

Planning for Future Generations

DRAFT

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



**UK-IRELAND PLANNING
RESEARCH CONFERENCE**

6-7 SEPTEMBER 2016, CARDIFF

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TRACK 1: COMMUNITY WELL-BEING	5
<i>Barriers to Progressing Major Housing Sites in England</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Master Planning Vs. the Everyday: the Case of Um Al- Sharayet Neighbourhood- Ramallah and Al-Bireh.</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Alcohol outlet density and community well-being: Modelling alcohol outlet density using GIS.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Planning for the Unseen and the Unheard: the Child with ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorder)7</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>The Rural Relevance of Walkability: A Conceptualisation and Assessment of Supportive Walking Environments in Rural Northern Ireland. The PASTORAL Study.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Searching for health: the conceptualisation and measurement of health within local spatial planning in England.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Planning for Community Well-being Through a Food Systems Lens: The Promises and Pitfalls of Emergent Comprehensive Models.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>From notoriety to normality; determining the future of the ‘house of horrors’.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Micro scale health decision making and the challenge of the policy and regulatory construct</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Well-being and Strategic Alignment: Insights from Community Planning in the Devolved UK.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Examining the urban structure of neighbourhoods for enabling inclusive development: A case study of Birmingham city</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Housing an ageing population in an era of austerity: the role of trust in sustaining local authorities’ abilities to plan and manage retirement housing.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Planning for Well-being: reflections from Wales and Northern Ireland.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Fetishizing culture in planning: from ‘economic fuel’ to a ‘peace resource’</i>	<i>14</i>
TRACK 2: EDUCATING PLANNERS AND COMMUNITIES	15
<i>Critical thinking around Environmental Sustainability with a large, multi-national and multi-disciplinary cohort</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>In pursuit of the Holy Grail - Integrating Planners and Communities</i>	<i>15</i>
TRACK 3: ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	17
<i>Sharing Humanity's Carbon Budget</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Development of a benchmark for green infrastructure</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Benchmarking Energy Transitions: An Irish Case Study</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Assessment of relationship between urban green spaces and health of chemical bombardments victims in the Sardasht city, northwest of Iran</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Research in the field of planning: supporting an authoritative disciplinary voice for the profession.....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Towards a better understanding of local vulnerability on climate change in Serbia</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Going to waste? The ecological and cultural value of mine wastes.....</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and their impact on the planning system</i>	<i>22</i>
TRACK 4: GOVERNING PLACES	23
<i>Can directly elected mayors deliver progressive urban leadership?</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Planning, Platforms and Participation: emergent social media uses around local urban change.....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Dublin: the politics of spatial planning.....</i>	<i>24</i>

<i>What is the 'Value' of Planning: An Examination of the Emerging Tensions between Devolved Financial Powers and Strategic Planning in England.....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Understanding university students' perceptions of, and engagement with, processes of planning urban development projects</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>A polycentric development policy at work: insights from inside the black box of the Italian "National Strategy for Inner Areas"</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Localism and Planning: 'B*****ks it's not going to work'</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>The Significant Role of Governmental Actors on the Politics of Turkish Urban Transformation</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Re-evaluating the Labour era of regional planning (1997-2010): Lessons for sub-national strategic planning in England</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Degree of Citizen Participation in Participatory Local Governance.....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>The UK experiment with self-organisation in urban policy</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Bottom-up Planning and the Logic of Embedded Spatial Scale in Ghana</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Participatory planning as a tool for reconciliation: The case of the Famagusta Eco-city Project.....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Scotland: a "root and branch" review and the deliberate "slash and burn" of land use planning?</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Household projections and planning: making sense of future housing requirements</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>To what extent can 'planning for growth' in Scotland be democratic and effective?.....</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>The road from regional to sub-regional spatial planning in England.....</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Regenerating Striving Resorts: A Strategy for Enhancing Resilience</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Revitalising border towns and villages: assets and potentiality in the Irish Border region.....</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Urban Governance Reform in the Historic Environment: Newcastle upon Tyne's Bigg Market as a case study</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>How Changing Practices and Strategies of 'Getting Policy Done' in the English Central State Shaped the Coalition Government's Planning Reform Programme</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Urban Management and Resilience in Post-Conflict Settings through Housing Interventions in post-war Iraq.....</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Five years of neighbourhood planning – a review of take-up and distribution.....</i>	<i>38</i>
TRACK 5: INFRASTRUCTURE DECISION MAKING	39
<i>Strategic planning, but not as we have known it? The National Infrastructure Commission's evolving practice</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Strategic infrastructure governance in Italy.....</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Institutional Design for Integrated Water Management and Urban Planning</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Inclusive Urban Mobility: citizen participation and rights in the governance of mass transport systems.....</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Validating evidence in planning decision-making: regulation of major renewable energy infrastructure projects</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Energy infrastructure, public engagement and policy turbulence: where is the UK heading?</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Fracking in the UK: Lessons from the past</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Transport resilience under uncertain futures: a real options approach</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>The seldom-heard voice in public engagement with major infrastructure</i>	<i>44</i>
TRACK 6: PLANNING THEORIES AND CONCEPTS	45
<i>Tacit planning: transferring practitioner know-how into contemporary practice</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Population trends and resilience: An archaeology of fragile territories in Aragon, Spain ..</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Evaluation of the physical development in the urban districts of Yazd.....</i>	<i>46</i>

<i>Learning from Illich</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Remembering the future: New cemeteries and the paradox of planning for heterotopic space</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>21st Century Urbanism. Exploring the Paradigm Change in Urban Planning</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>It's Location, Location, Location: An I.T. Perspective</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>The Limits to Governmentality in the UK and China: An analysis of Energy-from-Waste ...</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Exploring the decline of public value within contemporary planning and judicial review ..</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Conceptualising the Plan as an Argument: The Key to Better Plan-making Practice?</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>New Media Trapped in Old Rationality; the Case of Use of Computer Games in Participatory Planning Practices</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>Toward a semiotic approach to urban planning</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>Stakeholder perspectives of the common good in the planning process</i>	<i>52</i>
TRACK 7: TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY	54
<i>Pedestrianization in Moscow: discrete qualities and precarious mobility</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Pre-determined Fare Structures for Rickshaws when Integrating with BRT Systems.....</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Does brownfield reuse for housing lead to more sustainable commuting behaviour?</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Cycles of Opportunity? Cycling Social Sites of Newcastle-upon-Tyne</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>Potential Impacts of Introducing Public Transport and Travel Strategies in Riyadh City, Saudi Arabia</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>A Geodemographic Classification of Commuting Flows for England and Wales</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>commute-flow: an open spatial decision support tool for transport investment planning.</i>	<i>58</i>
TRACK 8: URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC SPACE	59
<i>Geometrification of traditional community squares in Igboland: A study of Owerri Capital Territory, Imo State, Nigeria</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>The death of urban public space or an abundance of exuberant diversity? A GIS-based model to measure the degree of urban land-use and social diversity.....</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Estranged spatiality and fragmented spaces: The case of Tundikhel, Kathmandu</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Bringing Children into Planning Theory: An Exploration of Foucault's Heterotopia</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Social and Spatial Capital in the Contested City: moving towards socially more inclusive post-conflict cities.</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Narrating the transformation of Sanandaj's public spaces.....</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>Mapping visual characteristics of cities</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>Shared Cities – Redefining the Built Spaces in India.....</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>Planning more sustainable station areas through 'Node and Place', utilizing central London as case study</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Can effective urban design practice enable a resilient future?</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>The public private interface in contemporary mass housing</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>The Role of Urban Designer in Participatory Urban Design Processes in Turkey: A Comparative Study in Three Urban Settlement Projects.....</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Reinventing Sheffield: the role of the public realm in design-led regeneration</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>Site selection for pedestrian axes by GIS to creating public space</i>	<i>67</i>
ROUNDTABLES.....	69
<i>Regeneration, Learning, Experiencing – Three perspectives on the transformative capacity of sustainable place-shaping.....</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>EU Referendum: A planning perspective</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>Housing development on previously developed land in England – potentials and limitations</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>Future Generation Planning Researchers.....</i>	<i>69</i>

TRACK 1: COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

CW-1

Barriers to Progressing Major Housing Sites in England

Nick Gallent, UCL Bartlett School of Planning
n.gallent@ucl.ac.uk

Accepting that the housing crisis in England has deeper roots, this short presentation examines the particular impediments to progressing major housing sites, arguing that slow or stalled development is just one factor in weak housing supply, and not the most significant. I will rapidly case study three sites - Stevenage West, urban extensions at Ashford, and Ebbsfleet Valley. Each site is used to illustrate different impediments which, taken together, help explain some of the problems of advancing major sites in England. This presentation draws on past projects, interviews in two of three of the study areas, and an element of desk-based analysis. The work reported is part of a wider project examining 'Politics, Planning and Housing Supply in Australia, England and Hong Kong' published as a research monograph by Routledge in 2016.

