe than in these other two cities. The reasons for this difference of experience between cities is discussed and the paper concludes with some comments on the findings of earlier studies and discussion of the implications for planning policy.

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SUPPORT IN HOUSING IN EUROPE: A SOLUTION FOR HOMELESSNESS ?

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European Observatory on Homelessness

This paper reports on a study undertaken by researchers in the European Observatory on Homelessness. It examines the need for support to enable the successful re-integration of homeless people into mainstream housing, the extent to which the provision of support in housing is already occurring in the European Union particularly as a solution for homeless people and the problems and issues involved in its implementation.

The background to the study is the development in many countries of the European Union over the last two decades of designated 'supported accommodation', or of the provision of mechanisms of support to people in their own homes, without which they would be unable to live independently in the community. This development in policy has often accompanied the closure of large-scale institutional or residential establishments and temporary or emergency hostels for homeless people.

Within the member states of the European Union, there has been a change in the perception of homelessness from a view which posits the nature and causes of homelessness in individual pathological explanations towards socio-structural explanations. Paralleling this change in attitude the focus and objective of service provision to homeless people has shifted from an approach based on control and remedial treatment to an approach based on prevention and reintegration. This has involved a gradual shift towards preventive measures and reintegration based on multi-dimensional and integrated approaches which aim to achieve individualised and long-term solutions. The realignment of service objectives has been associated with a shift from larger institutional forms of provision to smaller and more-housing orientated forms of provision. It has also been associated with a widening of service provision to include not only the more traditional services aimed at emergence and crisis intervention, but also transitional (social, housing, financial) support aimed at permanent integration through suitable employment and housing.

The paper will specify the approaches to the provision of support in housing and evaluate the contribution it may make to the re-integration of homeless people or people at risk of homelessness.

HOUSING NORMS AND PLANNING ISSUES IN KOREAN CITIES

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During the last three decades, the first priority in the national planning and urban development has been economic development. In the housing sector, there was a need for high level of housing production, in order to eliminate shortage, to remove the poor houses and to provide for the rapidly growing number of households. In fact, there has been a very high housing output. Housing is a major social problem in Korea in terms of the conditions under which many people live and the allocation of goods and services to all segments of society. It is necessary to know the nature and cause of the problems, as well as the people who are affected. Housing norms help to explain why particular types or components of housing fulfill the needs of different types of households, and why and how housing helps the needs outlined in Maslow's hierarchy of basic human needs.

The aim of this paper is an in-depth look at how the urban growth took place and its impact on housing norms, particularly the capital region. Many of the factors that were largely responsible for the spatial expansion of cities were also closely linked to the cities' residential development and housing. Large cities in Korea appear to be a mosaic collection of mixed residential development of single-detached dwellings in many different sections, and monotonous high-rise apartment buildings through 'new town-in-town 'and urban redevelopment projects. In this paper, we will explore the housing situation of cities based on the concept of housing norms.

The key to the early detection of and preventive solutions for housing problems is a system for monitoring housing needs and conditions. In the same way that problems occur on three levels and solutions may be achieved at three levels (family, community, society), monitoring of the conditions and needs also can and should be conducted at all three levels.

THE ROLE OF HOUSING POLICIES FOR THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN CITIES.

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Social exclusion processes in European cities have been documented to be a socio-spatial phenomenon, resulting from multiple deprivation in which different elements of exclusion reinforce one another. Urban neighbourhoods of multiple deprivation is increasingly characterised by:

- High unemployment due to structural changes in the labour market, people with resources or jobs tend to find other places to live.
- Increasing lawlessness and violence linked to subcultures and gang mentality among youth.
- Homelessness and rough sleeping.
- Social divisions reinforced by housing policies.

Four areas have been identified as being of fundamental importance in order to combat social exclusion and promote wider social cohesion: *social policy, housing policy, labour market policy and policy on immigration/ethnicity* (Madanipour, Cars, Allen 1998). This paper focuses on the social significance of housing policies and neighbourhood initiatives. The evaluation of bottom-up neighbourhood solutions, within their national contexts, is the central focus of the research objectives in a European comparative research project. In the terms used by Peter Hall (1997) we focus both on "inward-looking" neighbourhood solutions and "outward-looking" solutions linking the deprived neighbourhoods economically, socially and physically to the rest of the city.

The paper reviews preliminary results from pilot case studies in Glasgow, Bergen and Budapest.

COMMUNITY BASED REGENERATION: IMPLEMENTING MULTI-LINKED SOLUTIONS WHICH CAN BE SUSTAINED

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The Social Exclusion Unit attached to the British Government's Cabinet Office is developing a national strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal. Early indications support a holistic approach to renewal, which focuses on the social and economic well being of people and communities supported by integrated policy and funding strategies.

The SEU in advising central government is drawing extensively on research, external expertise and emerging good practice to identify what works and what does not. Current Government regeneration funding is focussed more tightly on the most deprived neighbourhoods as indicated through indices of long term unemployment, crime rates, health chances and educational qualifications. Many short-term programmes have been introduced to pilot new approaches to the delivery of specific public services and to addressing the needs of particular groups more effectively. The Government is still far from "joining up" best practice to provide the holistic approach to regenerating whole areas of unpopular housing.

This paper reviews the advice the SEU has received from the 18 Policy Action Teams and contrasts this with practice-based evidence on area regeneration which has emerged from a largely forgotten housing-led programme initiated by the 1987-1993 Conservative Government - The Housing Action Trusts. The paper identifies the challenges which a holistic approach to area regeneration and resident empowerment will have for the present institutional organisation of service deliverers. The paper recommends the importance of developing a delivery plan for neighbourhood regeneration which recognises both the importance of the time required to implement, and the timing of different elements of the strategy. Within the lifecycle of regeneration there are certain building blocks or infrastructure for regeneration which should be planned into the strategic framework for delivery.

THE MYTH OF THE DECAYING INNER SUBURBS: EVIDENCE FREOM THE BOSTON METROPOLITAN REGION

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The conventional wisdom is that American inner-ring, older suburbs are declining, and that this decline spells trouble for the entire metropolitan region. Some analysts have suggested that conditions in these "inner suburbs" are so bad that they should be demolished. This assessment of the inner suburbs and the polemical solutions that have been proposed mirror the extreme appraisals of city neighborhoods in the urban renewal era of the 1960's. Our paper addresses the issues of inner suburb decline. On the basis of evidence from the Boston metropolitan area, we assess living conditions in the city's inner suburbs and refute the conventional wisdom.

For our analysis we select two typical inner suburbs of Boston: one on the northern edge of the city and one on the southern edge. This locational choice avoids the atypical wealthy western suburbs, or 'favored quarter'. Our data is based on qualitative (visual surveys of commercial and residential areas) and quantitative methods (income, property values and crime statistics).

We argue that there is little evidence to support some of the extreme public policy interventions being promoted. Our assessment is that the inner suburbs are relatively successful environments, and we put forth some speculations as to the causality of inner suburban success. Although we recognize the scope for positive public intervention in these areas, our policy recommendations are modest.

VISUAL LITERACY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION. A PROGRAMME FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY GROUPS IN DESIGN

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Involving community groups in the design processes concerning their city or neighbourhood, might play a constructive role in creating responsive environments and, as a result, achieve a higher level of satisfaction for communities. The interaction between clients and professionals is the means to achieve such an involvement and carry out the resolution of disputes at the design stage rather than once actions have been taken. Effective interaction must guarantee that the different roles and expertise of clients and professionals can significantly contribute to the assessment of the design settings, to the definition of goals and to their achievement.

Research has demonstrated that environmental meanings - and the related evaluative responses - are significant to people, to their attachment to places and their behaviour; moreover, it has been shown that a general shared consensus on peoples' appreciation of their environment exists. On this basis, the thesis supports the idea of a form of participation based on research in environmental experience in relation to the built environment.

The strategy proposed uses, as inputs of design, a structured combination of methods for the analysis of environmental experience, of the visual qualities of the physical environment, their effects on perception, evaluation and acceptance, as well as of the factors that play a role in such experience. In parallel, the strategy enables the training of visual literacy and joins information and communication to stimulate community groups and professionals to develop together observational and analytical skills, and make their collaboration increasingly efficient.

The intent of the study is to establish a way to do participatory design that will increase the quality and quantity of communities' engagement in issues concerning their area, reinforce their identity, improve their understanding of the context, structure and synergies, and strengthen their role in actions of urban renewal.

THE ALGERIAN MASS HOUSING EXPERIENCE

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The Problem of Housing need in Algeria is dealt with by the adoption of multi-storey prefabricated housing construction using industrialised methods as un urgent solution to all groups all over Algeria, with no regard to inhabitants background or socio-economic factors.

Therefore, housing shortage is seen by the housing authorities purely in quantitative terms.

Therefore the need is interpreted in numbers and in this manner, quality, satisfaction and preferences are seen as luxury in the Algerian housing policy. The very fundamental consideration of local climate and site specification is often neglected. Suitability, asperatins and satisfaction of the user is seen by the professionals and authorities as a disrupting factor to production machinery. The policy-maker idea of housing shortage redice all factors to a mere statistical and economical factor. The absolute separation between the two sides the dwelling and the user and the decision maker and the true client (the occupant) has resulted an extremely unsatisfactory dwelling maker and the true client (the occupant) has resulted an extremely unsatisfactory dwelling form.

The objective of this paper is to demonstrate the Algerian mass housing sitibility and satisfaction.

THE MISFIT BETWEEN PLANNING INTENTIONS AND THE ACTUAL EXPERIENCE: THE CASE OF ANKARA CITADEL

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The study we propose to present is about Ankara Citadel, an inner city, historical preservation area. The Ankara Citadel has experienced a number of changes over decades, leading to a continuous re-definition of its identity at different stages. A design competition in 1987 intended to implant a new image, proposing a tourist attraction role for the whole area. However, the result was a particular case of gentrification that is limited in scope and unevenly distributed over space. This study has stemmed from our observations of the misfit between the planning intentions and the actual experiences in the area.

Two sets of conflicting forces can be observed in the area: 'the tension between accumulation and community' and 'the problematic intersection of contextual or structural forces with the particularities of place' (Beauregard, 1990). In this specific case, the contextual or structural forces comprise national housing policies and the emerging housing markets, particularly in Ankara, that shape the spatial distribution of different types of housing, leading to either the opening up of new lands for residential purposes, or transformation of the existing building stock due to the pressures of the increasing housing demand. Especially when established areas are transformed, the type of this transformation tend to be dependent on the particularities of that place. At this point, in addition to many other factors, the issue of the struggle between accumulation and community come into play, leading to different manifestations in different cases.

Here, our aim is to investigate the transformations in this area within a period of seventy years to show the conflict between the dynamics of the area and planning decisions in different periods. In this respect, considering the broader issues which constitute the context for this case, we aim to analyse the reasons of the observed misfit in order to give an insight to the planning practice.

Track 7

Urban design and architecture (with special emphasis on the architecture of trade fairs and exhibitions)

UNDERSTANDING BROOKLYN'S VERNACULAR WATERFRONT

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With urban economies healthier than they have been in some time, cities across the world are moving to transform their once industrial waterfronts into vibrant zones leisure, commerce, and housing. New York City has taken a particularly active role in developing and carrying out such strategies of waterfront revitalization, as evidenced by the ongoing development of Hudson River Park, East River Plaza, Queens West and the recently announced waterfront park incorporating Piers One through Five, Fulton Landing and the DUMBO waterfront in Brooklyn.

Plans to reclaim New York's remaining industrial waterfront sites currently being forwarded and vigorously debated. Many of these sites have been characterized as vacant, abandoned or derelict. But for many, particularly those living in neighborhoods adjacent to these sites, these terms are less than accurate. While most traditional waterfront industry has long left New York's shores, the waterfront facilities and infrastructure that they have left behind has become the host a wide variety of informal, or vernacular uses. These uses, which have brought vibrancy back to the water's edge, provide waterfront neighborhoods with spaces for recreation, expression, craft and communal activities.

Brooklyn, with its rugged industrial shoreline and relatively dense working-class waterfront neighborhoods is particularly fertile ground for vernacular waterfront use. Several of Brooklyn's large waterfront sites with sweeping views of Manhattan or the New York Bay, have been the subject of recent development proposals. These plans, which have become the center of intense conflicts between the city and various community groups, include solid waste transfer facilities; mixed residential/commercial projects featuring big-box retail, conference centers and waterfront esplanades; an urban entertainment complex; and a container-port with or without a supporting rail- freight tunnel across the New York Bay. However the fate of all but one of these sights (the aforementioned Brooklyn Piers/DUMBO sight) remains to be determined.

This inquiry attempts to document both the scope and magnitude of such uses on the Brooklyn waterfront under the following assumptions:

1) Understanding current informal uses of under-utilized waterfront sites may encourage a more inclusive planning process and better inform redevelopment plans, and
2) Current informal uses of such sites may provide a unique (and vanishing) opportunity to examine how post-industrial community and culture interacts with an industrial landscape.

The methodology of this study involves extensive sight analysis at four large former industrial sites where vernacular activity regularly occurs. For each of these sites, the range and magnitude of vernacular activities will be quantified and analyzed. Additionally, vernacular activity at each site will be analyzed in the context of site histories, current site conditions (including environmental hazards), and past and present development proposals. Finally, vernacular uses will be analyzed in terms of its geographic, economic and social connections to its adjacent waterfront neighborhoods.

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TECHNO-TRENDS: URBAN DESIGN IMPLICATIONS OF THE ELECTRONIC AGE

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The revolution in data processing and telecommunications is having an accelerating influence on our daily lives, affecting almost everything we do - from banking, to shopping, to entertainment. Even more dramatic changes are taking place in the industrial and service sectors where the computer has radically transformed the production and delivery of goods and services, which in turn has affected the nature of work and the physical and organizational structures of the workplace. Current wisdom associates these technological changes with increasing decentralization and ultimately, the obsolescence of the city as a necessary or desirable form of human settlement. There is emerging evidence, however, that the impacts of the electronic revolution may actually be the opposite of what we have expected, with the new technological capabilities acting as a centrifugal force, rather than the decentralizing vehicle that most of the recent literature has anticipated.

This paper reviews the counter-intuitive impacts of advanced information processing and communications systems and speculates on the apparent possibilities for a resurgence of urban values in the locational choices of businesses and individuals. It sketches an alternative scenario to the placeless, faceless future of the currently accepted technological nightmare, and suggests a series of changes in contemporary planning and urban design practice that will be required if we are to effectively exploit new opportunities for the more compact, urban forms of development that the electronic revolution is offering.

EUROPEAN CITIES IN COMPETITION AND THE NEW 'USES' OF URBAN DESIGN; A CHALLENGE FOR SMALLER CITIES IN GREECE.

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Through out history of urban forms, *avant-garde physical design of space* and major urban design schemes were mostly an outcome of economic growth of cities and countries. Marking the era of globalisation, a reverse procedure is rather taking place in the last decade or so; *urban design* is consciously 'used' as a means of enhancing the development prospects of cities within their new competitive milieu - that is, the European global urban system.

This paper reviews the development potential and constraints of the various groups of cities (e.g. metropolitan cities, larger cities, smaller cities, cities in the core, cities in the periphery) formulated within the global urban system of Europe in order to examine *the new role of urban design* in the development prospects of each group in particular. It specifies the results in the case of small coastal cities in Greece and attempts to draw the benefits of applying advanced physical design of space in order to address problems of peripherality and decline, to regenerate local economy and integrate well into the new competitive global system. More specifically, it is argued that the development of *urban tourism*, "this great growth industry, itself a reflection of the globalised economy" using Peter Hall's words, can be enormously supported by design. A *new international paradigm* has been generated in the last decade; irrespective of the particular functions accommodated in space, it is *advanced physical design* of buildings and open spaces that can make *'space in itself'* a sightseeing, a tourist attraction. The large scale urban renewal schemes in the city of Bilbao, and in particular Frank O. Gehry's design of the Guggenheim Museum represent the most significant example.

THE DESIGN PRINCIPLES OF SQUARES IN THE EXHIBITION AND TRADE FAIRS

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The trade fairs and exhibitions are the spaces for many types of activities in the urban life. In today's society, as production and advertisement techniques has been developed and improved, trade fairs and exhibitions are ordered to obtain the relations between the production and consumption. While the products and services are exhibited in these spaces, certain events are announced to the society with some facilities.

The International Exhibitions are cultural exhibitions with social-cultural events, shows and exhibition. The exposition is a place for people, collectively and individually, may contribute to the creation of a better quality of life, about related problem of urban life and urban design. So there should be enough space for this crowd of people.

In order to exhibit the services and products, there must be open and closed spaces together for the use in the year time. Visitors need to go to the fairs easily. There should not be any transportation problems while reaching to the area.. The quality of space is increased by using it in all times. Therefore, closed spaces are built. But this can not be enough for the trade fairs and exhibitions. Also green areas and open spaces (eg: squares-plazas) should be designed to improve the value of the usage.

One of the most important elements of the urban design is the square or plaza. It is possibly the most important way of designing a good setting for public and commercial activities. A square or plaza is both an area designed to exhibit the services to the greatest advantage.