Keywords: Housing supply; Planning; England

CW-2

Master Planning Vs. the Everyday: the Case of Um Al- Sharayet Neighbourhood- Ramallah and Al-Bireh.

Shaden Awad, Birzeit University
sqasem@birzeit.edu

The research study area - Um Al - Sharayet neighborhood- is located in the southern eastern part of Ramallah and Al- Bireh in the middle of Palestine. Chronological evolution of Um Al-Sharayet was rapid and random in the period 1995- 2007 as a result of the political , economic and demographic factors. This unplanned development created a chaotic space that represents a mixture of urban and rural activities without proper services and infrastructure. The gap in urban planning led to destructive impacts on the spatial quality of the area. The public and common spaces are degraded in benefit for private ownership and investment. This research seeks to explore Um Al- Sharayet transformed residential environment relying on Henri Lefebvre's critiques of spatial practices (perceived space) and the representations of space (conceived space) in order to examine the current

transformations of the neighborhood lived space (representational space). The understanding of the dialectic interrelations between the material (perceived), mental (conceived) and cultural (lived) will provide an opportunity to rethink the residential environment and the planning legislations and policies.

Keywords: Um Al- Sharayet; Urban Transformations; the Everyday; Lefebvre Spatial Triad

CW-3

Alcohol outlet density and community well-being: Modelling alcohol outlet density using GIS

Scott Orford, Cardiff University
orfordsc@cf.ac.uk

Co-Authors: Richard Fry; Sarah Rodgers; Jennifer Morgan; David Fone

Excessive alcohol consumption has many adverse effects on social and community well-being including poor physical and mental health, increase in violent crime and road traffic collisions. One of the proposed measures for reducing alcohol consumption is limiting the availability of alcohol through a reduction in the density of alcohol outlets. Alcohol outlet density is a widely reported metric with recent studies reporting on density measures from New Zealand, Australia, Scotland, South Africa and the USA. All of these studies measure alcohol outlet density using different methodologies; ranging from counts by geographical census unit to more sophisticated Geographic Information Systems (GIS) based Kernel Density Estimate. Outlet density is often measured by administrative geographies using official statistical population groupings to act as a proxy for where a usual population resides. In population-based studies there are two general approaches in which a population denominator can be defined, through small area geographical aggregation (typically a census tract) or through an address-based location (e.g. household level or postcode level aggregations). To overcome some of the issues with areal measures of density we will be discussing our research into a household-level measure of outlet density based on network measures of distance from the residence to all outlets within a 10-minute walking and driving distance. This will be compared to conventional measures and conclusions drawn on the best measures to use in different contexts (eg urban / rural; levels of deprivation etc)

Keywords: Administrative Data; Network analysis; Alcohol outlets; Alcohol-related harm

CW-4

Planning for the Unseen and the Unheard: the Child with ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorder)

Neil Galway, Planning Department, Queen's University Belfast
n.galway@qub.ac.uk

Co-author: Keith McAllister

Should society be judged by how they treat their weakest members, the concept of the Child Friendly City offers more than ample scope for critiquing the genuine health and inclusivity of our urban environments. If we accept childhood as a crucial human development phase that demands inclusive and welcoming places for play, exploration and growth, many cities today are becoming increasingly barren habitats, arguably full of nothing but empty childhoods. (Raven-Ellison 2015) With children today less able to roam and explore our streets than those of yesteryear, (Bird 2007) the situation is now developing where our young are becoming increasingly socially and spatially excluded from our supposedly shared Built Environment. That progressively restrictive urban realm is particularly pronounced for those with Autism Spectrum Disorder, for whom our cities can be disorientating, difficult and even frightening places. As a profession we have a responsibility to provide inclusive built environments that do not preclude the presence of the most vulnerable in society, among them those with ASD. Accordingly this paper seeks to introduce emerging research into the current challenges facing these young urban stakeholders before discussing how planning processes and design interventions might make our cities more accessible to those with ASD.

Keywords: Urban Design and Public Space; Inclusive Design; Child Friendly; Autism Spectrum Disorder

CW-5

The Rural Relevance of Walkability: A Conceptualisation and Assessment of Supportive Walking Environments in Rural Northern Ireland. The PASTORAL Study.

Sara Ferguson, Queen's University Belfast
sferguson19@qub.ac.uk

With the global health burden of physical inactivity, reversing this disquieting trend is a public health priority. Physical activity determinants are multifaceted, and promotion efforts require comprehensive consideration of both individual- and

environmental-level influences (Giles-Corti and Donovan 2002). With the renowned benefits of walking (NHS 2014), there has been extensive research attention garnered towards the characterisation of, and subsequent planning of 'walkable' environments. However, the majority of this evidence has urban origins, and as environments are spatially heterogeneous (Schwanen et al 2004), its generalisability is uncertain. This potential for determinant disparities requires greater research attention. The mixed-methods PASTORAL Study examined the concept of walkability from a rural perspective in Northern Ireland, and identified walking facilitators and impediments associated with the accessibility, availability, appeal, assurances of safety and acceptability of built and natural environments. Analyses revealed that several of these correlates varied according to; the walking type being performed, and the settlement typology within which it occurred. Exploring the relationship between physical activity, settlement typologies and opportunities for rural active living, through a combination of photo-elicitation, GIS-measurement, and physical activity survey analysis, this reconceptualisation of walkability can assist planners in the design and implementation of spatially-specific and more cost-effective environmental interventions.

Keywords: Walkability; Physical Activity; Rural

CW-6

Searching for health: the conceptualisation and measurement of health within local spatial planning in England

Peter Fawcett, University of Liverpool
pfawcett@liv.ac.uk

There are few areas of debate which have burgeoned in recent years as much as those concerned with the role spatial planning has in promoting health outcomes. Not only does a growing body of academic literature identify spatial planning as a contributory solution to myriad health challenges, but health is also positioned as a key facet of sustainable development in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012). Much of the work on this subject, however, has focused on how spatial planning activities might impact particular health determinants – such as physical activity or diet. The departure point for this work, moreover, often suggests that the concept of health has a readily accepted and fixed meaning. This paper reports on the preliminary findings of an on-going study concerned with how health (as a broad concept) is conceptualised and measured within spatial planning in England. Adopting five local planning authorities as case studies, the study employs a discourse analytic approach to the exploration of how health has influenced the preparation and implementation of local planning policies. The paper asks what impact, if any, the absence of a statutory definition of health has had on this process, and what discourses give shape to it.

Keywords: spatial planning; health; wellbeing; policy

CW-7

Planning for Community Well-being Through a Food Systems Lens: The Promises and Pitfalls of Emergent Comprehensive Models

Rositsa Ilieva, The New School, Parsons School of Design
ilievar@newschool.edu

Planning for community well-being by radically redesigning the relationship between cities and their local foodsheds was part of the very inception of the planning profession, yet the idea notoriously lost its centrality ever since. Over the past decade, however, a growing number of urban scholars, activists, and policymakers in the Global North have started advocating for a major overhaul of the urban foodscape as a means to healthier communities and local ecologies. But what does this resurgence of interest in redesigning the nexus between cities and the places of food mean for urban planning today and how can it inform comprehensive strategies for urban development in the future? To begin to address these key questions, the present paper critically explores three pioneer attempts to plan for the city of tomorrow through a food systems lens. The projects examined are the Almere Oosterwold district in the Structural Vision Almere 2.0 for 2030, the Fayetteville 2030: Food City Scenario, and the Chongming Island Master Plan 2005-2020. The findings of the paper will be of value for scholars and practitioners working in the fields of community and regional planning and the emerging domains of agricultural urbanism and urban food systems planning and design.

Keywords: community food systems; urban food planning; comprehensive strategies; urban design

CW-8

From notoriety to normality; determining the future of the 'house of horrors'

Lily Farmer, University of the West of England
lilyvefarmer@googlemail.com

The concept of the haunted house is one that we learn at a very young age, but what are the realities behind the homes that bear the marks of misdeeds perpetrated by a former owner? What happens to the real houses their fictional counterparts are based on? This study explores the emotional connection people have to their homes and the consequences for dwellings when an occupant abuses the significance of the homestead. Using three case studies of British serial killers that murdered in their respective homes in the second half of the 20th century, this paper compares and

analyses the physical outcomes of the actions of John Christie, Dennis Nilsen and Fred West in order to determine the ramifications of their crimes on the community surrounding their homes, as well as the fate of the houses themselves. Through these case studies the role of planning comes into question as the aftermath of horrendous crimes is dealt with by the local authority as well as the neighbourhood affected, highlighting the potential use of a framework setting out clear procedural paths that authorities can follow in order to ensure the healing and rehabilitation of place.

Keywords: Neighbourhood; Phenomenology; Crime

CW-9

Micro scale health decision making and the challenge of the policy and regulatory construct

Adam Sheppard, UWE Bristol
adam.sheppard@uwe.ac.uk

Co-author: Janet Askew (UWE Bristol)

Regulatory reform and the emergence of micro scale and targeted policy in England has created the potential to manage the number and distribution of fast-food takeaways (and, arguably, uses including casinos, 'pay-day loan' shops, and bookmakers), but the application of these policies and regulatory management systems has highlighted limitations and the challenge of operationalising a rigid regulatory construct against a dynamic and complex reality which manifests itself with fuzzy boundaries, nuances, interpretations, and paradoxes. It has also raised wider and more philosophical questions concerning the scope of state intervention into private lives and personal choices. This paper builds upon a developing body of research and specifically considers the emergence and application of regulatory and policy measures in the management of contested use/product types with a focus upon those with health implications. The work will explore their future in the context of the scope of state intervention, the role and formation of policy, and the difficulty of translating policy intention through decision making and new regulatory mechanisms. Within this, the paper will consider the wider problems of creating an effective legal framework that concerns lifestyle choices and product availability that challenge codification by use categorisation.

Keywords: Health; Policy; Decision making; Use classification

CW-10

Well-being and Strategic Alignment: Insights from Community Planning in the Devolved UK

Deborah Peel, University of Wageningen
d.peel@dundee.ac.uk

Co-author: Simon Pemberton, University of Keele

This paper will report selected findings from a comparative research study funded by the Planning Exchange Foundation. The methodology was based on a series of in-depth interviews across the devolved UK examining the management of joint-working relations for community planning. Strategic alignment of community planning activities include, for example, national inspection, auditing, and performance regimes. These activities variously affect operational dynamics, working relations and the reconfiguration of community engagement. Moreover, bottom-up and top-down strategies have evolved over time to focus variously on inputs, outputs, processes and, most recently, outcomes. An outcomes-based approach offers a way to orient different parties' thinking and practices around holistic goals. Specifically, this approach is designed to steer, and, more recently, to require, service providers to put in place measures to achieve change in individuals', families' and communities' quality of life or overall well-being. In other words, the approach shifts attention away from a relatively narrow focus on individual service providers' inputs and outputs towards making a qualitative difference in people's lives. The findings indicate that, since Devolution, different measures have been used to extend and strengthen partnership-working in community planning across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The introduction of the National Performance Framework in Scotland and the 2007 Concordat between the Scottish Government and Convention on Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA), for example, were influential in shifting attention towards outcomes. Here, the use of logic models, in which stakeholders participate to ensure inputs, actions, outputs and outcomes are evidence-informed, logical and achievable, is an example of reorienting service thinking away from a potentially narrow service-focus on, say, the number of work placements made, to something more far-reaching. Explicitly orienting services around well-being, arguably, creates space for strategic public service innovation. This paper will outline different strategies for encouraging joint-working for well-being, from the use of informal initiatives, to the introduction of statutory powers, such as the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. This legislation has not only strengthened the status of the National Performance Framework but focused attention on identifying local outcomes for well-being that

meet national priorities. The presentation will critically reflect on the rise (and rise) of well-being as a policy goal, the role of land use planning in this new context, and the lessons learned and shared.

Keywords: Devolution; Strategic planning; Outcomes; Community planning

CW-11

Examining the urban structure of neighbourhoods for enabling inclusive development: A case study of Birmingham city

Lakshmi Priya Rajendran, Lancaster University
l.rajendran@lancaster.ac.uk

Co-authors: Chris Boyko; Rachel Cooper

Though considered by some scholars as a shifting phenomenon, marginalisation in cities has adverse effects on peoples' health and wellbeing. Many policies that strive towards improving the quality of life and wellbeing of marginalised communities, which can foster inclusivity in cities, often fail. This is largely due to a lack of research in understanding the association between wellbeing, and the physical, social and environmental structure and practices in marginalised communities. In this context, the paper examines the implications of existing urban structure in neighbourhoods and the growing socio-spatial inequality on wellbeing of people in cities. The discussion is drawn from a case study conducted in four neighbourhoods in Birmingham. The selected neighbourhoods were characterised by their different population density and deprivation levels – low density, low deprivation; low density, high deprivation; high density, low deprivation; high density, high deprivation. Data was collected through: (1) quantitative questionnaires developed from a set of subjective wellbeing measures and (2) built environment audits, based on the Irvine-Minnesota Inventory that considered the environmental quality of streets. The inferences from the study focus on linking the macro-determinants of urban structure and planning to the socio-spatial practices of people, impacting wellbeing at the everyday level. Based on the inferences from the study, the paper presents recommendations for planners and policy makers with a view to producing a more inclusive city where the social, economic and health needs of marginalised communities become a central principle in planning and policy making.

Keywords: marginalisation; wellbeing; inclusive planning; socio-spatial

CW-12

Housing an ageing population in an era of austerity: the role of trust in sustaining local authorities' abilities to plan and manage retirement housing

Malcolm Tait, University of Sheffield
m.tait@sheffield.ac.uk

Co-author: Friederike Ziegler

The role of local authorities in planning for, and managing, housing for older age groups has traditionally been significant. However, as the UK's older population has grown and diversified, the resources available to councils to adapt to changing circumstances has diminished in an era of austerity. This presents a 'wicked problem' in responding to increasing and diversifying needs, with fewer resources. This paper seeks to understand how local authorities are responding to this wicked problem. It argues that trust between actors is a central feature of the ability to deal with complex, multifaceted problems such as the provision of housing. Drawing on ethnographic work within the planning and housing functions of one local authority, key findings are developed as to the capacity of councils to meet the housing needs of an ageing society. In particular, new and shifting institutional arrangements, alongside decreased resources are shown to have an impact on the ability of trust to be developed amongst key actors. The paper argues that enhanced political awareness and leadership, coupled with better targeting of resources, are likely to develop the trust that is necessary for local authorities to better plan for ageing populations.

Keywords: older people; housing; trust; planning

CW-13

Planning for Well-being: reflections from Wales and Northern Ireland

Gavan Rafferty, Ulster University
g.rafferty1@ulster.ac.uk

Recent reforms across the UK, and reductions in public sector budgets, have created an urgent need to rethink local government's role in bolstering community well-being and resilience. Well-being is redefining local government's role towards one focused on creating the conditions for nurturing well-being and for embedding well-being goals across local government operations, particularly through community planning (service provision) and land use planning (spatial change). As both planning enterprises shape the relationship between people and place, there appears to be a growing trend towards new, more integrated ways to place shaping. One expression

of this is the 'Whole Place' approach, in Wales, for co-designing and co-delivering innovative planning interventions in an attempt to respond to the challenge of delivering better outcomes for improving well-being. The re-organisation of local government in Northern Ireland has created new ways for aligning place-shaping arrangements with well-being goals. This research involves a mixed qualitative approach, using desk-based review of secondary information from Wales and empirical evidence emerging from a local project in Northern Ireland, to discuss the opportunities and challenges in aligning community planning (service provision) and land use planning (spatial change) for enhancing community well-being and resilience. Reflecting on the findings, the paper critically considers local governance arrangements for achieving well-being goals.