There are numbers of exhibition and trade fairs in our country. But their outdoor spaces are not well-prepared for the exposition. In this paper, we will discuss the principles of the open spaces in the fairs and point out the importance of them on the given examples.

THE ROLE OF URBAN DESIGN IN SHAPING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY FORM, ON SELECTED EXAMPLES

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Urban design at local planning level, addressed to limited, selected development areas and executed in much more detailed scales, takes the third dimention, which characterises space, very much into account. Three-dimentional urban space offers the framework for human actions and movements and can influence a lot social behavioural patterns there. The three-dimensional city-shape will relay the picture of spatial order or disorder and will illustrate the economic system in which the city grows.

The task of urban design, working together with urban policy, is to create real spaces that are assets to society and in effect give to society its design. The development of streetscapes and freedom of architectura expression must both be considered; the level at which they are reconciled determines the quality of urban design, or indeed of the city itself. There are many important elements of urban design. But the most important of them is the element of spatial composition. It should play very important role in shaping human environment. Unfortunately now in many towns one of the factors causing urban environmental degradation and disaster of town space is lack of urban composition. Some policy tools of preservation of cultural image of cities are insufficient and not effective.

In Poland in the previous planning routines the regulations for city form creation were not developed since they were not necessary. The master plans of our cities concentrated on the land use zoning and were the base for development projects covering the vast areas to be developed by one state developer whose needs, standards, abilities and technologies were centrally determined. The new political and economic system is open for variety of needs, standards, abilities and technologies of various developers acting in pluralistic city development process. So the new system gives a long awaited hope for breaking the dulness of unity and lack of beauty of our cities.

URBAN DESIGN, DESIGN CONTROL AND THE PROBLEMATIC OF DESIGN QUALITY: TOWARDS AN UNDERSTANDING AND EXPLANATION

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This paper explores the issues of urban design, design controls and the problematic of design quality. It begins by considering the roles of the various actors (including the general public) in the development process and the nature of their interests and motivation for involvement (e.g., financial objectives (profit maximisation/cost minimisation); short-term/long-term interest; design considerations (i.e., functionality and external appearance). Actors' interest and motivations are then considered in terms whether the actors are involved in the production or consumption of the built environment. From this analysis, a (potential) mismatch between the demand side and the supply side of the property development market can be identified. Based on this analysis and using examples of the development process, it can be shown that this mismatch *inter alia* results in the built environment be designing to meet the objectives/interests of producers (i.e., a preference for short-term, financial objectives over design considerations) rather than the objectives/interests of users/occupiers (and including the general public). Based on this analysis, the paper then discusses arguments for and against the use of 'design' controls as, first, a means of public intervention into the land and property market and, second, as a means to improve design quality.

Track 8

Urban development and management, land-use policy and its tools, brownfield development, infrastructure development and management

DECENTRALISING URBAN REGENERATION POLICIES IN THE NETHERLANDS

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National urban regeneration policies in the Netherlands is going through a radical process of decentralisation. Many major national funds are concentrated in a Investment budget for Urban regeneration (*Investeringsbudget voor stedelijke vernieuwing: ISV)*. The funds are going to be decentralised to 30 major cities and the 12 provinces for the smaller cities. The cities must produce a development programme for the next 5 to 10 years on the way they are willing to operate their urban regeneration policies. These development programmes are strategic plans without specific information on projects, funds etceteras. The government will distribute the funds towards the cities once the development programme is accepted. The cities do not need any prior consent of the government on the spending of this budget. There will be however an audit and therefor an evaluation. During the evaluation, the emphasis in the communication between government and cities will not be on operational targets as 'amount social homes built' or 'buildings demolished and rebuilt', but on its social, economic and spatial effects.

Establishing the ISV is seen as an important precondition for regeneration policies in the Dutch context. The present paper elaborates on the capacity of local government for being the central government agent for urban regeneration policies as the ISV is willing to promote. Decentralising urban regeneration policies involves more than decentralising the budget. The domain of local government must have enough capacity to endorse the policies decentralised by national government. This capacity is restricted by:

- The structure of local government
- Sectoral policies outside the ISV, and
- National strategic spatial planning

MOBILITY ENVIRONMENTS AND NETWORK CITIES

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Modern urban societies are highly and intrinsically mobile, both physically and symbolically. The lives of people and the workings of organisations based in cities are increasingly independent of urban boundaries, however these are defined. Urban planning has long ignored this fact. Planning policies have been strongly biased towards the management of zones and the exploitation of proximity features. The growing need to manage flows and exploit accessibility features has long been neglected. A fundamental implication of this is that planning policies have tended to assume that urban life is or can be territorially constrained, and this at a time when urban life was becoming increasingly 'borderless', i.e. freed from its bonds with the physical city. Should we then abandon the planning of the physical space altogether? The paper argues that this is not the case, and that physical places still fulfil a crucial role in our open, borderless cities. The paper concentrates on a particularly important category of such places, that of transportation nodes and the surrounding areas.

Transportation nodes and the surrounding areas are special places because they are places where the potential for physical human interaction – still essential for many urban activities – is highest. In the paper these places are re-named 'mobility environments', to indicate the whole of the features having an influence on the stay of people there, and not just their accessibility by transport. Classic examples of mobility environments are urban squares, parks and markets, emerging examples are airports, railway stations, motorway service areas, but also out-of-town shopping and recreational facilities.

The paper shows how mobility environments are developed through interplay of government, market and special interest actors. Furthermore, it shows how the concept can help better articulate urban planning strategies trying to cope with the reality of a borderless urban space, particularly those following the 'network city' idea, as presently being introduced in the Netherlands.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT IN BOTSWANA

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Intensive urban growth and proliferation of urban settlements are basic characteristics of postcolonial development of Botswana. Immediately before gaining independence only 4% of population lived in urban settlements. According to the government Central Statistic Office 47.5% of population will be living in cities, townships and urban villages by year 2001.

The development of settlements of Botswana is influenced by a number of factors including in the first place: discovery and exploitation of diamonds, rapid expansion of economic activities, foundation of new towns, improvement of infrastructure and other living conditions, intensive population growth and rural-urban migration. Comparing to other African countries, Botswana is ranked as developed country. Over the entire period from 1966 to 1996, Botswana's average annual rate of growth in GDP was 9%. This was among the highest rates of economic growth in the world.

However, beside obvious positive effects, urban development in Botswana has resulted in problems related to rural-urban disparities and increased pressure on urban infrastructure and services. Today, local governments are facing problems in adequate and efficient service provision, as well as in the sphere of co-ordination and management of a wide range of public and private sector activities. Obviously, the situation cannot continue in the present direction, and improvements must be made to the current practice of urban management.

Thus, the question for urban planners, and other policy makers is: how can future urban growth of such magnitude be managed in such a way that it does not occur to the detriment of the rural economy, the surrounding environment and the urban system itself? The aim of this paper is to point out to possible solutions according to the latest government policies towards economic diversification and introduction of new development programmes, since the time of "diamond boom" apparently has gone.

OIL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT AS THE F ACTOR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CASPIAN REGION

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Intensive development of oil and gas extraction industry in Caspian Region (mainly in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan) plays an important role in transformation of region's new independent states economies. Participation of large oil companies of industrialized countries provides the flow of investments and new technologies. These create prerequisites for sustainable development of Caspian States. According to this the following problems of region development could be solved;

1) Provision of political sustainability;
2) Stimulation of oil production service industry development;
3) Reconstruction of transport infrastructure;
4) Improvement of ecological conditions;
5) Re-qualification of specialists and solution of unemployment problem;
6) Partial solution of social problems;
7) Realization of opportunities for participation on international markets.

Step by step solution of these tasks will promote involvement of Caspian States in process of world economy development.

Under the different conditions of oil industry development in Caspian Region countries favourable conditions are forming for perspective development of the whole region. Investments in development of oil complex only for three republics (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan) exceeded 6 billion dollars.

Basic part of investitions directed on exploration of oil-gas deposits and development of transport infrastructure. This connected as with prospecting, also with establishment of new oil exportation routes.

According to the process of Great Silk Road revival reconstruction of sea harbors in eastern and western seasides of Caspian Sea is taking place, that stimulates development of region's transport complex. Putting into operation of new oil and gas complexes, and also their planning and building in manysided directions shows enlarged potential opportunities of development as far oil industry , also the whole economy of Caspian Region.

INDUSTRIAL ERA'S BROWNFIELD LEGACY: CHARACTERIZING THE REDEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE IN THE UNITED STATES

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In this paper, we argue that communities in the United States and throughout the world need to have a comprehensive grasp of their brownfields problem in order to guide future development that: [1] helps to contain urban sprawl, [2] does not exacerbate existing spatial inequities between central city and suburb, and, [3] seeks to redress existing inequities that are of concern from an environmental and economic justice perspective. Developing this necessary understanding requires an analysis of current AND prior land uses of the community because cities need to be able to recognize their *potential* as well as known brownfields problem. The potential problem is estimated by identifying properties, which have had a previous use that is associated with a high probability of contamination. Understanding prior land uses in the United States is difficult, however, because no agency -- public or private -- produces comprehensive databases on historical land use for every city, or, even major city. Thus, we report in this paper on our efforts to build a prototype of the kind of database we believe communities need using the City of Atlanta, Georgia as our case example. The database, incorporating known sites of contamination along with potential sites of contamination based on historical uses dating back to 1910, is integrated into a Geographic Information System (GIS). Our initial findings suggest that both known and potential brownfields are correlated with low-income, minority neighborhoods. We discuss our initial findings and conclude with suggestions for further research.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES AND VARIATION OF INFORMATION A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE DECISION MAKING

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A great many analytical studies to support decision-making are produced and yet their contribution to actual decision-making is widely questioned. This paper focuses on how institutional structures influence the way analytical information is used by actors. A variation of information criterion for quality of decision-making is developed and used to analyze what types of structures incite actors to both generate and store a variety of ideas and arguments. An international comparison on transport infrastructure planning is used to demonstrate the relevant institutional mechanisms and how different structures lead to different processes of information exchange and to differing product outcomes.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND SPATIAL DIFFERENTIATION OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL ADJACENT TO SENSITIVE AREAS - THE CASE OF "RIA DE AVEIRO", PORTUGAL

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Environmental sustainability requires, among other aspects, the protection of sensitive areas through development control of new projects likely to interfere negatively with their ecological balance. Margins of sensitive areas often generate increased conflicts between development and environmental protection. In this article we argue that the contribution of planning at the licensing phase depends upon territorial differentiation of development controls. In other words, together with zoning strategies, it is fundamental the development of instruments to control or minimise high levels of development intensity and the integration of environmental criteria in permitting procedures. These criteria should be more restrictive according to the relative distance to the environmental sensitive area.

The article is structured into three main parts. In the first part, we deal with the current debate on the contribution of land-use planning for the implementation of environmental sustainability. The licensing processes closer to sensitive areas is the main focus of this part. In the second part we characterise the current Portuguese development control system with regards to the various status of territorial differentiation and integration of environmental issues. Finally, in the third part, we present the results of the empirical research, which deals with the urban development pressures and related decision-making processes around a large Portuguese wetland area "Ria de Aveiro". The comparative analysis of decision-making results obtained with and without plans enables to characterise the contribution of planning in the development control at the vicinity of a sensitive area. The analysis of the licensing system under land-use plans revealed a mechanised decision-making process, weaker in terms of environmental criteria and more permeable to growth pressures. These conclusions suggest that the planning and licensing system around "Ria de Aveiro" is not prepared to give an adequate answer to a land use control under spatial and environmental sustainability requirements.

URBAN DENSITY AND LAND USES: TOWARDS CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN PATTERNS

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Residential density is a key factor in regulating spatial sustainable development. This subject has become an important issue over recent years, particularly in densely populated countries such as Israel, but also in other countries in the Western world. The increase in the intense use of the land, and human activities in the region, are basic principles in the development concepts adopted by many countries. The national goal is to reduce the depletion of land reserves and effect an economically efficient use of land in urban centers. The success of spatial policy and growth management is dependent on the ability to create consensus towards the tools that will be used to reinforce the urban density. This policy must be based on transferring authority and deregulation to deal with planning conflicts in future decades.

The purpose of this study, based on an empirical analysis of the land use in 136 settlements in Israel, is to provide a basis for determining urban density policy that will efficiently manage the land resources in Israel. A classification of Israeli settlements into clusters differing in their spatial behavior, as expressed by their urban density and other attributes of the urban built-up areas, is then proposed. This typology will assist the integration of different spatial behavior rules concerning the desired urban densities that regulate normative spatial development in Israel. A statistical model was used to analyze the relation between the density of the urban built-up area and the typical settlement cluster. The paper concludes with an assessment of the findings on the land use pattern characterizing these clusters.

BROWNFIELD DEVELOPMENT - INNER AREA DEVELOPMENT ALONGSIDE A MAIN ROAD AND A MAIN RAILWAY LINE (DESSAU)

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The paper deals with an inner area brownfield situation, representative for many cases of urban dynamic stagnation and decay contradicting to the value of the location for the development of the town. It raises the question, how to guide urban development at a location which suffers from a negative image of the area and its polluting land uses as a potential for expanding the inner area of mixed use and services in a long term perspective. The existing fragments of industry exclude an integration of housing. Industry itself is emigrating firm by firm; a recently renewed power-station, receiving its energy of coal by immediate goods transport on rail, effects interests of allocating new land uses negatively, but is expected to be maintained. The general lack of public money excludes its movement to a different location. Public money has been invested recently in improving the streets development in order to attract other industry. The problems are related to a situation which is marked by industrial pollution. The task is to find a solution for the present development without confirming negative effects and excluding sustainable solutions for the future. The question is: How to gentrify the area and maintain it open for mixed uses - in a long term perspective - without integrating housing at the present? As the rules of urban dynamic have started to exclude any further development, urban dynamic has to become established artificially by giving impulses to the improvement of the area and its surroundings. This becomes a process of finding initially those very few urban qualities which offer obviously endogeneous potential for binding new urban development. The paper offers a systematic approach to evaluating and defining alternatives of development aims and focusses on time- space-related conceptions and strategies for their implementation. Thus, it illustrates a case of changing the industrial routines of land use by identifying and founding the structural conditions for endurable urban development through creating ideas about the local specific development for a location in between the times of industrial and late industrial development.

BROWNFIELD LAND, MIXED USE AND SUSTAINABILITY

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There is a wave of interest in, and pressure for, the re-use of 'brownfield' land instead of 'greenfield' sites. Added to this is a call for the more intense use of land - especially in intra-city, brownfield locations - incorporating 'mixed uses' rather than an exclusive focus on one use, such as housing, industry or shopping. This approach seems to fit in with the concept of environmental sustainability, ie the more effective use of environmental resources and the reduction of pollution. The idea has been promoted by the government in England through setting a target of 60% of new housing built on brownfield sites, along with strong advice to move towards higher densities and 'appropriate' mixes of uses.

The question raised in this paper revolves around the practicalities of achieving these objectives and the possible inherent contradictions of trying to re-use land within already tightly developed urban contexts. The evidence for these difficulties is seen in a variety of case studies from the city of Birmingham.

It is well known that brownfield sites generally exhibit characteristics which make them more difficult/costly to develop for some new purpose (eg. costs of demolition, remediation of contamination, renewal of infrastructure, and so on). These issues have been addressed through mechanisms which seek to offset extra costs, sometimes through inventive ways of minimising costs but more usually through some form of public subsidy. However the arguments have tended strongly to focus on these mechanisms for site re-use, rather than the broader implications of the impacts of the precise forms of new development on the existing structure of cities.

This paper will argue that some brownfield developments have disrupted established city structure and caused negative impacts on surrounding areas, despite their obvious contributions to housing demand/job creation/service provision and environmental enhancement. A major influence on the type of brownfield development scheme implemented has been the desire to reduce costs - not necessarily to any private developer but also to the public purse. This influence has been to pressurise the planning system into accepting new high value uses on land - both to attract private funding and to reduce the gap covered by public funding. The locations of these new high value developments can sometimes be seen to be antithetical to the 'proper' planning of the city as a whole. The conflicts with neighbouring uses/users, the pressures on infrastructure and the effects on service patterns need to addressed before rushing into new high intensity developments.

REINVENTING THE WHEEL? AN ANALYSIS OF MONITORING AND REVIEW IN THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROCESS IN ENGLAND.

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The British government has recently indicated its intention to switch from the 'predict and provide' model in land use planning to a more flexible 'monitor and manage' model (DETR 2000). This has raised further the profile of monitoring and review in the development plan process. In the latest Planning Policy Guidance Note 12 (DETR 1999), Local Planning Authorities are required to conduct monitoring and review of their development plans at regular intervals.

Monitoring and review, as part of the development plan process, are not new concepts or practices. Monitoring and review have been regarded as part and parcel of the policy making process. Since the introduction of the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act, monitoring and review have been included as the main elements of the development plan process. The interpretation and implementation of these two activities, however, differed during different periods over the past four decades. This paper attempts to explore past experiences in monitoring and review of development plans and to assess the extent to which past experiences can be learned for the current implementation of monitoring and review of development plans. An analysis of the different approaches to monitoring and review over the past four decades reveals the rise and fall of the significance of development plan in guiding development. The main contention centres around the issue of the effectiveness of development plans in guiding local development. Will monitoring and review help to increase the effectiveness of development plans? If so, how do these two activities impact on the current plan making practices? This paper attempts to find the answers by exploring past practices.