Keywords: Planning; Community Planning; Well-being

CW-14

Fetishizing culture in planning: from 'economic fuel' to a 'peace resource'

Philip Boland, Queen's University Belfast
p.boland@qub.ac.uk

In planning theory, policy and practice culture is treated in an unproblematic manner. Planning documents are littered with official claims regarding the transmutative capabilities of culture in tackling a variety of social, economic and political problems. We are told that culture, as an 'economic resource', can fix seemingly intractable issues; it is viewed as a modern day panacea for deprivation, disadvantage and, most recently, division. One aspect of this is that cities around the world increasingly prioritise securing major cultural events, and the European Capital of Culture is one of the most high profile. Liverpool 2008 is widely regarded as a significant success and provided the inspiration for the announcement, in 2010, that the UK was to introduce its own City of Culture Programme. In 2013 Derry~Londonderry, Northern Ireland, became the inaugural UK City of Culture and the general consensus amongst key local stakeholders denotes a resounding success. However, this paper offers a more critical investigation of Derry~Londonderry that challenges the official rhetoric of success. More generally, it is less celebratory towards what we regard as the fetishisation with culture in planning discourse; in so doing, it argues that we need to cut through the rhetoric associated with the 'dynamism of culture' and 'transformative powers' narratives that currently dominate. The paper ends by questioning the orthodox view that culture possesses curing qualities for deep seated problems found in our cities.

Keywords: culture; planning; economy; peace

TRACK 2: EDUCATING PLANNERS AND COMMUNITIES

ED-1

Critical thinking around Environmental Sustainability with a large, multi-national and multi-disciplinary cohort

John Sturzaker, University of Liverpool,
john.sturzaker@liverpool.ac.uk

Co-authors: Karen Potter; Josh Blamire

There is a broad degree of consensus that “critical thinking” is an important (some would say essential) skill that planning graduates need in their professional lives in order to deal with the uncertainty and multiplicity of perspectives that will face them. The potential for experiential learning, often through studio and/or project-based pedagogy, to build this type of critical thinking has been a focus of attention for some time in planning education. Much of this attention, however, relates to what we might call “traditional” cohorts of students – broadly homogenous in their nationality, and fairly small, perhaps of 20-50 students. This paper explores attempts to achieve more critical thinking through a client-based planning project in a very different context, one featuring a cohort of 170 students, from various disciplinary backgrounds and with more than 50 per cent of overseas students, for whom English is not their first language. The paper reports on the extent to which the aims of the module team to build an awareness of critical thinking amongst the students have been successful, and the extent to which the large internationalised cohort has impacted on this success.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary; Internationalisation; Large class size

ED-2

In pursuit of the Holy Grail - Integrating Planners and Communities

Austin Barber, University of Birmingham
a.r.g.barber@bham.ac.uk

Co-author: Mike Beazley

This paper explores some innovative teaching practice that is being undertaken as part of the planning curriculum at the Centre for Urban and Regional Studies at the University of Birmingham. This practice explicitly involves experiential learning and requires direct involvement and the facilitation of links between students, members of the local community, local authority planning officers, developers, planning consultants and architects. The intention of the project is to help prepare the

students for the world of practice and to help develop skills that both enhance and develop their employability skills. The project is also set within the broader context of our growing university-community partnership work at the heart of urban planning education at both postgraduate and undergraduate levels.

The paper provides some critical reflection on this approach to education that pulls together both planners and communities. We focus in particular on our engagement with Selly Oak resident organisations around student project work on current regeneration and planning issues in this fast-changing area of Birmingham. We explain the inspiration behind this approach, rooted in our ethos of planning education in a civically engaged university. And we show how the work can directly influence regeneration processes, notably through an innovative public event where students present and debate proposals with members of the public, politicians, public officials, and planning and architecture professionals.

Such work has proven mutually beneficial for both the local community and for our curriculum. For our students it enhances discipline-specific planning skills in a real-life context. But just as importantly, it fosters the development of attributes associated with a Birmingham graduate, notably around creative thinking, communication, and sensitivity to local cultures amongst others. We conclude with reflections on potential for future development of this exciting initiative as well as the challenges in nurturing such partnerships between large universities and diverse communities in complex urban settings.

Keywords: education; experiential learning; community; university

TRACK 3: ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

EV-1

Sharing Humanity's Carbon Budget

Robin Attfield, ENCAP and PLACE, Cardiff University
attfieldr@cf.ac.uk

Scientific research (Meinhausen, 2009) discloses that if a 2° rise in average temperatures is to be avoided, humanity has a budget of one trillion tonnes of carbon emissions, and of 75% of that amount if the ceiling is 1.5°. At current rates of emission, the budget of one trillion tonnes will be exceeded by 2044. Granted the goals agreed at CoP21 in Paris in December 2015, the international community needs to comply ideally with the 1.5° ceiling, and, failing that, with the 2° budget of one trillion tonnes. Thus the absorptive capacity of the atmosphere has become a pivotal natural resource. Achieving the Paris goal is going to involve planning to share this budget between countries and between the generations of coming decades until carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions can be phased out. Otherwise we are going to have to confront significantly rising sea-levels and severe climate change, with all their likely devastating impacts. This situation renders many proposed principles of climate ethics impractical ('Polluter Pays') or outmoded ('Contraction and Convergence'). It requires the rapid inauguration of a regime of international co-operation for both mitigation and adaptation, together with national planning for rapidly reducing emissions across coming decades.

Keywords: humanity's carbon budget; Paris agreement (2015); mitigation of emissions; international co-operation

EV-2

Development of a benchmark for green infrastructure

Gemma Jerome, University of West England (UWE), Bristol
gemma.jerome@uwe.ac.uk

Co-authors: Danielle Sinnett; Roger Mortlock; Tom Calvert; Sarah Burgess; Nick Smith

This paper presents the development of a benchmark for green infrastructure (GI). Green infrastructure brings together many land uses (e.g. parks, gardens, cemeteries, allotments, nature reserves, surface water), urban design (e.g. street trees, landscaping) and functional features (e.g. sustainable urban drainage systems,

green roofs) operating at differing spatial scales. There is a substantial body of research demonstrating the multiple benefits of GI. Despite this evidence base there is still considerable uncertainty as to how GI can best be delivered and maintained in practice. This benchmark for GI has been developed through a combination of literature review and engagement with key stakeholders including the planning, landscape architecture, and developer communities. It provides a points-based benchmark that allows an assessment of the process of GI creation, from policy, through to planning, design, delivery and long-term management, ensuring that current good practice has been adopted at all stages. The benchmark standards consider different aspects of GI in terms of form and. Where standards or guidance exist it sign-posts to these or, where they do not, it draws from the evidence base. This paper will present the framework for the benchmark and findings from a feasibility study examining its practical application.

Keywords: green infrastructure; benchmark; feasibility study; practice communities

EV-3

Benchmarking Energy Transitions: An Irish Case Study

Geraint Ellis, Queen's University, Belfast
g.ellis@qub.ac.uk

Co-authors:

Therese Hume; John Barry; Robin Curry

The challenges of a low carbon energy transition have now been recognized by most nation states, each of whom have responded with differing visions, strategies and programmes, with variable veracity and effectiveness. Given the complexity of each country's energy system (and sub-systems such as mobility, food etc), the differing sources and wealth of indigenous energy resources, the variable legacy of the fossil fuel regime and differing capacity to respond to global shifts in energy markets, it is clear that each country will respond to this challenge in very different ways. This poses difficulties for understanding the extent to which a transition may be taking hold in any territory as simple indicators such as GHG emission data or increases in renewable energy ignore the complex contexts in which transitions take place. Drawing on the results of a study funded by the Irish Environmental Protection Agency (Characterizing and Catalyzing Transitions) and using the wider theoretical framework of socio-technological transitions, this paper will explore the challenges, virtues and constraints of attempting to 'benchmark' the Republic of Ireland's transition. This will lead to wider observations on the normative nature of benchmarking and a critical review of how we conceptualize the very idea of transition.

Keywords: Energy; Low carbon Transition; Ireland; Benchmarking

EV-4

Assessment of relationship between urban green spaces and health of chemical bombardments victims in the Sardasht city, northwest of Iran

Saeed Khezri, Physical Geography, University of Kurdistan
s.khezry@gmail.com

Co-author: Fereidoun Malaei

After Hiroshima and Nagasaki, two Kurdish cities, Sardasht and Halabja are the victims of weapons of mass destruction. Through chemical attacks, the first time the city of Sardasht in 28 June in 1987 and the second time the city of Halabja were attacked by Iraqi regime. The city of Sardasht was bombed with mustard gas and about four thousand people were killed and injured. Due to the negative effects of exposure to chemical warfare gases on the victims and those that were suffering from chronic diseases, it is necessary to study the lives of victims and surviving victims of weapons of mass destruction. Major complications that after two decades of exposure to mustard gas remained in Sardasht includes respiratory diseases (42.5 percent of victims), visual (39 Percent), and Skin (24.5 percent) problems. Apart from physical injuries, there are many social and psychological problems including lack of security, emotional dependency, furious, personality disorders, aggression in social relationships, decreasing social interaction and job dissatisfactions. Considering the above points, improving the environment for victims of chemical weapons is important strategy to create healthy context to reduce stress and problems associated with them. One of the key criteria to assess the quality of urban environment is the availability of open green spaces. The results of studies show that there are a great positive link between the amount of open green spaces and the public health. This connection is more obvious in the life of lower socio-economic groups, include youth and elderly people. From these points, the purpose of this study is to analyzing the role of urban green spaces in the lives of victims of chemical weapons in Sardasht city. For analyzing part of this research, we use the descriptive statistics methods. To describe the results of questionnaire, the frequency tables and the percentage of responses to each of these questions are used. The graphs will be used to show the results and analysis of statistical data.

Keywords: urban green spaces; chemical bombardments victims; health; Sardasht

EV-5

Research in the field of planning: supporting an authoritative disciplinary voice for the profession

Brendan O'Sullivan, Centre for Planning Education & Research - University College, Cork
brendan.osullivan@ucc.ie

Co-authors: Jonathan Hall; William Brady

This paper argues that in order for planning to be effective it needs to be grounded in a knowledge and research base that speaks to the core concerns of planning itself. Planning is such a broad activity that one of its real strengths lies in its ability to tap into many different subject areas and disciplinary fields. Whilst inter-disciplinarity itself can be problematic (Davoudi, 2010; Frodeman, 2014) planners are accustomed to operating in such settings; yet there is a danger that the role of planning will become seen as simply that of synthesising and mediating the contributions of others. With issues such as climate change and moves to a low carbon society however – issues which require very specific place-based responses – planning may have more decisive contributions to make. This paper - which draws on research carried out to identify a framework for a planning research agenda for Ireland (O'Sullivan et al, 2016) - attempts to bring the focus back towards the kind of distinctive voice that planning itself can bring to the table. This in turn has implications for day-to-day practice, for researchers and for those concerned with educational formation of a new generation of planners.

Keywords: research in planning; planning education; disciplinary voice of planning; interdisciplinarity

EV-6

Towards a better understanding of local vulnerability on climate change in Serbia

Tigran Haas, KTH - Royal Institute of Technology
tigran@kth.se

Co-authors: Slobodan Milutinovic; Petar Vranic

Studies indicate that Serbia has a proneness to the risk of natural disasters, in the first place floods, droughts and fires. Devastation caused by the fires alone in last decade amounted to ~ \$465 million, while floods alone in 2014 caused more than 30

victims, and more than 30.000 displaced people, with overall damage close to €1.5 billion. The share of weather-dependent sectors in GDP of Serbia is ~ 50% with average annual losses of up to €400 million, followed by up to 150 victims. Following the latest scenarios, towards the end of the century Serbia will face dramatic increase in annual mean temperature between 4 and 6 °C and decrease in annual accumulated precipitation up to 12%. These trends will further exacerbate situation and increase potential risks. Those risks may considerably influence development process at the local level. Employing index based approach we conducted the assessment of vulnerability of climate sensitive sectors in relation to existing risks of floods and forest fires, and exposure to climate change according regional climate scenario for period until 2040. The results point to vulnerable municipalities and provide inputs for adaptation and development planning at local levels.

Keywords: natural disasters; risks; development planning; vulnerable municipalities

EV-7

Going to waste? The ecological and cultural value of mine wastes

Danielle Sinnett, University of the West of England
Danielle.Sinnett@uwe.ac.uk

This paper presents an examination of the 'environmental services' provided by mine wastes in England and Wales. Often perceived as derelict or degraded sites of very little value to society these sites may be protected for their cultural heritage and ecological value. The properties of mine wastes means that they may pose considerable risks to the environment and human health as well as opportunities for mineral extraction. However, the technologies to remediate or exploit these sites are often disruptive to the landform, spoil materials and vegetation. It is therefore essential to understand what cultural and ecological resources exist on such sites and the services they provide as a way of assessing the impact of any such activities. Geographical Information Systems has been used to identify the habitats and cultural land uses associated with different mine wastes. This has been supplemented with a literature review to understand the environmental services provided by these sites. This has been used to develop a typology of mine wastes for use by those seeking to evaluate the options for such sites. This is funded by NERC/ESRC through 'INSPIRE: IN Situ Processes In Resource Extraction from waste repositories' (Grant Reference NE/L013916/1).

Keywords: ecosystem services; contaminated land; land use; environmental planning

EV-8

Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and their impact on the planning system

Catherine Hammond, Sheffield Hallam University
c.m.hammond@shu.ac.uk

The planning system is based on the translation of changing spatial concepts into use of statutory spatial frameworks which are then used in the creation of place and regulation of development. The application of these spatial frameworks is discretionary, and requires planners to use their professional judgement to apply them to mediate between different interests. The environment is one of these interests, and one which arguably tends to lose out in the power struggles which play out in planning arenas. I am interested in the impact that statutory environmental protection of specific elements of the environment has on the creation of place through the process and outcomes of the planning system and the potential for Environmental Policy Integration as a framework for understanding the complexity of influences. My research focuses on whether statutory protection of the environment is needed to give the environment equal weight in the power struggles around place making and development; how this legislation effects the location and design of development; and the extent to which this is perceived to protect the environment holistically by the professionals involved. I am using the Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for Birds and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), designated through the EC Birds and Habitats Directives as a lens for this exploration.

Keywords: planning process; development; Birds and Habitats Directives; Conservation of Habitats and Species legislation

TRACK 4: GOVERNING PLACES

GP-1

Can directly elected mayors deliver progressive urban leadership?

Robin Hambleton, University of the West of England, Bristol
robin.hambleton@uwe.ac.uk

Directly elected mayors are on the rise internationally. Enthusiasts for this form of local political leadership claim that it can provide visible, strategic, accountable leadership for cities and city regions. Opponents argue that the directly elected mayor model concentrates too much power in the hands of one individual, and that it can result in local government decision-making being skewed to serve powerful economic interests. This paper explores this debate. By drawing on the arguments set out in the author's new book (Hambleton 2015), it is suggested that, in any given locality, there are likely to be different realms of leadership, with players from inside and outside the state making, potentially at least, a significant contribution to urban policy making. Three examples of progressive mayoral leadership are then presented in the form of three short cameos: 1) Greater London, UK; 2) Portland, Oregon; and 3) Freiburg, Germany. A comparative discussion of mayoral leadership is structured around three themes: 1) The role of directly elected mayors in expanding place-based power; 2) Connecting the realms of place-based leadership; and 3) Bringing progressive values back into city politics.

Hambleton R. (2015) *Leading the Inclusive City. Place-based innovation for a bounded planet.* Bristol: Policy Press

Keywords: leadership; progressive planning; elected mayors; inclusion

GP-2

Planning, Platforms and Participation: emergent social media uses around local urban change

Susan Moore, Bartlett School of Planning, UCL
susan.moore@ucl.ac.uk

Co-author: Scott Rodgers

This paper outlines a new collaborative, cross-disciplinary project which looks at the relationship between media and planning. Recent interventions, such as Flyvbjerg's (2013) argument for planning scholars to seek out wider public impact through mass

media, have pushed to the forefront the complex relationships between media and planning. However, the tendency of planning scholarship to focus its attention on 'mass' media and extraordinary megaprojects, whilst valuable, arguably underestimates and certainly understudies, more ordinary and localised uses of emergent social media platforms. This research seeks to make an intervention in these debates by focusing directly on the relationships between emergent community-focused uses of social media and planning/participation processes. It will do so via two case studies in Walthamstow, East London. First, the proposed redevelopment of the former EMD Cinema; and second, the council-led Mini-Holland scheme. Rather than trying to isolate and measure the impact of social media technologies or content on planning processes or decisions, this paper aims to better understand how the characteristics of social media, and how it is used, are (re)shaping contemporary local governance and planning processes. Focus is placed on the interplay of technical affordances of social media platforms, the everyday contributions of more 'ordinary' users, and the performance and boundary work of professionalised spatial planning practice.