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PLANNING OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Changes in political and social systems, in all structures of relations in new independent states in Central and East European countries have resulted that the regional development can not be considered separately any more from the general concept of the country development , from the purposes of the society development. In this aspect the role of planning as tool of management in this process is becoming important and purposeful.

In Azerbaijan, where the concept of development of country is not determined till now, and the purposes of development of the society are not determined as well, it is very difficult to create the concrete program of regional development, especially in country regions. The stratification of military situation, when 20 % of territory is engaged in the Armenian occupants, difficulties with international relations, political unpredictability leads planning to uncertainty of the aims, and, accordingly, to impossibility the creation of precise mechanism of its realization. Therefore at the given stage, the one of ways of the solving of problems of regional development becomes creation of control systems of regional development, and their planning. At the end it leads to some structural clearness and reality of forecasted tasks.

What is the mechanism of regional development management at the present stage? It is characterized by new system of the relations, which is distinct from former system of soviets and collective systems. In essence, it is new administrative system which is introduced very hard, however it has the future from the point of view of an effective use of market relations. It is some kind of a hybrid of planned and market systems for managing economy and society. The preservation of elements of the centralized and regional management systems, by granting the wide rights to the subjects of managing has allowed for short time to transform all systems of relations in regions. In this case, the planning of regional development is becoming the problem of a combination of interests of the subjects of economic development and management systems for these subjects.

In the report the practice of regional development planning by the level of executive bodies of regions, and also system of decision-making in long-term planning of social relations is considered. In detail the mechanism and tools of planning, as well as use of information technologies for creation of regional management systems are considered.

PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF LATVIA MIDDLE SIZE TOWNS. (JELGAVA AS EXAMPLE)

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Head of The main principle of the new territorial planning system in Eastern Baltic Region is democracy and public participation. The first stage is a correction of existing city plans.

There has been an essential change in the political and economic situation of Latvia. It has influenced the trends of town's development. At the moment the period of relative silence in the town's development is being observed.

If we look back to the time period before Latvia regained its independence, the city development was planned paying too much attention to the significance of industry that encouraged the flow of great amount of inhabitants to the town. In city plans huge districts of multistoried blocks of flats appeared influencing negatively specific features of the town. The above mentioned trends are not up-to-date anymore consequently it is necessary to change old city plans and to develop new up-dated relevant ones.

The city Jelgava is a typical example. Jelgava is located 42 km from Riga, the capital of Latvia. It has played an important and active role as economical, educational, cultural and political center at all times (in 1576 Jelgava received right of town). Jelgava has 71000 inhabitants and area of 60 sq. km. The town was destroyed during World War II and in post war years the Soviet authorities erected a new Soviet structure of streets and housing areas over the historical center of the town. The existing urban development plan had been worked out in 1976- in the flourishing period of Soviet time. That time can be characterized by the exaggerated growth of big industrial towns. Jelgava vas among them too. Jelgava's industrial base consisted of 25 enterprises. Unfortunately, nowadays the majority of them have stopped or reduced their activities.

After data examination, sociological questionnaires and professional investigation was appeared following problems, which had to be solved:

- Transport organization. The key question is organization of transport structure inside the town and relations between center and peripheries.
- The functional arrangement of the town's central part. How to point up significance of town center.
- The new housing conception.(providing sound, healthy housing for all residents)
- The planning must be the key: a plan must reflect community consensus on the needs and goals of the community in development matters.

SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIPS OR IMPERMANENT ALLIANCES? RECENT INNOVATION IN SCOTLAND

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The rationale for the creation of a range of partnerships in Scotland in recent years has been, like that in the rest of the UK, to bring about long term economic, environmental and social regeneration. Most recently, this approach has been applied within the Scottish Office Priority Partnership Areas (PPA) initiative. However, in practice many of the resulting arrangements seem to have involved relatively impermanent alliances that were created primarily to levering public funding via the bid application. Hence they tended to be short term and mechanistic in nature, and did not exhibit features associated with established and embedded processes of network formation. Such arrangements may be contrasted with those that build on established networks, with a consequently longer-term approach and a well-developed culture of trust. Significantly, the latter would seem to have greater potential for bringing about sustainable urban regeneration outcomes. To address these issues, the processes of partnership building were examined in six successful bid areas for the PPA initiative, and three unsuccessful bid areas. In each case, the specific research questions were concerned with the nature of the partnerships that organised the application for regeneration funding, the dynamics of partnership in the structures concerned (including the degree of inclusiveness of the partnership structure), the subsequent activity of successful partnerships, and the extent to which unsuccessful partnerships achieved regeneration objectives in spite of the lack of resources from government. The research results showed that successful PPA applicants tended to demonstrate an established partnership structure as well as an inclusive approach to partnership working, relative to the unsuccessful bidders. In addition, while the unsuccessful bidders had generated some achievements in terms of their aims as set out in the PPA bid, these were limited to relatively minor elements. These results suggest that undue emphasis in the PPA initiative was placed on the structures of partnership rather than on long-term processes of network-building. By extension, this criticism may be seen to apply to similar government-sponsored initiatives to encourage urban regeneration elsewhere in the UK. This implies that a greater focus on longer-term processes of network-building is necessary to bring about sustainable urban regeneration, with clear implications for practice in other contexts.

INNOVATION AND INTEGRATION IN URBAN POLICY: LESSONS FROM THE NETHERLANDS

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In spite of significant changes in political aspirations at the level of central government in recent years, urban regeneration in the United Kingdom, it may be argued, is largely following a trajectory established in the 1980s and early 1990s. Hence for instance the recent UK government's Urban Task Force concluded that national government departments, driven by service-based policies, remained far too powerful, with a resulting lack of policy integration. Moreover, many observers have criticised the introduction of a plethora of 'action zones' aimed firstly at economic development, but later extended to employment, health and education. Such zones have compounded problems of inefficiencies and confusion at the local level, as well as introducing distortions in locally-set regeneration priorities since local agents are forced to bend their strategies to accommodate new sources of funding associated with such zones. There has also been an evident lack of integration between these zones. As a consequence of such factors, the government's aspirations for integrated or 'joined-up' policy in the field of urban regeneration have not been realised. Even the Social Exclusion Unit, created to promote a more 'holistic' and preventative approach to social and urban policy, remains isolated amidst an institutional landscape of fragmentation and inter-departmental rivalry. At the same time, tensions between central and local government remain severe, with new conflicts set to emerge as a result of the introduction of new concepts of local political representation. Clearly, therefore, there is now a need to consider how lessons from other contexts in Europe can be applied to the UK in the field of urban regeneration. Fortunately policy and practice in Europe in this respect brings forth many instructive examples. In particular, the Major Cities policy in The Netherlands provides an illustration of how policy integration can be achieved by means of a concerted approach to economic and social regeneration at the national level, combined with enhanced leadership capacity at the local level, and new arrangements for contractual alliances between central and local levels. Such an approach could form the basis for more effective and sustainable urban regeneration policy in the UK.

APPROACHES TO BROWNFIELD REGENERATION: THE RELATIVE VALUE OF FINANCIAL INCENTIVES, RELAXED MITIGATION STANDARDS AND REGULATORY CERTAINTY

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Abandoned and derelict lands exist because they are not attractive market prospects for private investment or because their owners do not want to bring them to market for fear of regulatory actions against them for past contamination. Some state intervention is necessary to bring sites to market and/or attract private capital to finance reclamation and redevelopment. Three broad classes of intervention have been used to clean up and reuse such sites: (a) Financial incentives to redevelopers, whether direct subsidies (grants), lower cost capital (subsidized loans), tax relief (with the forms depending on taxation systems), or donations of property; (b) Reduced mitigation standards or clean-up requirements, often tied to intended land use that may permit many contaminants to remain on site; and (c) Provision of increased regulatory certainty, that includes such provisions as schedules for public review of proposed redevelopment plans, limits on liability in the future for past contamination, and other state guarantees in return for agreements on current clean-up efforts. These incentives are often offered simultaneously, in part because different agencies or levels of the state are responsible for the different types of support, with the result that excessive subsidy may be offered, at a loss to overall public well-being.

This paper examines the developer's decision process for such "brownfield" sites, assuming the existence of alternative "greenfield" investment options. It involves four discrete steps: (1) modeling developers' decision processes, (2) examining the impact of the different forms of support on expected returns and on developer willingness to incur the transaction costs associated with even considering such sites for investment, (3) identification of ideal mixes of interventions to attract private capital for different types of projects, and (4) derivation of conclusions about ideal "best practices' in stimulating redevelopment of derelict and contaminated properties. In order to assure a breadth of relevance to different contexts the project examples used will be archetypes constructed from known problem properties and developments in the United States and different European Union countries.

DEVELOPMENT PECULIARITIES OF TOWNS ATTACHED TO THE KUR RIVER IN AZERBAIJAN.

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In the Kur region of Azerbaijan there are situated more than one hundred settlements among which there are notable for number Mingechevir (100 thousands in number), Evlakh (50 thousands in number), Sabirabad (10 thousands in number), Ali-Bayramly(70 thousands in number), Salyan (30 thousands in number), Neftchala(10 thousands in number).

Taking into account that all the plains of the Republic belong to the arid zone the Kur waterway possesses a certain attractiveness in settling of population. It should be marked that the largest part of the settlements situated along the river came into being relatively in the narrow beds (comfortable for crossing).

The Kur overflows affected placing of settlements (before building the Mingechevir reservoir) which caused appreciable damage to the bank area. Therefor the next settlements were springing up in higher parts of the river valley.

Depending on geographical conditions in town planning structure of the Kur region of Azerbaijan one can mark out the following forms of spatial organization of settlements:

1) areal;
2) areolar;
3) linear-junction;
4) waterside.

The Mingechevir port come into existence because of breaking through Bozdag range by the Kur river has an areal planning structure which is the most optimum version taking into consideration the peculiarities of the given local relief.

Evlakh, the second important transport junction in Azerbaijan has a linear junction planning structure. It is accounted by the fact that there come transit railway and auto-mobile roads through the town which are of strategic importance for the Republic and a region as a whole.

As for Salyan planning structure in outer zone there stands out a conditions belt of industrial building limiting possibility of territorial town broadening.

Stated above indicates that the Kur bank configuration has an important influence upon the town planning structure development of this region.

PLANNING POLICIES FOR SMALL CITIES WITH SEA AND RIVER PORTS

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The paper presents the main findings and conclusions of a research project on planning policies to realise the potential of and accommodate the conflicts in the interface between ports and surrounding urban areas. The research was based on a comparative assessment of four case studies - Viana do Castelo, Matosinhos, Aveiro and Figueira da Foz - four Portuguese small size cities with sea and river ports. Over the last decades significant attention was paid to waterfront developments, from both a research and a planning and design perspectives. Looking back to this vast amount of work, carried out on both sea and river frontlines, one have to conclude that the majority of researchers and practitioners focused their work on the opportunities for redevelopment of old abandon port facilities and port related industrial sites and brownfields. Not always the wider social, economic and cultural implications of changing the waterfront to the surrounding areas and the whole city in which the port was located were fully investigated.

Similarly, the challenges small cities are currently facing with the unprecedented technological progress and changing management practices ports experienced in the last ten years are still to be fully appreciated and understood. These somehow neglected perspectives came to constitute the corner stones of our research. The output of the research project took the form of a set of planning guidelines tailored to local planning authorities' needs, tools and resources.

THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN PUZZLE: CONCEPTS AND CHALLENGES FOR PRACTICE IN THE UK AND BEYOND

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Within the UK planning system, the role assigned to land use development plans has shifted over the decades and has probably never been fully clarified. Questions have arisen in the past concerning their appropriate purpose, form, preparation and implementation and such issues are being raised once more. Within the UK context, questions about the role of development plans at the local level are being brought into sharp focus by the current reorganisation of political and managerial structures within local authorities and by an increased awareness of what systems are in place in other European countries. This paper argues that if questions about the role of plans in planning systems are now to be addressed in a meaningful way, a clear theoretical conceptualisation of the development planning policy process, which looks at purpose, form, preparation and implementation, is necessary. To this end, the author has developed a framework which sets out three potentially different 'models' of development planning, that is the 'blueprint', 'guiding framework' and 'communicative' models, as a means of exploring this policy process in theory and practice. This framework has helped to shape recent research which has been undertaken by the author. The results of this work, which are summarised in the paper, demonstrate the extent to which not one 'model' of development planning is identifiable in practice and that, in fact, some of the dimensions of the development planning process which are emerging are pulling the system in opposing directions. The paper then suggests that if the dimensions of the development planning policy process which have been identified (its purpose, form, preparation and implementation) are viewed as parts of a jigsaw puzzle, this helps to illustrate the extent to which they *should* fit together to pull in the same direction, and the problems which are likely to result if this is not the case in practice. With this imagery in mind, the paper concludes by suggesting *why* these problems are arising and how the challenge to solve the development plan puzzle in the UK and beyond could be taken up, in order to ensure that plans are effective tools for the management of land use change in the future.

THE GREENING OF EU STRUCTURAL FUNDS

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The European Union has made considerable efforts to achieve policy interlinkage, especially under the Fifth Environmental Action Plan. But some large policies were never designed to deliver environmental objectives, being more concerned with economic and social issues. This was particularly true for the structural funds. It is now the second round of activity in which environmental objectives are introduced into the "Single Programme Document" for each region, under which the priorities for the funds for each region are set.

The first round of this activity (1998-9) gave the impression that environmental aims were being retrofitted to pre-existing policy. This time (2000) regional bodies are attempting to embed environmental objectives much more thoroughly in the whole process. The paper explores the extent to which the process has become much more holistic. The case study refers exclusively to the UK's West Midlands Regional approach.

DEVELOPING A TOOL FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF INTERVENTION STRATEGIES IN CONSERVATION AREAS

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Despite the current interest to consider conservation of cultural built heritage, as a strategy for urban regeneration, integration of intervention policies within urban management programmes is still ambiguous. The identification of objectives to design an inventory of possible candidates, which can be included into a list of protection within urban management framework, is continuously under discussion in different European countries. The two most extensively used recording systems in the UK are those of the RCHME and EH. English Heritage's current method used for the recording of the Listed Buildings is well known and has been established for fifty years. In the past few years there has been a policy shift to listing in a more thematic way, an acknowledgement given to the need of developing more imaginative approaches to conservation and the need for prior public consultation. The importance of understanding the inherent relationships between structures and their geographical and social surroundings, including, public participation, is now being recognized as the needs for developing effective conservation policies and the establishment of priorities are being addressed.

It is crucial to increase citizens and stakeholders participation in all decision-makings, but particularly when conservation issues are presents, as sometimes conservation may appear in conflict to the particular interests of specific sectors of society. How to assess management strategies for cultural goods conservation is a matter of research and enhancement of current methods and technologies. To this extent, providing information conservation model supported by economic methods for the assessment of relevant policy decision can help a collaborative planning process and facilitate the role of decision-makers.

This paper addresses this question by exploring whether values derived through contingent valuation methods for different components are consistent and reliable. The paper addresses the issue of embedding in the specific case of categorical nested goods and of the consistency of willingness to pay (WTP) estimates. It discusses the relevance that the nature of a specific category of public goods, namely cultural heritage, can have in minimising the embedding effects. Finally, the paper suggests an appropriate tool that allows different layers of spatial as well as a spatial information with relevant economic tags of the conservation area to be integrated and analysed.

Keywords:
spatial analysis, contingent valuation method, cultural heritage conservation

PLANNING OF THE LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY IN REGIONAL AND LOCAL SPACE

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In most medium-developed and advanced countries of the world industry has been undergoing a significant transformation recently. It results from the need to adapt manufacturing to the conditions of ever stiffer competition which also increases in range. The transformation takes two directions. One is the introduction of new facilities based on modern technology and the other is modernisation of the existing ones. In the countries going through a political-economic transformation, the other tendency is definitely predominant, though not too intensive.

The paper presents various approaches to the place of industry in spatial development planning, depending on the scale of a spatial unit and its status in the administrative and local-government systems. In higher-order units, the focus is on the evaluation of the potential of an area for industrial development and on setting the main directions of this development. At the lowest level, a choice is made of specific industries and establishments desirable in the area.

Further deglomeration of industry can be expected to new areas, especially rural. New manufacturing and information technologies have greatly increased the locational freedom of industry. Other factors that have contributed to it, too, are greater accessibility of most areas and the smaller size of the manufacturing facility to be located. Generally, it changes the possibilities and ways of filling space with industry, which has to be taken into consideration in physical planning.

USING THE NEW INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITION IN SLOVENIA

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When conceptualising the parameters of a regional or town plan, new and planned circumstances that are being constructed, should be included as well. Following present conditions in the Slovenian physical environment, which are a consequence of the last decades and recent developments in the national political and economic system, we understand the plan as an articulate and spatially positioned strategic framework for future spatial intervention while focusing on public interest.