Keywords: social media; planning; participation; urban change

GP-3

Dublin: the politics of spatial planning

John Tomaney, University College London
j.tomaney@ucl.ac.uk

Co-author: Niamh Moore-Cherry

This paper examines the role of spatial planning in Dublin in the context of the Celtic Tiger, its crisis and aftermath. The paper identifies the role played by the (dysfunctional) planning system in the simultaneous over-production of residential and commercial property, the crisis of housing affordability and the under-provision of infrastructure in the context of debt-financed form of economic development. These developments are considered in relation to the form of the Irish (local) state and its political geography. The paper shows how an unchecked clientelistic localism, combined with a highly centralised state structure and polity combined to produce a series of "Great Planning Failures". These problems are shown to be acute in Dublin where efforts to create strategic city-regional governance and spatial planning have had negligible success in context of austerity and a deepening crisis of housing affordability.

Keywords: Spatial planning; Ireland; Urban governance

GP-4

What is the 'Value' of Planning: An Examination of the Emerging Tensions between Devolved Financial Powers and Strategic Planning in England

Kevin Muldoon-Smith, Northumbria University
kevin.muldoon-smith@northumbria.ac.uk

Co-author: Dr Paul Greenhalgh

This paper examines the emerging tensions between decentralised financial powers and spatial planning in England. Opportunities for greater territorial governance powers and economic development often frame the call for fiscal decentralisation, yet, circumspect appraisals of fiscal decentralisation are less common. Questions remain unanswered relating to the 'landing' of these new models of urban finance in specific locations, particularly how they are drawn down, adapted and ultimately spatialised in the urban fabric. Reflecting this deficit in knowledge, the paper critically appraises the emerging Business Rate Retention Model in England and situates it within the contemporary spatial planning discourse. Based on planning practitioner interviews, the paper concludes that new methods of urban finance may cause problematic scenarios for professional planners who work at the coalface in local authorities. Primarily, this is evident in relation to the potential ambiguity (and compromise) between the ability to plan sustainable urban resources and the necessity to expand underlying business rate portfolios in order to pay for public services. This suggests a potential change in focus for urban planning where a market led imperative for 'urban value creation' could disrupt the contemporary discourse on strategic (spatial) planning.

Keywords: fiscal decentralisation; spatial planning; business rate retention; urban value creation

GP-5

Understanding university students' perceptions of, and engagement with, processes of planning urban development projects

Yupeng Ren, University of Dundee
y.y.ren@dundee.ac.uk

Co-authors: Deborah Peel; Deepak Gopinath

Active public participation in urban decision making is identified as critical for good spatial planning outcomes. But to what extent do the general public in China have a

voice in major urban planning decisions? Children and young people, in particular, have been identified as a “seldom heard” group, but one which deserves particular attention since this age group is held to be essential for establishing long-term behavioural patterns in relation to urban environmental issues. This paper will present findings from a study examining university students from three universities in China. This sample was selected because these individuals potentially have an important and influencing role on the future of the urban environment. The paper will do three things: (i) present a conceptual framework for understanding participatory action in the Chinese context; (ii) outline the study methodology; and (iii) present preliminary findings.

Keywords: Youth participation; Urban Planning; China; Decision-making

GP-6

A polycentric development policy at work: insights from inside the black box of the Italian “National Strategy for Inner Areas”

Giulia Urso, Gran Sasso Science Institute, Social Sciences Unit
giulia.urso@gssi.infn.it

In recent years, there has been growing acknowledgment of the relevance of the topic of polycentric development in geography and regional and urban studies and among policy-makers, too. The more intriguing question is whether the polycentric model can offer new insights into how to trigger local/regional development, by investigating some themes which are directly related to it: the need to overcome the urban-rural dichotomy in policy and the best scale for governing inter-urban spaces. The Italian “National Strategy for Inner Areas” is focused on an increased centrality of the role of local actors, mediated by the regional and national level, both providing essential services and fostering local development. A first critical remark we made based on planning documents is about the taken for granted scale overlapping for pursuing these two different objectives. This paper will investigate the process of re-structuring of the functional pattern leading to balanced access to services and endogenous development and the territorial consistency of the reshaped local systems. Through field observation and interviews, it aims at shedding light on much debated issues, the ones of scale, multi-level governance, inter-municipal cooperation, which would be worth exploring in order to enrich the existing theoretical and empirical literature.

Keywords: Policentrica development; Rural-urban partnerships; Peripheral/inner areas; Inter-municipal cooperation

GP-7

Localism and Planning: 'B***ks it's not going to work'**

Steve Rolfe, University of Stirling
steve.rolfe1@stir.ac.uk

Co-author: Dr Sarah Longlands

At the heart of contemporary planning policy in England lies a tension between the government's 'presumption in favour' of development, as outlined in the National Policy Planning Framework (NPPF), and the commitment to local control of planning, represented by the Localism Act and Neighbourhood Planning. Drawing on case study material from Cheshire, Cambridge and Middlesbrough, the research explores the ways in which this tension is experienced and negotiated by communities, highlighting the often irreconcilable differences between the interests of local authorities, developers and communities. Whilst Neighbourhood Planning is presented as a means to empower and facilitate the greater involvement and participation of local people in planning, the case studies suggest that centrally-determined parameters constrain the freedom of residents to participate, even where communities are favourably disposed to development. By exploring the divergent experiences of community participation in planning in different communities, the research enables a nuanced understanding of the opportunities and challenges faced by communities. This detailed perspective sheds a particular light on the power dynamics which pervade the tension between the NPPF and Localism, raising essential questions about implications for democracy within planning.

Keywords: Localism; Neighbourhood Planning; Development pressure; Community participation

GP-8

The Significant Role of Governmental Actors on the Politics of Turkish Urban Transformation

Ovgu Pelen Karelse, Cardiff University
PelenKarelseO@cardiff.ac.uk

The process of becoming a global city by adapting to the trends of globalisation has long been a major ambition of Istanbul. Accelerated flows of global capital manifested itself through the appearance of luxurious hotels, office towers, exclusive housing developments and shopping malls as well as large urban transformation projects aimed upgrading the historical neighbourhoods, clearing squatter areas and

regenerating the waterfronts. In these urban transformation projects we can detect the involvement of influential governmental actors such as the Prime Ministry Housing Development Administration of Turkey (TOKI), the Prime Ministry Privatisation Bureau, and the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning. Influential governmental actors with extraordinary planning powers are involved in the urban transformation process in Turkey. The centralisation of these powers increases the control that the central state exercises on the decision making process, a form of governance that excludes local municipalities, non-governmental bodies as well as citizens. This centralised character of urban transformation is problematic and differs from the nature of urban transformation elsewhere. This paper will analyse the role of these governmental actors in the planning process through the analysis of empirical data collected during my PhD dissertation.

Keywords: politics of urban transformation; governmental actors

GP-9

Re-evaluating the Labour era of regional planning (1997-2010): Lessons for sub-national strategic planning in England

David McGuinness, Northumbria University
david.mcguinness@northumbria.ac.uk

Co-author: John Mawson

This paper will reflect on the current state of sub-national spatial planning in England. The termination in 2010 of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) left England as the only major country in North Western Europe, without effective sub-national governance structures (outside London) for spatial planning. The prior Labour regional planning approach was derided by some academics and the incoming administration, as undemocratic, guilty of imposing top-down regional housing targets, being too detailed, cumbersome and straying beyond the appropriate influence of regional planning. This paper will reflect on the accuracy of this established critique to consider whether it is a fair critique of all regional planning in England. The paper will also briefly consider the current bottom-up spatial liberalism (localism) approach of the Conservative government to ascertain whether this approach can provide an appropriate alternative system to facilitate spatial planning and whether it can succeed where regionalism was perceived to have failed. The paper will critique the current multi-speed patchwork quilt approach of decentralisation contrasting its performance against the perceived limitations of the prior regional approach. In concluding the paper will attempt to establish whether there are any lessons that could be applied from the prior era of regional planning to revitalise spatial planning provision in England.

Keywords: Regionalism; Localism; Spatial planning; Governance

GP-10

Degree of Citizen Participation in Participatory Local Governance

Kavina Patel, Graduate, Bachelors of Planning, CEPT University
kavinapatel95@gmail.com

Co-author: Sejal Patel

The increasing need for the study of participatory local governance and its effectiveness led us to the core of our research. Many countries have mandated participatory local governance including India by national statutes but have not been successful in its effectiveness at the local level. Our research focuses on the case of Pune city in India focusing on the national, state and local level mandates and its implications at each level of governance. We show that the state level mandates have been reduced from the central mandates and the state mandates have been further reduced at the local level. As a consequence, all the 'invited spaces' for participation or negotiation with the state have either been captured by the elite or the politicians, eventually making them closed spaces for the citizens. In response the middle class elite have mobilized to form a negotiating space with the state popularly termed as 'Parisar Samitis'. These elite negotiating spaces succeed in negotiating the needs of the middle class but, quite often, at the cost of the urban poor. The poor resort to clientelist practices through elected representatives or claim spaces through social mobilization or judicial intervention. The research discusses the acclaimed participatory budgeting of Pune and its ineffectiveness in including all the sections of the society. Although, citizens of Pune have been relatively active in participating in local governance through claimed or negotiated spaces, a need for institutionalized and permanent invited spaces still remain.

Keywords: Participatory local governance; Participatory Budgeting; Urban Poor; Invited spaces

GP-11

The UK experiment with self-organisation in urban policy

John Farrell, University of Liverpool
j.c.farrell@liverpool.ac.uk

The centralist model of urban policy that predominated British planning for decades has recently been questioned, with changes in the fabric of the system implemented to further involve public and private bodies in the management of public spaces who would not have been involved in bygone times. This research is implementing game theoretic assumptions, both experimentally and qualitatively, to assess the conditions required to both implement coalitions of actors in the urban arena, and to sustain them over periods of time, questions that have been left unanswered by previous planning theory. This is being conducted at three scales: macro (local authorities and the Duty to Cooperate), meso (BID's) and micro scale (Neighbourhood Planning). The research seeks to explain the nature of coalition formation in these new forms of governance, namely; are particular starting conditions required e.g. first mover; what conditions and payoffs are required to keep the coalitions together? I am currently starting data collection at the three scales observed above, with primary data collection commencing through the use of experimental games based upon classic game theory at Neighbourhood forum scale. Semi-structured interviews will be used at all three scales, with preliminary results to be presented.

Keywords: urban policy; game theory; governance

GP-12

Bottom-up Planning and the Logic of Embedded Spatial Scale in Ghana

Maxwell Okrah, University of Reading
m.okrah@pgr.reading.ac.uk

This paper examines how multi-scalar governance structure that was introduced as part of the new institutional geographies of devolution in Ghana mobilises and shapes participatory spatial relations through participatory bottom-up planning process. This paper which is a component of a study that sought to understand the rationale for translating multi-scalar decisions discusses how scale becomes a specific site of socio-political interactions and also combines practices that take place at other higher scales. The discussion starts from the discourse on state space, with specific emphasis on scale and strategic interactions of multiple scales. I then used the concept of embeddedness to examine the conceptual connection between/among actors, structures, and 'sociopolitical-scale' interactions. Drawing on these, I suggest that, though specific scales may have their own institutional structures of governance and decision making, in a context where each scalar interaction ladders onto another, the concept of embeddedness can be employed to explore the logic of their interconnectedness. The paper seeks to illustrate this by using two local government units in Ghana as the empirical context. Using grounded theory approach for data collection and analysis, the paper concludes that the logic

of multi-scalar interactions and their embeddedness is both mutually reinforcing and contradictory.

Keywords: Bottom-up Planning; Spatial Scale; Embeddedness; Governance Structure

GP-13

Participatory planning as a tool for reconciliation: The case of the Famagusta Eco-city Project

Nektarios Christodoulou, Department of Architecture, University of Cyprus
nektariosch@hotmail.com

This paper, investigates the ability of planning, as an inherently collective process, to assist reconciliation processes in ethno-nationally contested cities. It presents a detailed analysis of the Famagusta Eco-City Project - a bicommunal initiative that aims to revive the war-torn city of Famagusta in an environmentally sustainable way - and asks whether participatory planning processes can have a beneficial influence on the current status of ethnic relations in Cyprus. The research findings of this paper are based on a qualitative survey that includes personal interviews and focus groups with the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot participants of the project. The survey investigates whether inclusive planning processes can help reduce prejudice and increase trust between rival groups in ethno-nationally contested cities. Moreover, it aims to reveal whether such processes can gradually assist the formation of a common civic identity that is able to transcend the nationalistic and therefore divisive narratives of the city. The results of this study will inform the relevant academic debate regarding the role of urban planning in contested urban environments.

Keywords: Ethno-Nationally Contested Cities; Participatory Planning; Famagusta Eco-City Project

GP-14

Scotland: a “root and branch” review and the deliberate “slash and burn” of land use planning?

Greg Lloyd, Ulster, University
mg.lloyd@ulster.ac.uk

Neoliberal ideas, values and policy priorities are now become normalised across the UK. The degree to which has taken effect varies across space, policy domain and political jurisdiction. There have been direct and differentiated effects on land use

planning. In the devolved Scotland there has been a creeping permeation of neoliberal metrics. In 2006, new planning arrangements were put into place to make it “fit for purpose” with respect to its strategic elements. This resulted in the Planning (Scotland) Act 2006 which included the National Planning Framework and a proportional hierarchical decision making process which was intended to secure greater consistency and certainty in decision making and infrastructure provision. This took place against a wider land reform programme and a land use strategy sought to establish a more robust decision making template. The neoliberal influence has challenged these positive steps to address the Scottish land question. A “root and branch” critical review of planning has been put into place to address the perceived problem of planning. This is demonstrated by the claim that planning is a “choreographer” of other agencies’ plans and actions to help enable development to happen. Drawing on the tenets of new institutionalism this paper seeks to understand the significance of the recent turn to a radical critique of planning at a time when greater stability in local and regional governance is required to support community well-being. Attention will be paid to the historical legacy of planning reform in Scotland, the rules of the game, changing informal arrangements and agency behaviours under neo-liberal drivers, austerity and the promotion of libertarianism. The transformation of ideological practices in Scotland, the issues around a marginalised core periphery context, a dysfunctional economy, and the absence of a robust strategic policy regime are key factors.

Keywords: Neoliberalism; Planning; Review; Governance

GP-15

Household projections and planning: making sense of future housing requirements

Neil Harris, Cardiff University
HarrisNR@cardiff.ac.uk

Co-authors: Bob Smith; Brian Webb

This paper explores the challenges of planning for future housing provision and focuses specifically on the role played by household projections data in development plan preparation. Household projections data extends into the future a series of past trends and makes various assumptions about key variables influencing population change and household formation. The data is used at local level to help identify the housing land requirement that a development plan should provide for over a ten to fifteen year period. The use of this data for land use planning is challenging and in some cases contentious. There are challenges that arise from projecting recent trends over the longer term, including volatility in the housing requirements that are derived from the projections. This can discredit the value of the data in the eyes of

various stakeholders. There are also other debates around household projections being mistreated as forecasted requirements, and the related concern about housing being imposed in communities against their wishes. The paper uses research conducted in 2015 on the use of household projections in Wales to explore these issues. The paper also identifies how development plan preparation can best respond to using household projections data.

Keywords: household projections; housing; plan-led; Wales

GP-16

To what extent can 'planning for growth' in Scotland be democratic and effective?

Michael O'Sullivan, University of Glasgow
m.o'sullivan.1@research.gla.ac.uk

This PhD study analyses the operation of Scottish planning, particularly its pursuit of 'sustainable economic growth' and its interrelated role in Scotland's current 'housing crisis'. It analyses case-studies of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, two city-regions which are attempting to plan and deliver sustainable forms of growth within contexts of broadly neoliberal political-economic institutions and practices. It comes at a time of a government planning review where the state is seeking an elusive 'fit for purpose' system that might provide a democratic and effective means of governing important, spatially-based, public policy concerns: growth and housing. This qualitative study has been conducted by a planner who has worked 'in the field' in the public and private sectors in both case studies. It analyses the processes by which a growth agenda has emerged in one case, and a more difficult relationship between planning and growth exists in the other. Analysed through a strategic-relational approach, it considers planning as a complex state-action where the public and private sectors interact. Studying these case dynamics, power and possibilities in urban governance are exposed. It questions who stands to gain and lose and, operating under broadly similar structural conditions, whether significantly different and deliverable outcomes are really possible.

Keywords: Planning; Politics; Growth; Governance

GP-17

The road from regional to sub-regional spatial planning in England

Christopher Balch, Plymouth University Planning school
christopher.balch@plymouth.acuk

Co-author: Mary Elkington

The removal of the English regional tier of governance in 2010 left academics speculating on, and local authorities coping with, a tide of planning reforms and localism. The introduction of Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) as the new English regional contact point for central government has begun to establish a variety of roles in the spatial planning process. LEPs were left to determine a locally driven position in respect to spatial planning. Detailed case studies and interviews with LEPs and Local Authorities in the SW of England have identified a variety of factors leading to the emergence of sub-regional areas of cooperation and approaches to spatial planning. In some areas these nascent structures are merging seamlessly into devolved Combined Authorities, however in more complex areas devolution may further complicate attempts to produce a clear spatial vision for their areas.