However, when proposing change and development, certain ammmendments to domestic planning theory have to be made. The physical circumstances in Slovenia have dramatically changed and are progressively changing. The almost completed highway system has changed possibilities for settlements and now provides the backbone for devising a new settlement pattern, prolonging the polycentric system and/or strengthening local centres. At the same time new forms of settlement have to be considered, that have been enabled with the new infrastructure condition. The other main issues concerning physical planning and spatial management, are: accessability, housing, communal infrastructure, real-estate management, cultural and environmental issues and above all, respect for new development and programme features (out-of-town shopping malls, multiplex cinemas, functional and structural renewal of historic towns).

If towns and cities are understood as the seats of power, culture, exchange and progress or life in general, then it is a fact, that they should be foremost in any kind of planning initiative of long-term impact. However, if there aren't any places in a pattern of settlements, which could be noted with such qualities in a specific area or if their number could be reduced to three (Ljubljana, Maribor, Koper), then the question is, where to develop or focus attention for future urban development which is also economically viable. Even more so when the functions which suffice a settlement (technically coined urban) are distributed in a larger number of settlements of a particular area, thus forming an "urban" region or urban network, in which the functions are shared by all settlements within the region.

To undertake a massive shift in planning theory and future development and with respect to the variety of physical features it is also necessary to instrumentalise the governmental / self-governmental framework to the advantage of physical and social renewal, thus joining national strategy with local specifics.

Track 9

Planning as a tool of social policy and economic justice (gender studies, planning for cultural diversity, social and protest movements, lobbyism), values and ethics in planning, planning institutions

PLANNING REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BY LINKING SMALL FIRMS TO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

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In the central state of Aguascalientes, Mexico, a network of firms was able to manufacture products for global markets under the principals of flexible specialisation. The association of firms was foster by local planning institutions looking to incorporate small firms to the export-led development policies of the country. The network of firms was able to export US$ 2 million worth of products in 1997, creating over 200 new jobs. However, it was dissolved the following year due to their dependence to one trading firm. This paper questions whether this type of networks can become the engine of regional development, assuming further public assistance in obtaining export contracts.

The paper divides the impact on regional development into two categories: the capacity to induce growth to local firms, and the impact on human resources. The first category looks into the way exporting firms have supported local firms by analyzing purchases of inputs and services, formation of local networks, technology transfers and financial assistance. The second category analyzes working conditions, gender discrimination, job security and the way workers' skills have been upgraded through job training and on-the-job learning. The results of this study could be useful to policy makers and planners responsible for incorporating small firms to the global economy.

Field-work in Mexico took place in the state of Aguascalientes for a period of 9 months in 1997, as part of a research to write a Ph.D dissertation. A structure questionnaire was applied to a random sample of 52 workers employed in five small firms of the flexible network. Deep interviews were conducted with the owners of the firms, and with public officials in charged of the 'integradora' program. Visits to small firms were arranged with the support of Universidad Bonaterra and of public officials from the state's economic development agency. Research funds were granted by the Inter-American Foundation, located in Washington, D.C.

SOCIAL CAPITAL, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND DEMOCRATIC RENEWAL: WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS FOR TOWN PLANNING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT?

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The organisation and management of public participation in planning in the United Kingdom has been subject to continued reinterpretation over the past 30 years. The main questions raised include why is public participation needed? For whose benefit is it carried out? and how does it relate to local democracy and related systems of accountability? More recently, the UK Government has been promoting public involvement in decision-making and service delivery as a means to rebuild communities and reduce anti-social behaviour, and particularly to increase public interest in the local democratic process.

This paper sets out to test these assumptions through a discussion of our understanding of social capital and an analysis of the government's recent consultative paper, *Modern local government: In touch with the people* (1998). In order to test some of the government's assumptions about the linkage between public participation, democratic renewal and social capital, the paper will discuss the findings of empirical research carried out in connection with the preparation of a local plan by Brighton & Hove Council on the south coast of England.

The paper will conclude by arguing that individuals are motivated to get involved in public consultation for a wide variety of reasons and that there is no causal link suggesting that increased public involvement necessarily leads to a stronger commitment to local democratic processes by, for example, committing more time to local issues and an increased propensity to vote in local, regional or national elections. From the perspective of local authorities, ways of increasing community involvement will be suggested which overcome many of the barriers residents face in playing a bigger role in their locality.

THE REGIONAL IMPACT OF THE „UNFRIENDLY" TAKE-OVER OF MANNESMANN BY VODAFONE – A NEW PARADIGMA FOR STAKEHOLDERS IN/ OF OLD INDUSTRIAL REGIONS IN GERMANY?

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About 30.000 of 130.00 jobs of Mannesmann are located in the Rhine-Ruhr-Area, a ten million metropolis in Germany. This region is divided in two parts: The very prosperous Rhine-Region with Düsseldorf and Cologne as the main cities and the Ruhr-Area on the other side.

Düsseldorf is the capital of the land North-Rhine-Westfalia (NRW) and the location of some very important headquarters of Ruhr companies like Mannesmann, Thyssen, Krupp and VEBA-VIMG as well as the site of the most important international airport of NRW. The Ruhr area is both: A five million people region in crisis with an official unemployment rate of 14% in 1999 (10% in West-Germany), but also a region with partly successful experiences of a fundamental economic and social structural change in the last forty years.

This means a loss of more than half a million jobs in coalmining and steel industries but also public financial foundation of many large universities and the creation of science based new industries like the software-complex in Dortmund (1999: 12.000 jobs) and the business orientated services in Essen, the most important city within the Ruhr-Area where the headquarters of the other important Ruhr-companies are located: RWE-VEW, RAG and Ruhrgas.

The unfriendly take-over of the most successful company of this area (Mannesmann) seems to have important impacts on both the Rhine and the Ruhr-Area in terms of

- job creation and job losses
- tax income of the land NRW and the local authorities
- forms and contents of co-determination of trade unions and shop stewards and son on.

With respect to this take–over many observers are speaking of the really end of the "Rheinischer Kapitalismus", a social-economic model of capitalism that has been rather successful from the Fiftieths until the end of the Eighties. This model has been the basis for a more or less socially controlled regional and structural transformation of the largest industrial region in western Europe.

The paper tries to line out the consequences of the transformation of this model in a more anglo-saxomian model of shareholder -capitalism with respect to the Ruhr-Area and its stakeholders.

THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN POLAND IN THE NEW TERRITORIAL DIVISION

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The systemic transformation and the introduction of market mechanisms that went with it have changed the state and structure of the labour market in Poland. While its characteristic features used to be full employment and a permanent labour deficit (254,000 vacancies in 1989), during the transformation period it has turned into a market where jobs are in short supply and where job-seekers far outnumber vacancies. The restructuring of the economy and its associated drop in employment has led to unemployment which in 1994 embraced 16% of the country's active population, and locally even exceeded 40%. While the unemployment rate went down to 10% over the years 1994-1999, it still remains a serious social problem in Poland. What makes the adverse effect of this phenomenon on the socio-economic transformation even more serious is the fact that since 1999 the labour surplus on the market has been observed to be growing again, both at the national as well as regional and local scales, which may initiate another tide of unemployment.

Starting with 1990, which marks the beginning of registered unemployment as a significant property of the national, regional and local labour markets in Poland, the rate and structure of unemployment have shown significant differences both at the level of regions and local markets (which corresponded to the ranges of influence of district job centres). The introduction in 1999 of a three-tier territorial division of the country has changed the number and size of Polish regions (voivodeships). As a result, regional differences in the unemployment rate and structure have changed, too.

The aim of the present paper is to evaluate the effect of Poland's new territorial division on the spatial distribution and nature of unemployment. The hypothesis is put forward that the change in the administrative division has brought about a drop in unemployment differences in the inter-regional pattern while intra-regional differences have widened. The work consists of two parts. In the first an analysis is made of changes in the unemployment rate on the national labour market, taking into consideration regional differences, in the period from 1990 to 1999. In the other, in order to test the preliminary hypothesis, a comparison is made between the rates and nature of unemployment in two regional patterns: the old 49-voivodeship pattern and the new 16-voivodeship one. Special attention is paid to inter- and intra-regional differences in these two patterns.

ACHIEVING A PEACE DIVIDEND THROUGH PLANNING: SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND EQUALITY IN NORTHERN IRELAND

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Since gaining power in 1997, the British Labour Government has embarked on a modernising agenda that has included tackling long term issues of social exclusion, the enhancement of local democratic structures and the reform of the Constitution. The amendments to the constitution have included the reform of the House of Lords and devolution for Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland. In the case of Northern Ireland, the proposed devolution is also the keystone of the peace process that has incorporated a wider range of issues such as the strengthening of equality and human rights legislation.

Since the early 1970s, public policy making in Northern Ireland has been dominated by a centralised, technocractic style of Government. Land use planning is a good example of this as it has operated in a democratic vacuum since 1972 and has tended to deny sectarian realities as a way of maintaining administrative neutrality. However, the political priorities set by the Blair Government and the issues that emerged from the peace process have led to a new policy agenda. This is being expressed through a number of innovative, government–wide initiatives that could establish equal opportunities and social regeneration as peace dividends.

Two initiatives are particularly relevant to land use planning. The first is a new statutory duty on all public authorities to proactively promote equality, representing one of the strongest pieces of equality legislation in the world. As part of this duty, a planning authority will have to anticipate the inequalities caused by all its policies, suggest actions to redress any perceived inequities and consult widely on whether its analysis and approach is adequate. This offers an opportunity for groups traditionally marginalised by the planning process to highlight their relative disadvantage and could form the basis for legal challenge if not satisfied by the resulting action. The second initiative, New TSN (Targeting Social Need) has its roots in earlier attempts to secure equity in government spending, combined with the social exclusion priorities set by the Blair Government. Under the new approach, planners have to develop a strategy under which its policies and institutional procedures will actively promote social inclusion. Together, these have the potential to radically open up the planning system to public scrutiny and participation, helping to define its objectives towards issues of social justice. However, such expectations rely on their sincere and imaginative use by the planning authority and the ability of civil society to exploit the opportunities presented. This raises the question on whether socially excluded groups will have the necessary resources to take advantage of these initiatives, or whether they are more likely to be exploited by articulate groups already engaged in the political process.

MIGRANTS, SOCIAL JUSTICE AND HISTORIC URBAN SPACES: RETHINKING THE ROLE OF URBAN PLANNING

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Marked by forces of globalization, the last 20 years have witnessed significant social polarization and increasing imbalances in income distribution. Big cities became the scenes of vast wealth and extreme poverty clearly manifest in the increasingly fragmented and segregated residential neighbourhoods. On the one hand there are the enclaves of the urban poor, the unemployed, the migrants and other people excluded from the society for various reasons. What is more, urban poverty is rendered to be a self perpetuating condition of life and a vicious circle ever harder to break, due to the fact that the poor, unlike in the era of industrialization, is needed less by the globalization society of the information age. Increasing social and economic injustices, thus, leads to the formation of ghettos and inner cities and historic neighbourhoods are the niches where urban poverty is concentrated.

Planning on the other hand, was given a new mission when the discourse on globalization was at its zenith: it became a tool in better "selling the cities" in highly competitive global markets. Included in this agenda is marketing their "unique historical heritage", so that a share of the increasingly competitive tourist industry could be attracted. Any concern for the residents of these, majority of whom are poor migrants, are swayed away in attempts underlined by such marketing approaches.

However, growing inequalities and deteriorating conditions of life at the local level now urge us to rethink the role of planning. It appears that the current role of planning in distribution and redistribution of wealth should be questioned and its long forgotten original mission in radical reform towards promoting social and economic justice should be rediscovered.

ABOUT THE ROLE OF STATE PLANNING IN A TRANSITION PERIOD

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There was a change in estimations of a role of the central governments in countries with transitory economy In 90s. One of extreme position is occupied the statements that state must be discharged from a management of economy, with preservation of minimum state structures and reduction of volumes of interference of state bodies in economic activity. Other assert orthodox sights about managing and planning functions of government, necessity of strengthening « of a strong hand » in macro economy. Such polarization of opinions is explained by discrepancy and different degree of success of market transformations. The script «shock therapy " in many countries has resulted in with loss of the control above microeconomic processes, growth of inflation, social intensity and unemployment. The primary analysis of development of transition economy confirms the point of view, that the state must support and maintain the mixed economy, kiiping under the control of the state such spheres as social security, municipal services, transport and communication, objects of natural monopoly.

On our point of view the transition period requires greater control, introduction the planned basis in structural reorganization, step by step privatization and commercialization of economic activity. In this way the revaluation of a place and role of state forces is necessary during formation of the market relations, allocation of vectors and spheres of planned management of government. In our opinion, such elements have to become elimination of poverty, maintenance social payments, support of economic growth and development of human resources, planning of employment. There is a real danger, that as a result of reform of a local government and development of the democratic beginnings, state "go far away" from these problems, that will be unconditionally unstable factor.

In the system of state planning it is expedient to apply for transition economy means of indicative planning, elements of real audit and control of the privatized subjects, strengthening of a procedure of appraisal of property, etc. The role of the state, exactly its ability should be aimed on long life spheres, on support of democratic transformations in daily life.

ROMA MINORITY IN BRNO CITY AS A SOCIAL ISSUE

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The last census in the Czechlands (1991) offered also data on national/ethnic groups. As Andrle (1994) mentioned, the Roma population (RP) had an opportunity to be officially recognized for their Roman identity. The former communist regime accepted RP only as a social group, not as an ethnic one. Official and estimated number of RP in the Czechlands, after Andrle (1994):

1945	.....	1,000	
1947	.....	16,762	
1966	.....	56,519	
1970	.....	60,279	
1980	.....	88,587	(registered 101,193 people)
1991	.....	32,093	(estimated 151,000 people, i.e. 1.46% of total population)

After 'velvet revolution' RP has been:

- insufficiently ready for disappearing state paternalism
- exposed to the absence of state policy respecting RP
- scattered into political-cultural, economic, enterprising organisations without cooperation
- unable to overcome inner animosity, separation, hostility
- widened by the RP from Slovakia
- abandoning the Czechlands by exodus abroad (the U.K., Canada, Belgium, etc.)
- impacted by a difference in education
- increasing the rate of criminality
- displayed negatively by mass media
- continuing in captivity of closed norms, values, behavioural patterns

Brno City initiated a project of housing regeneration in devastated buildings inhabited by RP. Neighbourhoods who participate, it is hoped, will be empowered when give a say in neighbourhood policy. It includes about 120 flats. Experts from EU, RP advisors, and city administrators have taken part together with RP centre and Roma community coalition.

YMCA/YWCA prepared special educational programmes for ethnic minorities, including RP, especially for children/youth. YMCA/YWCA Brno branch is supported by the international centre in London.

Brno City has authorized Comprehensive Strategic Plan for majority-Roma minority relations, including the role of NGOs, city administration, experts from the Netherlands, the U.K. The main target is equal opportunity, approach to education, job market.

Children' s House intended mainly for the RP, sponsored by Mr.K.Velan

Multicultural integration in nursery schools. Roma assistants in primary schools for improving of the education of Roma children.

POWER IN PLANNING: THE CASE OF A SWEDISH INFRASTRUCTURAL PROJECT

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This paper, which is a part of a larger project concerning power in infrastructural planning, is the first outline of an effort to analyze a Swedish infrastructural project called "the Dennis-agreement" in terms of power and social justice.

"The Dennis-agreement" was a large traffic system in Stockholm, that was planned, decided upon and debated during the years 1990-1997. It included for example the construction of a beltway around the city of Stockholm, an enlarged system of public transporting and the introduction of road tolls.

In the paper, some comments are made concerning the land-use conflicts, as well as the discussions concerning environmental goods and bads that "the Dennis-package" gave rise to. Mainly, however, I will focus on some social consequences of the new roads, railways, and toll stations in this project.

The analysis takes as a point of departure the international discussion on environmental justice, as well as the critical human geographical tradition, according to which the construction of the physical environment can be seen as an important place for establishing and reproducing social power-relations.

FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL AREAS AND REGIONAL POLICY IN POLAND

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The aim of the study is to identify differences in the economic structure of rural areas in terms of their multi-functional development. To illustrate their level of economic development, use was made of enterprise indices in various kinds of activity, mainly non-agricultural.

Analysis has shown non-agricultural rural activities to be poorly developed yet and to be mainly pursued in those areas where agriculture has long stopped being the dominant sector. Their level is relatively high in suburban zones, in areas that have long performed tourist functions, mainly coastal communes, and recently in the frontier zone, especially in western Poland. The observed tendencies are, then, a continuation of the polarisation of the country's rural areas.

The diffusion of non-agricultural economic activities into rural areas is a very slow process. Small-scale enterprises predominate, and usually have a one-sided, mainly commercial, character. Rural service establishments are highly unstable and their profitability is low. The economic growth of some areas is accompanied by the formation of 'economic deserts' in others, where no alternative has been found for further economic development after the fall of state-run agriculture. Generally, a serious barrier to the economic development of rural areas is their poor infrastructure and civilisation facilities, which makes them unattractive to investors. So far, there have been no clear tendencies towards the development of agriculture-related non-farming functions (the farming environment, agrotourism).

In the period of socio-economic transformation, to the historical factors determining the disparities in the economic development of rural areas have been added new, market-related factors manifesting themselves in different levels of enterprise. Their effect is the ever widening division of Poland into economically weak and strong regions.

The state's regional policy towards rural areas should consist in the economic stimulation of backward regions and improvement of their educational and civilisational level.

NEITHER LILLIPUT NOR BRODBIGNAG: MINORITIES, NETWORKING AND URBAN REGENERATION IN EUROPEAN CITIES

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This paper considers positive roles of minorities in urban regeneration (a term interpreted liberally, for our purposes) through a series of case studies, largely within Europe. Given the pervasiveness of negative stereotypes of racialised minorities in popular and political discourses, and the tendency in (the rather fewer) sympathetic policy, or even academic, discussions to overlook, or marginalise, the agency of minorities (i.e. to portray them as victims) there is some value simply in collecting positive accounts, stories, of minorities doing things successfully. In some cases the presence of immigrants/ethnic minorities can play a positive role in the "fight" against the decline and deterioration of urban spaces, starting a process of social and physical revitalisation, halting gentrification and social marginalisation.

The ambition of the paper, therefore, is to collect positive stories, but to suggest, also, an analytical framework within which they may yield some more enduring insights into creating conditions in which minorities benefit from and influence urban regeneration. The framework which is sketched has two main elements. First, that minorities are socially constructed. Secondly, where particular minority categories do emerge as identities around which people mobilise in urban regeneration, then it is the permeability of key networks, and the capacity of minorities to develop and exploit new networks (of various kinds) which is central to their involvement in, and benefiting from, urban regeneration.

This paper will allow an evaluation of the usefulness of the concept of networking as an organizing idea for considering diverse aspects of urban regeneration. The case studies can help us examine some, or all, of the key characteristics of networks, for example leadership/legitimacy; dispute resolution; and resource exchange, and the ways these interact with a wider socio-political and economic context. Taken together, addressing these issues will provide fresh insights into the nature of contemporary urban regeneration as well as providing specific lessons or guidance in relation to increasing the influence of minorities within regeneration processes. As well as discussing a topical policy issue, the paper contributes to international debates about the efficiency of top-down as opposed to bottom up planning interventions.

CONSTRUCTING COMMUNITY IN URBAN LOCAL POLITICS

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The emphatic turn to 'community' in UK urban policy has led to restatements of the ambiguity and complexity surrounding the concept. Concurrently, attempts to capture the new style urban politics often build around broad trajectories of change. Such characterisations distil away from the fine-grain mechanics and locally distinctive nature of community politics, and so tend to unravel in the light of empirical investigation. This paper draws on key themes to emerge from research conducted in the North-East of England which examines the detailed operation of community. The research explores how specific roles and relations are being constituted in new governance arrangements. The research findings indicate that integral to the operation of community are the various ways in which community identities are constructed and represented in specific local contexts. In addition, the studies reveal how stories, symbols, myths and metaphors contribute to the way in which different actors understand both themselves and others within emerging local political relations.

ENEMIES OF THE STATE? CONSTRAINTS TO AND STRATEGIES OF COOPERATION BETWEEN CIVIL SERVANTS' ASSOCIATIONS AND GOVERNMENTS IN BRAZIL

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As global campaigns of privatization and public sector reform whittle away at the role of the state in providing services and promoting the public interest, governments have redirected public resources away from social services toward business subsidies and debt servicing, aggravating the situation of the neediest population. Government reforms and restructuring make public sector workers fear that reform will bring retrenchment, loss of public service benefits and positions, and redefinition of functions. This fear in turn leads to public workers' associations to fiercely oppose reform and restructuring, through strikes and work stoppage that directly affect service provision. Brazil and many other Latin American countries are among the countries that have undergone massive reform and privatization procedures in health care, education, policing, and tax policy, both in the federal and local levels. It is commonly assumed that public servants' associations only inhibit reform and governments have reached a stalemate that obstruct reform efforts and lead to a deterioration of quality in service provision.

This paper seeks to refute this assumption and illustrates how collaboration between governments and public sector workers' associations is not only possible, but it holds the potential to improve performance and productivity in the public sector and promote more effective social and economic development. To do this, I will explore six different cases of cooperation and non-cooperation between public sector associations and local governments in Brazil. Ultimately, I will hope to contribute to a better understanding of how partnerships among labor-based organizations and local governments structure and can strengthen service provision and productivity. This is particularly important given that difficulty of solving specific social problems in Latin America in an era of decreasing government spending and increasing civic participation.

WHY DO OLDER PEOPLE KEEP DRIVING? UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF DRIVING CESSATION ON QUALITY OF LIFE

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As the number of older drivers has soared around the developed world, regulators and safety experts have pressed for both incentives and sanctions to either convince or force elderly motorists to stop driving. In many countries these efforts have both a safety and an environmental goal. But in North American, Europe and Australia most efforts to limit driving by older people (and particularly older men) have not met with substantial success.

This paper argues that these programs do not work well because they do not pay serious attention to the PLANNING issues involved in the decision to drive: the design of communities, the location of housing for elderly people, the delivery of commercial and medical services, and the safety and accessibility of the pedestrian, transit, and highway network. Most older people refuse to stop driving because they cannot see how to maintain their personal quality of life without using a private car. Until and unless restrictive programs or inducement strategies are combined with planning policies designed to offset the decline in mobility and access and independence which comes with driving cessation, many older people will continue to drive even when they should stop.

This paper uses data from a large study of older drivers (1,300) in a western USA city. Participants were intensively interviewed at two stages, twelve months apart. In the interim, three fourths of the participants were exposed to one of three different incentive or inducement programs designed to encourage them to stop or reduce driving (the remaining participants served as the control group). The paper shows what impact these programs had on the travel behavior, attitude, and safety of the participants, evaluating the impact on participant quality of life (measured in part by the kind of trips not made, the activities forgone, and perceived differences in access and independence). While US experiences differ from those in Europe—largely because of higher US motorization—two recent European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT) studies show many similar trends in driving behavior among European elderly men.

WHEN STRANGERS BECOME NEIGHBOURS: MANAGING CULTURAL DIVERSITY

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Begining with Healey's (1997) definition of planning as 'managing our co-existence in shared space', this paper asks what it means to manage our co-existence in cities of difference; why difference has come to be seen as a problem for urban management'; and what kinds of understandings of this 'problem' exist. The discussion moves from Australian and European empirical material on the exclusion of ethnic minorities, to an analysis of fear of the other, and then back to a case study of a recent conflict in inner Sydney. Reflecting on the implications of this case study, a more 'therapeutic' appraoch to planning practice in situations of cultural and other deep-seated conflicts is recommended, and this is compared with existing models of communicative action.

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INFRASTRUCTURAL PLANNING UNDER CHALLENGE. THE PRACTICE OF PLANNING IN THE CASE OF ARTERIAL ROAD 50 IN ÖSTERGÖTLAND, SWEDEN.

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The paper takes as its starting point the controversial localisation of a new Arterial Road in the county of Östergötland, Sweden where a complex clash of interests at national, regional and local levels of society reveals itself. Various parties (public authorities, politicians, established interest-organisations, action-groups etc.) lay claims to the same geographic landscape from incompatible positions. The parties struggle over the representation of space. The need for comprehensiveness, democracy and environmental consideration in the process of planning is emphasized and new forms for planning and consultation emerge - for anchorage, exchange of information and knowledge, gathering of standpoints etc. Parties previously excluded are invited to participate in the course of planning. The experiences from these gatherings, however, are varied and despite these participatory attempts urgent dilemmas for the established practices of planning still persist. Judgements and decisions are constantly questioned in the process of planning and the substantial and institutional complexity of the environmental issues, the inherent difficulties in creating democratic forms of planning (for example issues of sensitivity to different experiences and understandings, the conditions for openness, how the safeguarding of interests are experienced etc.) as well as strategic actors from the many-faceted public and from political institutions also acting outside the delimited process of planning, proves to be challenging.

The aim of this paper is to analyse some of these challenges facing the planning-practice of today, as they appear in the case chosen.

EFFECTS OF INTERACTIVE POLICY MAKING

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In this paper I present some empirical results of a Dutch Interuniversital Project concering the effects of interactieve policymaking. The project is the result of a close collaborations between the three Dutch universities (Twente University, Rotterdam University and the Technical University of Delft) and the Dutch Institute for Public and Politics (IPP).

Recently in the Netherlands many local provincial and national government agencies experiment with new forms of citizen involvement in public planning and public policy. Many of these initiatives can be viewed as examples of what can be called 'interactive policy making'. This is a policy making method where government agencies and citizens work together. The characteristics that interactive policy making methodes have in common include:

- the presence of an inititative taker (most of the time a government agency) that involves individual citizens or citizen groups in an early stage of the policy making process
- multilateral communication
- equivalence as a basis for participation

Interactive policy making has its roots in the participation theory and can be viewed as a way of public participation. In the early seventies public participation was seen as an instrument of political education and democratic involvement. During the eighties public participation was merely used as a consensus instrument. It is expected that interactive policy making also can be used as a way to raise democratic involvement and as a means to achieve consensus.

In this paper research is presented based on a survey of local executive secretaries. The findings focus on the local experience with interactive policy making. Evidence suggests that interactive policy making methodes are merely used in orde to gain consensus. Other possible effects of interactive policy making, such as more democratic involvement, higher quality of decision making and political education are selfdom intentional targets of local interactive policy making processes. Futhermore the survey results suggest a distinction can be made into short term effects and long term effects of interactive policy making on citizens, local government agencies, the relation between citizens and local government and effects on policy content.

RURAL PLANNING: LAND CONSOLIDATION AS A TOOL

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Under Communist rule, social equity was an important issue in planning. This principle has had an enormous impact on living and working in rural areas. Original settlement and farming structures were transformed to give way to the social society.

In the transition from social to market economy, again equity led to changes. Farmland was distributed among those who were regarded as entitled to it.

Although the central planning system has been replaced by market forces, planning remains important, especially in rural areas. As long as a new economic equilibrium is not reached, rural policy is needed to ensure a reasonable income and living conditions.

Land consolidation has proved to be important for production efficiency and settlement in Western Europe. Traditionally, rural planners have succeeded in structural improvements in farm structure, infrastructure and living conditions in villages. Currently, environmental, outdoor recreation and nature conservation issues have become important.

In this paper the principles and the merits of land consolidation as an instrument of rural planning are pointed out. Important aspects are voluntary participation, comprehensive planning and the role of the participants. Secondly, an assessment will be given on applying land consolidation in Central Europe, referring to specific characteristics of the Central European rural areas. Transitional regulations and bad credit and land markets will prove important. The paper will conclude with a reflection on the position of rural planning within a market economy.

THE USE OF SPATIAL CONCEPTS IN THE POLICY PROCESS

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Many European countries have a tradition of using spatial concepts in policy processes. This is also the case in the Netherlands, where this tradition led to the formation of many spatial concepts. Together these concepts comprise a colourful picture of the Dutch landscape, as may be illustrated by concepts such as the Randstad, the Green Hart, blue chambers, buffer zones and park cities. Among planners the communicative and consensus building effects of spatial concepts are broadly acknowledged. However, the fact that spatial concepts are also used in a more 'interest driven' sense is sometimes overlooked. Spatial concepts are not only neutral communicative tools; they are also connected to interests and aims of actors who use the specific concepts in their argument. This paper argues that actors also use spatial concepts in order to influence other people's perception of the problem, thereby setting the public and political agenda according to their own interests. In this way actors can influence and contribute to the composition of new spatial policy. Considering the trend of increasing active participation by other parties than the traditional planning agencies in the Netherlands, a critical awareness of the use of concepts is especially relevant. This paper addresses this point by examining the struggle over perceptions and interests concerning a particular concept, the concept of corridors.

BONDI OLYMPIC VOLLEYBALL STADIUM: SOCIAL AND PROTEST MOVEMENT IN SYDNEY URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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In this new millennium the limits to the power of decision makers in urban planning are becoming increasingly unclear. This applies to the activities of international organisations which have a very significant influence on decision-making at the national, regional and even local government level, as happened with the protests against the development of the Olympic volleyball stadium at Bondi Beach in Sydney. Two opposing poles have arisen: the first, an alliance of power in the shape of the government and OCA (Olympic Co-ordination Authority) against disparate groups including Greenpeace, the Wilderness Society and local people. The proposal is an OCA project and the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning is the authority who grants consent for development, the proposal is not a designated development. Planning authority is no longer completely in the hands of the state, at the same time a new concept of social justice which more highly values the right of society to be involved in decision making has arisen. The direct intervention of international organisations at a popular beach, Bondi, Sydney, has given rise to protests by various parties. The questions which arise are: Is the planning a tool of social policy which aims to achieve economic justice? What are the values and ethics of planning in such a situation? Which institutions would most optimally be involved in this planning?

"Discource analysis" and "critical inquiry" are used as the research methodology through the methods of document analysis, interpretation, theme identification, content analysis of planning and development documents of the case study, with direct observation as a participant in the field. The findings of this manuscript are not the final results of the research as at the time of writing protests are still continuing.

Finally, it is hoped that this paper will make a contribution to education in the field of urban planning as well as an evaluation of the related bodies and new planning procedures which are more appropriate to social conditions for the future.

RACE AND ETHNIC FACTORS IN COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING

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Racially and ethnically distinct neighborhoods have evolved within urban centers across the globe. These sub-areas are the result of both voluntary and involuntary segregation. They present a special set of challenges to planning efforts aimed at addressing social and economic inequities. In most cities, such neighborhoods are marginalized, existing outside of social and economic mainstreams. Despite their social and economic marginality, these neighborhoods play a distinct role in the larger metropolitan context—they are the primary areas in which low-income and working class people of color can obtain affordable housing and develop viable social networks. They are an important context in which social planning and community development activities must take place.

This paper examines the effects of patterns of racial and ethnic segregation on community-based efforts in social planning and development. Case study examples are drawn from neighborhoods in three U.S. cities: Atlanta, Chicago , and Los Angeles. The results show both positive and negative effects of segregation on the social and economic development of these neighborhoods. Within these enclaves, neighborhood businesses and social/cultural institutions have developed that cater to the residents, providing goods and services often unavailable elsewhere. Residential segregation also has affected the development of political clout. Racially/ethnically defined neighborhoods have leveraged their voting power to help elect local, county and state representatives, many of whom are people of color. However, in each of the city contexts, segregation has created substantial barriers to job and housing opportunities, and has fueled social conflict. In Los Angeles for example, racially/ethnically-defined neighborhoods have been subject to major demographic shifts and social transition as newer immigrants of color arrive daily. Cultural misunderstanding and competition for scarce resources has fueled conflicts and hostilities among various groups.

Analysis of neighborhood experiences shows that community-based planning and development organizations are facing considerable challenges in mediating both the long-standing effects of social and physical isolation, as well as the more recent inter-group competition and conflict. There is clear evidence that their activities have helped to address some of the negative outcomes of segregated neighborhoods by providing critical community services, and promoting neighborhood solidarity and multi-cultural understanding. However, these positive outcomes are frequently overshadowed by the harsh realities of continuing inequities and economic distress within these neighborhoods.

Track 10

European spatial planning, planning internationalisation, EU approximation of national planning systems in Central and Eastern Europe, national planning systems, national and cross-border planning

CHANGED REGIONAL POLICY AND NEW POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

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The new regional policy in Norway and many other countries try to create a balance between top down governing with emphasis on redistribution of activities and resources, and local mobilising with emphasis on self reliance, innovation and learning by doing. This regional policy seems to need new legitimate political institutions as networks or partnerships between public, private and voluntary sector, and between national, regional and local level. In practice these institutions are organised as regional development agencies with on the main purpose to set up and implement single development programs for the regions. These organisations imply that no single actor has the overall responsibility for the regional development; it is meant to be a common issue for the partnerships. They seem to be vulnerable political institutions which seek their legitimacy, and which need acceptance and support from both territorial and functional governments. I this paper I will discuss the difficulties these institutions face in practice when their long term existence are based on how well they succeed in integrating top down and bottom up policy. Through dichotomising economical, political and local elements in the two political power structures, I intend to illustrate the pitfalls they have to deal with. At the end of the paper, I will discuss how Habermas' model of political will formation can help us to understand the political process, and to implement a planning approach that can empower these new institutions as actors in the regional policy making process.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES AND VARIATION OF INFORMATION A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE DECISION MAKING

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A great many analytical studies to support decision-making are produced and yet their contribution to actual decision-making is widely questioned. This paper focuses on how institutional structures influence the way analytical information is used by actors. A variation of information criterion for quality of decision-making is developed and used to analyze what types of structures incite actors to both generate and store a variety of ideas and arguments. An international comparison on transport infrastructure planning is used to demonstrate the relevant institutional mechanisms and how different structures lead to different processes of information exchange and to differing product outcomes.

ENDOGENOUS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN BORDER REGIONS

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This paper is based on experiences in regional planning along the border between Austria, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic in the framework of the EREG projects. EREG stands for "endogenous regional development in border regions".

EREG provides basic information regarding the development of tourism, agriculture and the cultural landscape, and it points out the advantages achieved by combining individual projects and develops strategies for existing and future cross-border projects. The endogenous development of a region can only work if it is based on the knowledge, experience and abilities of the resident population. People will be able to make the most of existing opportunities only if there are individuals prepared to work hard to realise an idea or concept. Therefore, the most important task of EREG is to find these people, to consult and assist them in the difficult initial stage of a project. For this reason, the EREG team, beside analysing the project and compiling comparable statistical data, always conducts an intensive survey in the municipalities of the respective project area. Based on these comparable cross-border surveys, EREG in a next step endeavours to elaborate an integrated regional approach through personal talks with the mayors of the municipalities and existing local initiatives. Overall, EREG pursues the following goals and tasks:

- Creating a common planning basis with a focus on highlighting the specific regional development potential in the field of tourism and the conditions for preserving and developing the cultural landscape, with a view in particular to the interdependence of tourism, cultural landscape and agriculture.
- Establishing an information hub for the entire border region. It provides information about project initiatives, prepares a clear overview of sources of information on both sides of the border and thus serves to create synergy effects and joint projects.
- Supporting provincial government bodies and regional associations in evaluating project ideas in particular with a view to the cross-border aspects.
- Providing assistance in developing strategies for projects with a cross-border impact and supporting their implementation.

In the context of this work various projects were elaborated and developed up to a certain stage, such as a tourism strategy based on the traces of the "Liechtenstein dynasty", a practical training for agriculture enterprises and municipalities and "projects markets" to establish co-operation between initiatives from both sides of the border.

THE CAPACITY OF SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEMS IN EUROPE TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT SUSTAINABILITY - LESSONS FROM A CROSS-NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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Spatial planning systems have a central role in promoting sustainability through regulating land use, protecting and enhancing the environment and integrating sectoral policies. The capacity of spatial planning systems to implement sustainability is, however, not only dependent on the scope, flexibility and operation of the planning system itself, but also on various other factors, which can act as barriers or catalysts for sustainable development.

This paper reports on findings from an EU Fourth Framework funded research project 'SPECTRA', which investigates the relationship between spatial planning, development and sustainability in Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. As part of the project, case study research has been undertaken in order to reveal the role of spatial planning systems and policies in producing more sustainable outcomes in urban and rural development projects.

This paper investigates the extent to which sustainability principles are reflected in the systems and policies of spatial planning, and highlights the factors which prevent or encourage the implementation of sustainability through spatial planning. These barriers and catalysts do not only relate to the scope and operation of the systems themselves, but also to the underlying context. Issues such as political conditions, and the knowledge and expertise of development professionals can be just as influential as the regulatory framework of the planning system. Many of the issues, which positively or negatively influence the ability of spatial planning systems to implement sustainability are related to the context in which development takes place – as a result of a natural disaster, led by the public or private sector, with or without public or political support, facilitated by EU funding and so on. The findings suggest that very often key individuals play a critical role in promoting innovation and sustainable solutions.

The lessons which can be learned from this research allow the identification of planning tools and methods which have been successfully used to enhance the sustainability profile of development projects, and help to formulate recommendations on how the performance of spatial planning can be improved.

THE APPLICATION OF THE EUROPEAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE: EVIDENCE FROM THE NORTH WEST METROPOLITAN AREA

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As a strategic planning document concerning spatial development, the ESDP wants to be "applied" rather than "implemented". Its makers appear to be thinking that this is all that can be expected from a document representing the consensus of fifteen Member States. Such a document cannot give concrete guidance for action. Now, how might we satisfy ourselves that it is indeed being applied? Answering this question requires reflection on the nature of the ESDP as a strategic document and on application as a broad concept, including not only the shaping of spatial development as such, but also the shaping of the minds of actors involved in spatial development. Where the ESDP helps such actors in making sense of their situations, there it is being used to good avail. However, since these actors are not passive recipients of messages from the ESDP but rather active explorers and shapers of their environment, rather than following them without much ado, they reinterpret messages. The necessary conclusion is that, other than in conventional planning evaluation, conformance of outcomes to intentions cannot be the criterion against which to evaluate the application of a strategic document like the ESDP. So conceived, application is not, like implementation is often construed to be, a separate phase either, but part and parcel of the interactive, deliberative process as which planning is often, and rightly, portrayed. This process goes through many gyrations that include altering working arrangements and elaborating planning documents so as to make them fit the situation as it emerges. Judging from the content of the ESDP and from how the ideas contained in it are being pursued, we may conclude that its makers show themselves to be well aware of this and that the strategies pursued seem promising. This is confirmed by research into the application of the ESDP in the NWMA INTERREG II C programme and more in particular in four "Polynuclear Urban Regions": Randstad, Rhine-Ruhr, Flemisch Diamond and Glasgow-Edinburgh forming the object of a project within this programme going by the name of EURBANET. It shows ESDP messages to have come across loud and clear. As anticipated, the application of these messages also includes various forms of elaborating the ESDP so as to clarify the messages that it contains. Witness the activities under the umbrella of INTERRG II C and with respect to ESPON, the action programme as adopted at Tampere in October 1999, as well as renewed discussions concerning the CSD. Going by its application, and considering the short history of European spatial planning, the ESDP may thus be deemed to be a reasonably successful exercise.

TOOLS OF SPATIAL PLANNING IN THE CEE COUNTRIES IN THE CONTEXT OF POLITICAL OPTIONS OF ESDP.

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ESDP represents a common background for co-ordination of the policies in the field of spatial planning in the EU countries, focused on sustainable spatial development with social, economic and environmental integration. ESDP will have to shift considerably in the prediction since the gradual integration of the central and east European countries will bring the increase in the number of citizens by 28% and the increase in the area by 34%.

On the other hand the ESDP can be a valuable background not only for orientation in spatial development in the candidate countries but for development of legislation as well, primarily for defining political options to ensure sustainable spatial development on the European continent. The co-operation of the IOR Dresden, UUR Brno, FA STU Bratislava, TU Vienna and IGPIK Warsaw has led to a joint project PLAIN in the frame of INTERREG II C, which will be targeted at:

- analysis of the formal and informal tools in planning and their significance in meeting political options defined in the frame of ESDP
- availability of the experience and knowledge on application these tools of planning in relation to the objectives and principles of sustainable development
- improvement of application and efficiency of the complex tools in spatial planning in order to meet the objectives of sustainable spatial development in the CEE countries
- elaboration of proposals to complete the system of tools for spatial development in harmony with the need to secure fulfilling the objectives of sustainable spatial development
- elaboration of the curriculum for educational activities focused on the actors of regional and local development in relation to the above mentioned objectives of the project.

ADAPTING WESTERN STYLE REGIONAL PLANNING TO RUSSIA

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Russia's journey from its socialist past in the Soviet Union to its current status as an independent country rapidly joining the world economy requires it to face multiple challenges simultaneously. Politically, governance is shifting from the centralized system to a democratic federalism. Regional and local governments are now required to play significantly more responsible roles, while their citizens must learn how to participate more meaningfully in the political process. At the same time an economic revolution is also taking place: state-owned property is being privatized, the government is getting out of the business of running economic enterprises, and private entrepreneurship are beginning to fill the resulting vacuum.

The purpose of this paper is to describe a partnership between the University of Massachusetts at Amherst (UMass), USA and the Pskov Oblast (region) in Russia in which the American planners are assisting their Russian colleagues in introducing western style planning in Russia. The Pskov Oblast is in northwest Russia bordering the Baltic States. Because of its proximity to central Europe, the Baltic Sea, and to Saint Petersburg, Pskov is poised to experience major population growth and development in the coming decades. New planning mechanisms suitable to the new conditions are urgently needed to help shape this growth.

Specifically, the goal of the partnership between UMass and Pskov is to carry out three primary objectives: opening an academic Department of Regional Planning and Economic Development at the Pskov Polytechnical Institute (PPI); strengthening the Center for Regional Planning and Economic Development (CRP) in Pskov that had been newly created by the Regional Administration and the PPI to provide technical assistance, research and educational services to the public and private sectors; and developing a program of professional training opportunities in the areas of business and economic development, geographic information systems (GIS) and other computer-aided planning systems, and democratic processes and institutions, for mid-career Pskov professionals.

The paper will discuss the successes and the failures of the partnership with special emphasis on the major problems encountered and how they were addressed. These problems relate to an array of historical, cultural, educational, institutional and political differences between the two partners. The conclusions and the lesson learned from this collaboration could be applied to similar partnerships in the future.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES: THE INFLUENCE OF TRANS-NATIONAL DISCOURSES IN THE REFORM OF TERRITORIAL POLICIES IN ITALY

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The pursuit of the paper is an understanding of recent developments in territorial policy-making in Italy at the intersection between the reform of regional policies and the valorisation of local development. In particular, the struggle for reform of territorial policies in the 1990s is framed as a confrontation between two lines of discourse dominating Italian debates: the former focussing on the crisis and reframing of national strategic approaches to regional development policies, as part of a process of modernisation of the public sector and of the reconstruction of the state's role in the framework of European policies, the latter on the rooting of a commitment to local, endogenously promoted and supported forms of initiative initiatives as the expression of the territorialised dimension of development.

This confrontation of policy-discourses, in broader terms, highlights the progressive change in relationships between efforts in statutory reforms of government and practices of territorial governance. Moreover, it may help understanding the role played in this process by trans-national influences, highlighting their framing and legitimising significance in the progressive "Europeanisation" of Italian public policy.

The paper proposes a critical itinerary of the mutual evolution of these lines of discourse during the 1990s, analysing their outcomes in terms of policy design and particularly their provisional merging in the process of "new programming" for the Structural Funds 2000-2006 in the Mezzogiorno regions, relating it to the progressive "Europeanisation" of Italian public policy and to the influence of its embeddedment into trans-national policy discourses.

THE SYSTEM OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM INDUSTRY IN AZERBAIJAN: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS.

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Tourism is considered to be one of the sectors that can contribute to national economy in many countries. It is also a sector, which creates local employment; conductive to development of other spheres of economy connected with tourism. Tourism helps preservation of traditional folklore, better maintenance of archeological and architectural objects, and enrichment of community life by introduction of divers cultures.

This paper presents a discussion about aspects of tourism development on the coat of Caspian Sea of Azerbaijan. Considering available and perspective potential of sustainable tourism development on the coast, which stretch from north to south on 825 km., but only 600 km. has the recreations resources, which permits to create here a new tourist zone of country. Number of sunnies days in a year constituting 130-150. Lengths of bathing season are 120-140 days. The coast of Azerbaijan being endowed with a very beautiful natural and cultural environment is a region that attracts a lot of tourism, especially in summer months.

The problems, which make difficult the further development of tourism, and way by which can be resolved all this problems are analyzes. It will lead to prosperity as on the coast of Caspian Sea of Azerbaijan as by whole country.

Azerbaijan besides has favorable tourist resources of the inland regions and invested receipts from tourism in coast area to develop of inland tourism lead to enrichment of this territory.

In the paper provides comparative analysis of tourism development on the coast of Caspian Sea of Azerbaijan and Black Sea coast of Bulgaria. Make use of rich experience of Bulgaria, Black Sea coast of, which has a lot of common with an Azerbaijan coast of Caspian Sea in tourism development Azerbaijan with great benefit can be resolved some arise problems of further tourism development.

Only intensive sustainable tourism development attach to Azerbaijan besides reputation as an oil power as well a country with beautiful, attractive natural, historical and architectural monuments.

Accepted in September 1998 European Union projects TRACECA by restoration the Great Silk Road provides to create transport corridor Asia-Caucasus-Europe. In November 1998 in Georgia taken place Third International Meeting on the Silk Road Tourism. Secretariat of this Meeting would once again like to emphasize upon the need to introduce an exclusive Silk Road Visa. Such a visa would go a long way in facilitating multi-distention package touring within the Silk Road countries. Azerbaijan situated in the center of Silk Road, and become the bridge between Europe and Asia. That is very important circumstance by all mean lead in further to growth tourist flows arrive in Azerbaijan and create the bridge of friendship and cooperation with whole countries which join to EU project by revival of the Great Silk Road.

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KNOWLEDGE, SPACE & VISION-MAKING IN EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING: THE CASES OF THE ESDP, CEMAT AND NORVISION

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The emergence of European spatial planning is characterised by new processes at different spatial scales which reach across national boundaries, and encompass new mega-regions, the EU as a spatial entity, and a wider pan-European spatial vision. In this paper, we explore how, across these different processes, particular discourses of European space are being framed. These discourses assert different visions of European space, based on different representations of spatial knowledge.

We analyse key documents which we acknowledge to be fragments of different knowledge framing processes. We explore how different framings of 'space' set up different requirements for spatial 'knowledge' to be gathered and analysed in particular ways, to feed and support different spatial representations. Our contextualised analysis of key documents is used to explore the challenge to planners in working within spatial planning processes at different scales.

The paper has three main objectives. The first is to elaborate on the nature of these different spatial discourses, and the relations between power and knowledge which constitute them. This is done using the cases of the European Spatial Development Perspective, the pan-European CEMAT process, and the INTERREG IIC North Sea NORVISION Programme. The second is to map out the complex discursive terrain of European spatial planning, which is being shaped and contested by these divergent discourses. The third is to consider the implications for spatial planners of the particular and conflicting needs for the creation of new spatial knowledge which will underpin these processes.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AND URBAN PLANNING IN GREECE IN THE TURN OF THE CENTURY: DEVELOPMENTS, CONFLICTS, PERSPECTIVES.

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The end of the century has found Greece in an intense effort to be "an equal partner" in the European Union and join the European Monetary System. The modernization of its structures, the harmonization of its legislative frameworks with the rest of E.U., and an acceleration of the economic development with subsequent respect to the protection of the environment, have been considered as necessary steps.

Improving the urban environment has gained special attention. Greek cities exhibit phenomena of high and uncontrolled urbanization which are expressed in high densities, traffic congestion, air pollution, lack of free space and overexploitation of land. Interventions were attempted through the introduction of consequent planning legislations (three in the last twenty years) and related implementations. A crucial element of the introduced policies was the recognition of the significance of the local factor in planning and the gradual granting of increased responsibilities to the local authorities. At the same period, there was a restructuring of the whole system of local administration. Three levels of local administration were established (municipalities/ "demos", prefectures, and regions/ "peripheries"). There was also a reorganization of the first level of local administration, by uniting groups of smaller communities and villages (a total of more than 5000 country-wide) in stronger municipalities (a total of less than 600) with more powers, capable to manage, among other things, planning for the urban formations within their jurisdictions.

Up to now, implementation of the above policies did not come up to the initial expectations. Unforeseeable difficulties arose, due to a highly bureaucratic civil sector, and a very complex, rigid and often contradictory legislative system. Sectors of central government have been discouraging local initiatives. Local administration, on the other hand, exhibited phenomena of a new authoritarianism. Planning became vulnerable to political clientelism and was often treated as a set of statutory regulations instead of a dynamic process of urban development. The antagonism between central and local administration has not allowed further decentralization of power. Public participation, which was highly regarded in the early '80s, was reduced to the minimum legal requirements.

The proposed paper describes the developments in the fields of urban planning and local administration in Greece in the last quarter of the century, makes references and analyses implementations of urban planning at the local level and attempts to draw the perspectives of urban development in the beginning of the new century.

SPATIAL PLANNING POLICIES AND CONCEPTIONS ON THE EUROPEAN LEVEL - INFLUENCES ON NATIONAL SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEMS

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Despite of its informal character, spatial planning on the European level has become a sphere of research and activities of its own in recent years. Meanwhile it attracts EU-institutions as well as EU-member countries. On the European level it is therefore no longer enough just to have knowledge about the spatial planning systems of neighbouring countries. In the frame of the ongoing processes of change within spatial planning it becomes more and more obvious that there is the need for critical analysis of the national planning systems and to strengthen their transnational capability. The question arises, if there will be a harmonisation of spatial planning systems in the long run and which indicators can give an orientation in this development.

The paper relies on the thesis that the experiences gained so far within spatial planning on the European level can offer essential points for a future oriented development of national spatial planning systems, as they are based on a minimum European consensus. Formulating such _minimum standards_ for national spatial planning systems on the European level can for example support central and eastern European spatial planning systems which are still undergoing a fundamental transition process.

To investigate these topics it will be necessary to develop a profile of demands for national spatial planning systems based on spatial planning policies and conceptions on the European level. The following questions will be relevant to elaborate such a profile:

1) Which factors that characterise spatial planning on the European level could be useful for national spatial planning systems?
2) Which additional demands arise for national spatial planning systems from the necessity of participating in spatial planning on the European level.

The author will show main characterisations of spatial planning on the European level to discuss possible demands for national spatial planning systems.

THE EU'S ROLE IN TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE: A CRITICAL LOOK AT THE NEW EU INSTRUMENT FOR STRUCTURAL POLICIES FOR PRE-ACCESSION (ISPA)

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Across the world, ongoing motorization and car dependency pose major environmental and social challenges to human settlements development. The stakes for investing in the 'right' kinds of transport and land use systems are especially high in the Central Eastern European (CEE) transition countries, where systemic changes are the most dramatic, motorization rates the highest, infrastructure needs the greatest, and where European Union accession and international funding is most likely to make a critical difference in sustainability outcomes.

This paper is informed by a political economy perspective concerned with long-term environmental sustainability and social equity objectives. The central question is whether transport sector investments in CEE countries violate sustainability and equity principles. This requires an investigation into the infrastructure investment process, into the rationales of the relevant decision-makers, and finally an assessment of the primary beneficiaries of the outcomes.

More concretely, this particular paper provides a preliminary assessment of the Instrument for Structural Assistance for Pre-Accession (ISPA), a new European Union grant program for Central Eastern European countries that was instituted this year. Over the course of the next six years, the European Union will provide 1 billion Euro a year in pre-accession structural funds for transport and environmental projects in Central and Eastern European countries that have applied for EU membership. ISPA is modeled on the European Union Cohesion Fund which provides structural assistance to the four lowest GDP per capita countries in the EU. Drawing on extensive document review and on a series of interviews conducted with European Union officials at the Directorates General for Transport, Environment, and Enlargement in Brussels, as well as with national government officials and other transport and environment experts in Bulgaria, Poland and Hungary, the paper seeks to assess the likely impacts of the new ISPA program. (The work is conducted as part of my dissertation research.)

TOWARDS INFORMAL LEVELS IN URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

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Until the collapse of the communist regimes in the early 1990s central planning has been a key feature for a long period in Eastern and Central Europe. When central planning ceased to exist, every effort has been made to change the old system into a situation with planning bodies on the three levels of national, regional and local authority. This process of transition leads all nations concerned to the - in Western Europe well-known - 'classic' model of planning. 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. Thus transition strengthens the functioning of government on formal levels of planning.

In this connection it is worth looking at the actual developments in the Netherlands and in a more general sense in some other West European 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 Great Britain national government already is very reticent concerning the subject of urban planning and in France the national plan has been abolished. In both countries – as well as in Germany – 'superregions' have been created with comprehensive planning on an informal scale level, located between the state and the 'provincial' authority. This planning system can be described as functioning with more governance on informal levels.

This leads us to the question what is up to the planning authority on the state level? Three aspects set the scene, but all with the leitmotiv "reticent if possible, but decisive if necessary".

The aim of this paper is to link these actual changes in planning with the situation in Eastern and Central Europe. Does planning on informal levels leads to effective and legitimate intervention in the key urban land use systems? And is it necessary to create a 'classic' model of planning before developing informal levels?

Track 11

Planning and law

THE CHANGING INSTITUTIONAL LANDSCAPE OF PLANNING IN THE UK

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The main theme of AESOP 2000 in Brno is 'Planning at a Turning Point'. In Britain, the planning system and profession has undergone great change in recent years and is itself at a turning point. The main purpose of my paper will be to illustrate recent changes in the British planning system. The institutional landscape and face of planning in Britain at the turn of the 21st century is very different to that which existed at the beginning of the 20th century when the first planning Act was passed in 1909. The new Labour Government has sought to modernise and strengthen the planning system, yet retain and build upon the principles established over fifty years ago with the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act. The Government has decentralised decision-making to the regional level involving constitutional reform, with devolution and regional government for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. They now prepare their own planning guidance. This has left England operating its own system of planning guidance (PPGs). This fragmentation of the 'British' planning system may be expected to continue with devolution and the creation of new Regional Development Agencies in 1999 and Regional Chambers in 2000 for England.

The European context for planning in the UK has been strengthened considerably in recent years, and will continue to do so. There are now 15 Member States and new members will join, probably making 21 Members by 2002 and 26 by 2015. The EU's large Structural Fund spending of US $300 billion 2000-2006 is also important in promoting economic cohesion between the regions of Europe. The EU is now of a size, with a population of 300 million (comparable to the USA), and will become larger. The EU has therefore produced a European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) to provide a spatial development strategy for member countries. Both 'Europe' and 'regions' now dominate the planning agenda in the UK and both are closely linked to economic development.

There have also been attempts to strengthen the role of local government which remains responsible for leading the Development Plan system which is a hallmark of the British planning system. It has become more market-led and plan-led in recent years.

At a national level the Government has taken up the challenge to integrate more closely the planning system with economic development. In November 1999 the Government in its pre-Budget Report announced that the planning system will, for the first time, be required to promote competition, enterprise and innovation. Planning must not provide barriers to economic growth.

Planning in the UK is now becoming elevated from its primarily land-use management role to a much wider one of achieving major national policy objectives, and particularly economic ones.

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COMPENSATION RIGHTS FOR "DOWNZONING": CAN THEY WORK?

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Two decades ago, Hagman and Misczynski in their seminal book (eds. 1978) devoted extensive discussion to the issue of whether landowners whose land values decline as a result of a change or planning decisions ("downzoning" or "wipeouts"), should be eligible for compensation. They also raised the converse issue regarding betterment recapture – an issue that I addressed in my AESOP paper during the 1999 Congress. Ostensibly, there could be nothing more just and logical than to link the two sides into a "windfalls for wipeouts" formula. But apart from historic examples and a few experimental ideas, Hagman and Misczynski did not report about any mechanism where compensation mechanisms work in practice on a significant scale.

After lying dormant for many years, the issue of compensation rights is once again gaining the attention of decision-makers and researchers in planning. The renewed interest is coming from the group of formerly socialist countries in East and Central Europe that are now trying to set up entirely new land-use regulation laws and institutions. Coincidentally, renewed interest is also coming from the USA, but for totally different reasons1.

One large-scale laboratory does exist not only on paper but also in action: Israeli planning law institutes both a betterment recapture levy and a compensation mechanism. During the 1999 AESOP Congress I analyzed the betterment-recapture side of the formula, focusing on the "betterment levy" instituted through a 1981 amendment to the Planning and Building Law. That same law also sets out a rather extensive compensation mechanism that is applicable countrywide.

The present paper will focus on the compensation mechanism. In recent years this mechanism has been extensively activate and has found its way frequently to the courts, receiving new landmark interpretations and decisions. This paper therefore analyses the legislation, its evolution through time, and, most importantly, the court decisions that have that have been critical to its interpretation. The paper also reports on findings of empirical research carried out by this author regarding the practice of compensation claims: Their frequency, type, the planning authorities' decisions regarding these claims, and the changes that have occurred through time.

The conclusions attempt to draw lessons for other countries from the experience with Israel's rather extensive compensation rights.

1 I shall be presenting a parallel but different paper at the ACSP Conference in November 2000. That paper will focus on those lessons from the Israeli experience that are particularly relevant to American "takings" law and to the current heated debated about the proposed "Property Rights" bills enacted or being debated in many states and in the Congress.

PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SELF-MANAGEMENT BODIES

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In Azerbaijan, as well as in other countries in transition economy, the dismantle of highcentrilized system of management is realized, and preconditions to transition to new system of delegating and redistribution of imperous authorities are created. It is known, that highcentralized the system of state administration is less democratic, than the system, where exists a network of local and regional authorities at the level of precisely differentiated authorities and responsibilities. At the same time, the formation of local bodies is accompanied by rise of new problems of "transparency", equation and reality of an authority of regions, growth of domination of decentralization without adequate political benefits, preservation of underestimation of needs(requirements) of the ordinary citizens. Our researches have shown, that without the essential investments in process of strengthening of local potential, planning of the decision and control of local management bodies the level of efficiency and justice of an authority is reduced.

The delegating of imperious functions on a level of local bodies in terms of absence of complementarity derivates macroeconomic instability, makes active corruption, increases disproportions in distribution of the incomes on regions. A main condition of decentralization should become active participation of the local inhabitants in the mechanism of acceptance of the decisions with simultaneous creation of the firm warranties of a transparency, high level of the reporting and availability of local state bodies.

The creation of municipal government bodies in Azerbaijan represents a new stage during decentralization on variant of delegating, that is carry of the responsibilities of the central bodies to the government departments. The specificity and problem of the provision on places is caused by preservation of structures adjustable by the decrees of the president - of the chief executives. It results that irrespective of the legal status the local bodies of self-management are not completely independent from the central control. Accomplishment of a real authority on places by bodies of the central management and instability of a local government - main inconsistent tendency in regions.

In the usual conditions traditional problems of development of a local government become aggravated(intensify) more strongly: the disability of a principle of "complementarity", growth of informal influence of the local businessmen, distance of the central bodies from the decision of social problems, etc.

The pioneering stage of functioning of municipalities demonstrates instability of self-management, nonconfidence to them of the local population, absence of adequate financial and information potential of their activity. On our sight, for strengthening a role of local bodies the formation of independent forms of public supervision behind a situation on places, maintenance of complete access of a public to the information, accomplishment of audit of state bodies in regions, development of systems of the accountability of bodies of management of all levels is necessary.

RESTRICTION FOR SHOPPING CENTERS OUTSIDE OF CITY CENTERS IN THE AUSTRIAN SPATIAL PLANNING LAW

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For some time now a certain trend, which is comparable to international standards, is determinable when it comes to decisions on locations for the retail trade in Austria: Shopping centers are increasingly erected at the borderline of cities, mostly on the meadows, because real estate prices are more reasonable there than in central locations and larger areas are available. From a development planning point of view, however, this has resulted in negative consequences. The volume of traffic in areas around the cities has increased, overdevelopment is being increased, the countryside and city view are being spoiled. The transfer of important retail trades and their purchasing power to the city limits also results in the weakening of the attractiveness of city centers. In addition to this the concentration of stores in isolated locations also weakens the network of local transportation services.

With this background Austrian legislators have been attempting to restrict the erection of shopping centers outside of city centers for some time by adjustments in the development planning laws. All in all shopping centers should be primarily erected in the city centers, which is supposed to contribute to an increase in attractiveness. This should be achieved by regulations of use, whereby the various offers will be differentiated. A precondition for the erection of shopping centers are special allocations in the land utilization plan of the municipality, which may only be determined in agreement with the supra-local indications from the Länder planning. The administration of the Länder restricts and controls the municipalities in their determinations of shopping centers by restrictions in their regional planning to an increasing extent.

Problems with the traffic infrastructure can only be partially solved when forcing the erection of shopping centers in the center of the city, because in many cases an increased volume of traffic is to be expected in areas which are already jammed. Also questions relating to design for shopping centers in the center of the city are problematic.

Altogether the controlling requirements for new projects are increasing from the planning point of view, which results into long procedures on the one hand and uncertain results in the approval proceedings on the other hand. In order not to lose shopping centers in the competition of the cities for investors, facilitated regulations of procedure for the city centers are previewed. This is supposed to be an incentive for investors to realize their projects in the city centers and not outside the city limits.

EFFECTIVE PLANNING ENFORCEMENT

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The aim of this research is to evaluate measures taken in order to deal with breaches of planning law in the United Kingdom. Such an evaluation demands a number of key skills which include an ability to identify and analyse key problems within the existing planning system. It also requires an ability to source and evaluate published research which has direct relevance to these problems, as well as undertaking extensive quantitative and qualitative empirical work. The aim is achieved through a series of interrelated objectives. These can be identified as follows:

- establishing planning practice in the context of its theoretical underpinning.
- assessing planning enforcement within it's societal context - specifically in relation to England/Wales and Northern Ireland.
- analysing the benefits accruing to the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland from it's enforcement work.
- evaluating professional practice in England and Wales identifying best practice and assessing the level of resources necessary in Northern Ireland to achieve a similar standard.
- developing a model of good practice and procedure for enforcement in Northern Ireland.

As is evidenced by the above objectives the analysis and synthesis of this research leads to the construction of a model which has the potential for application in professional practice. The research, which was originally instigated by the Planning Service and continued as a research project at Queen's University Belfast, has been linked to the Professional Doctorate Programme at the University of Ulster which aims to provide graduates with the ability to analyse problems, take decisions and communicate these decisions effectively. The research is particularly relevant to the Programme in that it is hoped that the resulting model will indeed be implemented in practice.

THE REGIONALISATION OF THE FRENCH PLANNING SYSTEM (1997 - 2000)

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The French Planning System has been fully and smoothly reshaped since 1997 by the Jospin government. This reshaping encompasses, directly or indirectly, all levels of government, and quite all the planning instruments. This has been the most important renewal of the planning system since 1945.

The paper analyses the transformations at regional level. Three main levels of government and planning are under reform : national, regional and urban / rural.

Firstly at national level, the « National Plan » which was established in 1946 & 1947 and vigorously developed throughout the sixties, declined over the seventies to disappear in the late nineties. The transformation of the national plan into eight « national service strategies » (1995 and 1999 laws) has transferred the definition of planning coherence at regional levels of government.

Secondly at regional level, the decentralisation laws (1982 & 1983) which transferred powers from central government to regional and local authorities, was accompanied by a reform of the national plan (1982 law) including a new important planning role for the regions. This role has been reinforced through contractualisation processes, between regions and the state / local governments.

Finally in urban and rural areas the planning instruments and procedures, which were set up mainly in 1967 (Schéma directeur, Plan d'Occupation des Sols, Zone d'aménagement concerté) are under complete change, with a new role given to the regional level.

The paper will focus on the undergoing regional planning processes as a development of the regional planning ability to develop specific regional agendas and policies, integrating by contractualisation the political and administrative systems at regional level. On this basis questions will be reviewed on the nature of the transformation of planning.

PLANNING LEGISLATION: A CHOICE OF PRINCIPLES THE REFORM OF DUTCH SPATIAL PLANNING LAW

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The paper discusses the dilemmas of planning and law by drawing an analytical contrast between the fundamental norms of planning legislation on the one hand and the ongoing stream of objectives and aspirations that are put forward by planning agencies on the other hand. While the first mentioned norms define the 'rules of the game' and the durable principles of law that are to be validated in practice, the second type of intentions reflect the changing needs and aspirations by planners in practice. Acting as *players* in the game of spatial development planners have to reflect on the *rules of the game* as well. The dilemmas of this double role for spatial planners are treated in the context of the current debate on the reform of Dutch spatial planning law. The author states that a clear debate on the durable norms of planning legislation is overwhelmed by the dominant planning aspirations. He stipulates the choice of principles in legislation on spatial planning.

The paper starts with a short historical overview of the establishment and validation of legal norms in the Dutch spatial planning system. From the sixties onward, the law on spatial planning has been based on the principle of subsidiarity, by assigning the primate competences to local communities and bringing the higher tiers of government in a more indirect and supplementary role. The basis of subsidiarity is strongly endorsed by the weight that is put on the principle of private property. As intervening in private property by spatial planning is seen as an extremely sensible matter, the legislator decided to keep this competence at the lowest level of government. This was seen as the best guarantee for conscious consideration, as planners at higher tiers of government cannot be expected to be informed about particular local conditions. In spite of the 'buttom-up' structure of the law, in practice spatial planning turned into a 'top-down' system, as the national planners tried to implement their aspirations more vigorously. So, a strong tension has been evolved between the principles of legislation and the ongoing practice of spatial planning.

At present, a reform of legislation is being prepared. The need of reform is stated by the national planning agency (and of course the secretary of state) in order to improve the implementation of central planning guidelines. The author claims that a reform of legislation should be based upon a deliberate choice of principles. The interests of central government as one of the strong 'players' in the game are clear, but the reform of law should be based upon a reflection on the 'rules of the game'. Four principal options are discussed: The establishment of the principle of *hierarchy*; the improvement of the principle of *subsidiarity*; the establishment of *autonomy* in the inter-governmental relationships; and eventually the introduction of the principle of *concurrency* in the inter-governmental relationships. The law is based on subsidiarity, the trends in practice are tending into hierarchy, the author suggests a combination of autonomy and concurrency.

THE USE OF LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO ACHIEVE RURAL REGENERATION: EVIDENCE FROM WEST LOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

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Lowland crofting is a unique policy initiative operating in rural Scotland, in an area between the two major cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. It allows farm restructuring in an area characterised by a degraded landscape and industrial decline. The three main land uses of the scheme are:- low density residential development, woodland planting and agriculture. Lowland crofting has now been advocated as a tool for rural regeneration in other parts of Scotland, England and Northern Europe.

This paper commences with a description of Lowland Crofting; it reviews the original objectives and details implementation of the policy to date. Having set the context, the main body of the paper describes the use of legal instruments to achieve the aims of lowland crofting. Legal agreements implemented under section 75 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (or its predecessor the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972) have been entered into between the developers and the planning authority for each lowland crofting scheme. It describes the content and format of the agreements and analyses their role in the policy implementation.

It concludes that a complex set of circumstances have resulted in the implementation of lowland crofting in West Lothian and queries whether it is in fact possible or appropriate to replicate them elsewhere. If it is to be transferred to other areas, however, robust legal instruments are the key to successful implementation.

ILLEGAL BUILDING AND CLASHING CONCEPTS OF PROPERTY RIGHTS

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The problem of illegal building has been on Israel's national agenda continually over the last 20 years. The phenomenon of illegal building has appeared within various social sectors, population groups, settlement types and geographical regions. Large scale illegal building is likely to cause serious difficulties in realizing plans with such implications as difficulty in providing infrastructures, public services, preserving the environmental quality and architectural values.

The Israel Planning and Building Law represents, to a large extent, a "Western" perspectives, founded and evolved in developed countries with a liberal tradition. The law assumes the Western view of property rights and land use. Compared to the norms expressed in the law, and which should be enforced by the authorities, there is a widespread phenomenon of illegal building in specific – and different – sectors in Israel. For many years there have been conflicts surrounding illegal development in Israel, especially in the Arab and agricultural sectors. Some argue that many aspects of the Planning and Building Law are an edict that the public cannot fulfill.

The international literature in criminology that deals with the theory of noncompliance emphasizes strategies such as strikes, demonstrations, lobbying and recruiting public opinion. This research paper will examine illegal building as a strategy adopted by groups opposed to the legal norms embodied in the Planning and Building Law. The examination focuses on the question of whether non-compliance develops from an individual phenomenon to a collective or cumulative phenomenon amongst particular groups, and not others.

Government reports give the impression that illegal building in Israel is related to the dispute between the Arab sector and the authorities. This leads to misunderstanding of the socio-economic, political and geographic characteristics of the problem of illegal building. The existing literature does not clarify sufficiently the connection between compliance with the Planning and Building Law and the characteristics of different groups within the population, or the general attitude of certain groups to the legal system in general.

Our hypothesis in this research is that differences exist in three areas: Between national groups - Jews versus Arabs; between different types of settlements - rural versus urban; and according to the socio-economic cross-section (between and within the sectors). In view of this we ask whether compliance with the Planning and Building Law varies between the different population groups in Israel, and whether these differences stem from variance in the social characteristics of population groups or from other factors.

In order to examine and analyze this research question we will focus on three groups of possible variables:

- Land tenure and property rights versus planning – examination of the relationship between types of tenure or property rights, and the planning and development rights affiliated with them.
- The law versus social norms – examination of the relationship between social norms and the law, by analyzing the legal perceptions of different groups. We will review differences between the substance of norms in the different systems and their impact on compliance with the law.
- Equality and consistency in enforcing the law – examination of the enforcement of the Planning and Building Law in different population groups and in different urban and rural structures. Various possibilities will be examined, such as uncertainty and a lack of trust in the ability of the law to achieve its goals, and their influence on infringement of the law both in principle and out of expediency.

Poster session

STRENGTHENING RURAL WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE

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With the collapse of communism, social relationships radically changed in Slovakia. People once used to sharing in the work of the community suddenly did not know where they stood in a new social order in which material differences began to distinguish neighbors from one another. At the same time, the state began cutting back services, so that life became more difficult. Rural areas were particularly hard hit by the changes.

In the course of its work building social capacity in Slovakia's villages, VOKA (the Rural Organization for Community Activities) discovered that rural women were often emerging as the local leaders, trying to effect positive change in their communities. Whether as mayors or private citizens, they were trying to encourage communication among villagers and to take actions to improve the quality of life in their villages. Their risk taking – the attempt to effect change - was not always appreciated by their neighbors, particularly if the women had been able to establish successful businesses.

This paper discusses the establishment of a Rural Women's Leadership Network and its evolution. Initially serving as an arena in which rural women leaders could build their self-confidence and find moral support, it then became a vehicle for information sharing and leadership training. Two years later, the network continues to fulfill these functions, and members are also beginning to work on joint projects. Challenges to the network, ranging from communication difficulties due to poor infrastructure and the physical isolation of villages to the multiple roles that burden the women, are considered, as well as strategies to overcome them.

MAINTAINING PLANNING OBJECTIVES WHILE NEGOTIATING THE BUREAUCRACY: LOCAL PLANNING PERSPECTIVES IN RUSSIA AND THE U.S.

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Decentralization of political power is occurring both in Russia and in the U.S., albeit at different paces, for different reasons and with different consequences. In the U.S., with a historical precedence of strong local autonomy, the balance of power has recently swung sufficiently in the favor of urban areas so that they are now important actors within the New Federalism of intergovernmental relations.

In Russia, due to the legacies of the Soviet sociopolitical urban hierarchy, devolution from the center has uniquely positioned the regional governments, as opposed to the local municipalities, with the power to usurp authority at the regional scale.

The purpose to this research is to access how non-elected officials (i.e. planners) are able to negotiate the bureaucracy even with sweeping political change. In depth, unstructured interviews were conducted with local planners of similarly sized urban areas in the U.S. and Russia. The most important realm of distinction between the two countries is stability. American planners maintain their forward-looking planning goals because they have mentally "mapped" the local bureaucracy. They feel the mandate of serving as the "institutional memory" and tend to champion a specific cause with personal significance in order to keep their focus over many years. By understanding the political climate and occupational mores, they strive to reintroduce issues that may have previously been politically caustic. This bureaucratic stability allows local planners to takes initiatives that are well beyond their job description. Clearly, instability and political change are characteristics of the current bureaucratic structure in Russia. This has left Russian planners almost paralyzed with uncertainty, so that they must make incremental changes congruent with the political regime at the time.

This poster will highlight the issues that are important to local planners in Russia and the U.S., in their own words.

RESULTS OF STUDENT COMPETITION FOR THE "BEST URBAN DESIGN"

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The national competition for the best urban design is launched for all students of architecture

studying at the Czech Technical University, Brno Technical University, Academy of Applied Arts, Academy of Graphic and Plastic Arts and other students of the Czech republic who in their semestral courses of instruction draw up projects focussed on urban design.

The main initiator and organiser as well as sponsor of this prestigious competition is the Institute of Urban Design of the Faculty of Architecture of the Brno Technical University. Other sponsors of this significant event are the Faculty of Architecture of the Brno Technical University, the Ministry of Local Development of the Czech republic, the Association for urban design and land planning and the Prague design studio U 24.

Student works displayed on 12 panels (posters) are the winning designs of the fourth year of the competition which, according to tradition, took place in Prague at the Faculty of Architecture of the Czech Technical University. Together with the last year's winning designs are presented also all works of the students of the Brno Faculty of Architecture, which succeeded in the past three years. Five years ago, the aim of the founders of this competition was to emphasise the significance and specificity of urban design in the regeneration and renewal of Czech towns and to increase the students' interest in this discipline and improve the quality of results.

For a long time, the problem of evaluating the quality of studies and designs, and the resulting condition of the urban environment, consisted in the fact that the individual works of architecture were evaluated partially, without considering their mutual functional and spatial relationships. The creative contextual approach respecting historical conditions, specific characteristics of urban districts and well tried principles of composition was underestimated. Spatial and plastic relationships of neighbouring buildings and the overall image of the urban interior - the streets, places, urban districts and the town as a whole, were neglected.

The presented awarded works have best met the exacting criteria set by the professional jury, such as the above modern principles of urban design, inventiveness, professionalism, graphic skill and communicativeness.

CATEGORIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CITY PUBLIC SPACES

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Public city spaces, that vary from little streets to large squares, belong to their significant spatial characteristics. They create a system with its spatial and functional relations that corresponds to the basic orientational skeleton of the city, creates its image, underlines its uniqueness and exceptionality, expresses genius loci. Public spaces arose and developed in a long period of time and their contents developed as their form related to them. These places belonged to the man and his activities and by inappropriate constructional, operational and planning interventions their form and mission can be and often was invaded.

In this century the character of the city, its new spatial forms, functions and means of transportation, brought change into it. As a complex, the city started to reflect on importance, function and character of public spaces. First of all, the traffic changed the operational ways in the city environment, replaced once dominant pedestrian and gave him only the second-rate role.

Defects of public spaces were caused by various reasons. After the period of impetuous approach, the cities started to develop a variety of studies of public spaces. They are trying to make public spaces livable again, able to serve the citizens and to satisfy their motional, recreational and social needs, by bringing back their original forms, functions and importance.

As all of these studies still lack some base and scheme for seizing public spaces, in our work we will try to create a clear and well-organized categorization of public spaces. We will characterize its functions, traffic as well as spatial and aesthetic principles of their resolution.

This work is related to granted research project GA ČR 103/99/1596.

STREET IN THE URBAN STRUCTURE

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Since 1990, the Czech republic and the neighbouring post-communist countries witness a rapid growth of motor traffic. This trend collides with the physical substance of towns, the capacity of the road network being limited and the inertia of the urban structure prevailing over the rate of political and economic changes. The urban structure cannot be spontaneously adapted to the new situation without threatening its own function. In finding solution to this unfavourable situation, narrow departmental approaches have prevailed up to now and traffic engineering interventions frequently impaired the natural urban structure. Such building development has always left behind a deep scar in the image of the town. Adverse changes have manifested themselves also in the urban public spaces, especially the streets, from which urban traffic has driven out other desirable social functions. The theoretical possibilities of solving this problem to the benefit of all users of the town are the subject of a research project conducted for the second year in our office.

In the research project we want to specify more closely the function and the purpose of the street space that has to meet comprehensive requirements of the environment, satisfy both car owners, pedestrians and residents of adjacent houses. The street has a certain traffic capacity the exceeding of which implies further economic costs needed for the comprehensive redevelopment of the given area.

The key to the management of motor traffic in the town and its suburban zone is the delimitation of area units within which the traffic may adequately be limited and relocated to the units periphery.

On the panel are presented the theoretical concepts and suggestions for a new typology of streets, as well as recent examples from the city of Brno, where the impaired urban structure will require remedial steps to be taken in the near future.

TRAFFIC AND ITS IMPACT ON URBAN AIR QUALITY

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The only methodology recommended for the prediction of emissions dispersion in the Czech republic is the methodology of the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute. According to the last issue of this methodology, the method is not suitable for the prediction of pollutants dispersion at the level below the roofs. Nevertheless this methodology has been extensively applied also for small scales of streets and city districts where the geometry of "underroof" plays a significant role.

The authors will present a newly developed computational method to the prediction of pollutants dispersion originating from traffic in cities. The method is based on the solution of full Navier Stokes equations for velocity and concentration field of the ambient environment within city street structure that is coupled with the solution of Lagrangian equation for moving vehicles. As a result we obtain information on how the emissions spread in the built up area. The computational model takes account of the shape of buildings, their height, shape of roofs and other geometrical factors that influence the dispersion.

The study starts with an individual street canyon that forms a basis of street structure in cities. Different parameters are studied that have impact on the pollutants dispersion like traffic rate and speed, number of traffic lanes and one- or two-way traffic and direction and speed of wind. Then the study continues with a model street intersection where a going traffic in one main street and stand-by traffic in the crossing street are assumed, again with different traffic and meteorological parameters.

The method is then applied to an actual city area. Two main applications are presented. One is a part of a European exercise called Podbielski strasse, which is a part of Hannover center in Germany. The other is the area around the tunnel Mrazovka in Prague. The Podbielski strasse exercise has for a goal validating different predictive tools and to assure quality of results. There are in total about 20 participants and results of all teams will be in the final step validated against measurements done in cooperation with a German consultancy company Lohmeyer. The area around Mrazovka tunnel was solved with a main goal to predict how the polluted air that leaves the tunnel portals spreads in the neighboring area and how large and high is the area touched by the emissions.

The method enables for instance evaluating different traffic constructions before the local authorities issue the construction licence.

THE ROLE OF SOCIOLOGY IN A STUDY PLAN FOR A TOWN PLANNER, ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER

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Study plans for future architects and town planners should be adapted in accordance with European Union conditions for work in the 21st century.

The interest shown by the Czech Republic in admission to European structures, and the mobility of thought and labour associated with such admission, calls for the modification of the studies of specialists, including architects and town planners. From the viewpoint of graduates finding work, it is necessary for study plans to be adjusted in such a way that future specialists are able to work in any country of the European Union and, it goes without saying, for them to have a certain knowledge of the particular political, social, planning, urban and architectural issues effecting each country. They will work for various social groups in ethnically diverse surroundings, and will have to deal with many various organisations. In a great many regards we will have to say goodbye to outdated methods, and adopt a comprehensive approach to the issues concerned. Associated with this are scope of vision and the competence resulting from the comprehensive nature of studies and the personal development of students at technical universities. A considerable role here is played by the humanities and social sciences, since a multi-disciplinary approach is imperative to the resolution of complicated problems at the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries.

Since the cancellation of the course of philosophy at the Faculty of Architecture at Brno Technical University last year, sociology for architects and town planners is the only social science on the curriculum at the faculty. Practical activity in the creation of surroundings conducive to people, in the reconstruction of cities and towns and in urban planning requires a good knowledge of society and social phenomena and processes; this at a level allowing the creation and adaptation of the material environment to have a positive effect on the social environment.

There is no need to provide an elaborate demonstration of the necessity for study of the humanities within the framework of the professional education of architects. Table 1 shows areas from which architecture, as both a scientific and artistic field, can draw. Their introduction is called for by current problems facing architectural and town planning practice. These include a number of social problems linked to such basic human needs as housing. Social questions associated with the quality of the environment also remain highly topical. Similarly closely associated with the issue of housing are the considerations devoted to local groups and the creation of a sense of neighbourhood. Another set of questions is connected with the way of life of the modern city dweller at the end of the 20th century, the resolution of which influences the conception of practically all types of civil engineering project.

Town planning is related all the more to social issues, which have a considerable influence on town planning theory itself, and we can find its practical application in a whole range of planning activities, from assessment of socio-demographic indicators and human potential in the area concerned, right up to revitalisation of degraded parts of towns and cities, humanisation of housing estates and studies concerned with assessment of potential numbers of visitors to planned facilities. An additional chapter of its own is rural sociology and topical issues in village renovation.

Sociological, psychological and anthropological issues have a considerable influence on more recent architectural and town planning theories. It suffices here to make note of the inspirational influence of the theory of private spheres, territoriality, the theory of the image of a town and so on. Sociological interest in architectural issues has influenced the development of architectural directions in the 20th century (modernism, post-modernism, participation architecture, architectural symbolism, etc.).

IMPACT OF FLOODS ON THE TOWN PLANNING

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During the flood of July 1997, it was proved that the character of the urbanised area, its form and structure were factors that affected the flood's course and consequences. Analytical studies made in the framework of the granted research project "Development strategy for towns afflicted with flood" were focussed on the functional and building aspects of development. The maps of the building stages of development of the model towns of Přerov and Olomouc show the most significant periods of development of the urban structure, i.e. the period after the development of the railway line, and the first half of the 20th century. The damage to buildings caused by floods in this period significantly contributed to their unfavourable condition. The map of the time periods of the flood shows buildings and urban structures that have substantially affected the negative course of the flood. On the basis of this map, additional maps have been elaborated that indicate buildings functionally and spatially ill-located with view to the extent of damage caused by the flood. Both foreign and domestic experience shows that flood plains have to be approached individually and their zoning is to be made with view to the rate of flow and the potential damage (material of the University of Minnesota and the Czech Technical University, Prague).

Extensive possibility of modelling the passage of floods through a town is given by mathematical simulation at a large scale and in the extent of particular building structures. In the second year of the granted research project "Development strategy for towns afflicted with flood", experimental studies of possible building development in areas threatened with flood are expected to be made. As background material for the study of run-off conditions will serve the General flood control scheme for the Morava and Bečva rivers, elaborated by the Morava catchment area company, Ltd.

A MILIEUM IN THE GLOBAL SCENE OF ISTANBUL: TARLABAŞI

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Although, since the 1980s, the effects of globalization have been felt worldwide by leading every discipline to use it as a frame of reference, there is not much consensus about its meaning and content.

A lot of transformations which have been occuring the Istanbul Metropolitan since the 1980s, now are explained by the globalization.

Istanbul has a rich historical heritage due to its previous role of being the capital city of three successive empires, namely, Byzantine, East Rome and Ottoman.

Besides, its geographically strategic location, as a bridge between Asia and Europe, substantially contributes its beauty.

The traces of this beauty can be observed socially, physically and naturally in all over İstanbul.

Istanbul's landscape is mainly determined by the Bosphorus separating the city between east and west side. Whereas, Golden Horn divides the western part, European side, into two, the Historical Peninsula and Galata-Beyoglu. As a result, physical structure of the of the city has been affected the social structure. Since 1453, Historical Peninsula, the nucleus of the city, has been the most important area where commerical and administrative functions concentrated.

Since from the start, while Moslem population have been mainly preferring to reside in the historical peninsula, non-moslems always have dwelled in the other side, Galata.

After the second half of the19th century, western life style started to flourish in Galata-Beyoğlu where mainly populated by the non-moslems.

So, a diversified social structure and physical structure developed between Galata and Historical Peninsula.

After 1923, the social structure of Istanbul has been substantially affected by the various political, economic and administrative transformations. Among them, the announcement of Ankara as the capital city, legislative changes relating non Muslim population groups, etc. can be mentioned. As a result, while the non-moslem population was leaving from Istanbul gradually, their place was replaced by emmigrants from Anatolia.

In this context, Tarlabaşı can be interpreted as an area where old and new, legal and illegal, yesterday and today are mixed into each other.

Index

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

Y

Z