Keywords: Regional; Sub regional; Devolution; Localism

GP-18

Regenerating Striving Resorts: A Strategy for Enhancing Resilience

Linda McElduff, Ulster University
l.mcelduff@ulster.ac.uk

Coastal communities face a range of structural and locational challenges, including changing environmental parameters and associated risk of specific coastal hazards. Such threats have clear implications for the planning, management and regeneration of coastal resorts. Some coastal communities on the island of Ireland are seeking to increase their adaptability through various regeneration schemes. There is, however, an identified knowledge gap pertaining to the dynamism of the coast and there are calls for more bespoke interventions which acknowledge the inter-linkages between social (e.g. coastal communities) and ecological (e.g. land-sea divide) systems. This presentation outlines the findings from a qualitative case-study research project exploring the challenges and opportunities facing striving coastal resorts on the island of Ireland in terms of finding their contemporary identity. The Octagon Values Model (McElduff et al., 2016) is used to frame the findings. This resilience perspective is instructive as it helps articulate a relatively more strategic recognition of natural processes and the need for a planned and coordinated approach to coastal regeneration. Particular emphasis is placed on the shifting roles and responsibilities of the various actors involved in devising and implementing appropriate responses to degeneration. The presentation puts forward key recommendations for developing a more holistic vision in securing resilient outcomes for coastal communities.

Keywords: Coastal resorts; Regeneration; Resilience; Island of Ireland

GP-19

Revitalising border towns and villages: assets and potentiality in the Irish Border region

Neale Blair, School of the Built Environment / Built Environment Research Institute,
Ulster University
n.blair@ulster.ac.uk

Co-author: Caroline Creamer, Maynooth University

Long before the Irish peace process of the mid-to late-1990s, networks of local authorities on both sides of the Border have been working to overcome development challenges that exist at the boundary of two jurisdictions, compounded by peripherality from Belfast / Dublin and also the economic heart of Europe. The Irish Central Border (CBR), one of three regions, is characterised by persistent weaknesses in infrastructure and economic growth, a dynamic contradicted by the location's considerable environmental assets and quality of life attributes. Literature highlights that successful regeneration is largely based on making maximum utility from existing strengths. Following decades of policy interventions and funded initiatives targeted to border regions, it is evident that new approaches to regeneration, a step towards revitalisation, are needed. This paper reports on a comprehensive needs analysis of the CBR, and posits how this can be secured. Key challenges in the CBR include diminishing employment opportunities; connectivity; access to services; community deficits; and depopulation. Consequently, the paper advocates an integrated, spatial approach to development that transcends sectoral and geographic boundaries. Specifically, the paper argues that economic, social and physical regeneration in border towns and villages must be multi-faceted, multi-dimensional and multi-scalar. To realise the potentiality of this approach will require tailoring of policies and actions. This is both inconvenient, as 'quick-fixes' cannot be adopted, but – in contrast to previous approaches – transformative through harnessing local dynamism as a driver for attracting investment and retaining / growing local populations.

Keywords: Regeneration; Cross-border; Spatial planning

GP-20

Urban Governance Reform in the Historic Environment: Newcastle upon Tyne's Bigg Market as a case study

Loes Veldpaus, Newcastle University
loes.veldpaus@ncl.ac.uk

Co-authors: John Pendlebury

In planning for a sustainable future for the historic environment, the relationship between various city actors, citizens, and the city is constantly being reshaped. Not in the least by the diminishing role of the neoliberal state in decision-making, ongoing austerity measures, and shifts in political focus. A case study analysis of the ongoing project around the Bigg Market area in Newcastle upon Tyne (UK) is used to further understand the relation between these fundamental reforms in urban governance in general, and its impacts on the historic environment and heritage management. The Bigg Market was selected because the shifts in urban governance are manifest, and collide with the need for urban conservation. The proposed regeneration is explicitly conservation-led, though is not taken forward by the Local Authority, but by NE1, a BID company. This implies new roles and responsibilities for both parties. This research follows and reviews the Bigg Market process as it unfolds, by means of a critical analysis of semi structured interviews with key stakeholders, documentary material, the observation of various meetings, and cultural mapping of place. The paper aims to explore the (possible) impacts of those new forms and formats of urban governance and heritage management in policy and practice.

Keywords: historic environment; urban governance; heritage management; Newcastle upon Tyne

GP-21

How Changing Practices and Strategies of 'Getting Policy Done' in the English Central State Shaped the Coalition Government's Planning Reform Programme

Daniel Slade, University of Liverpool
d.slade@liverpool.ac.uk

To date there has been very little research into how changing everyday policymaking practices, contexts, and technologies in national-level institutions have shaped English planning reform. Similarly, very few studies have taken into account the impact of different strategies for 'getting policy done' in Westminster on the eventual substance of particular reform programmes. This is despite the abundance of rich, nuanced, and practice-orientated research focusing on the urban and local

levels. This paper presents the findings of the author's PhD thesis, which provides a first step towards filling this gap in the literature. It does so in two ways; firstly, by exploring how different ways and contexts of 'doing' policy work in the English central state shaped key elements of the Coalition Government's planning reform programme (The Localism Act 2011, National Planning Policy Framework, and the National Planning Practice Guidance Review). And, secondly, by re-examining existing longer-term academic narratives of 'neoliberalising' planning reform in England in the light of these findings. The thesis draws a series of in-depth interviews with civil servants, Ministers, MPs, members of the House of Lords and lobbyists personally involved with the Coalition's reform programme, alongside a range of other sources.

Keywords: National-level; Practice; Reform; Policy

GP-22

Urban Management and Resilience in Post-Conflict Settings through Housing Interventions in post-war Iraq

Shaymaa Alkhalefy, University of Brighton
s.alkhalefy@brighton.ac.uk

Co-authors: Shaymaa Alkhalefy; Poorang Piroozfar

Cities and towns in post-war periods tend to sustain a situation that remains tense for years or decades, where open warfare has come to an end but there is no established peace; what is commonly known as post-conflict settings. It is argued that urban management in such settings involves addressing complex challenges of regulating urban systems in a situation of instability, whilst also seeking to support the generation of what many writers have referred to as urban resilience; what has its roots in post-disaster. Urban management is enabled through certain regulatory frameworks. In the meantime research indicates that inadequate regulatory frameworks and policies in post-conflict settings are not conducive to public-private partnerships in urban development which gives rise to the role of civil society as a means of supporting urban management. On the other hand, housing interventions are known to improve deployment of institutional resources, enhance informal social relations, increase pride and self-esteem through participatory and stakeholder programmes, and enable affected people to look forward to and to invest in the future. Using the post 2003-war Iraq as a case study, this research aims to investigate how cooperative urban management enforced through regulatory frameworks can help regulate housing interventions thereby enhancing urban resilience.

Keywords: Urban Management; Regulatory Frameworks; Post-Conflict; Urban Resilience

GP-23

Five years of neighbourhood planning – a review of take-up and distribution

Kat Slater, University of Reading
K.E.Salter@pgr.reading.ac.uk

Neighbourhood Planning was formally introduced under the Localism Act 2011 and has evolved over the last five years. A variety of claims about its potential have been made, and numerous voices have both expressed anxieties about the possible regressive effects of this policy and aired practical implementation concerns. Specific concerns include issues relating to the accessibility and usability of the neighbourhood planning tools and the added value of neighbourhood planning in the system. This article reviews the take-up and characteristics of those participating in neighbourhood planning and offers an overview of plan content and the pattern of who, where and why neighbourhoods are participating. The research is based on a desk-based analysis of the 1625 designated neighbourhood areas, and in some instances, the 130 plans that had passed referendum by the end of January 2016. The research illustrates that a mixed picture is evolving with fewer neighbourhood plans being developed in urban areas, areas of deprivation and by Neighbourhood Forums. Unsurprisingly the scope of neighbourhood plans varies and while the examination is a crucial stage the 'light touch' approach is leading to inconsistencies.

TRACK 5: INFRASTRUCTURE DECISION MAKING

IN-1

Strategic planning, but not as we have known it? The National Infrastructure Commission's evolving practice

Tim Marshall, Oxford Brookes University
tmarshall@brookes.ac.uk

The UK government has since 2010 pressed strongly against regional or higher level strategic planning – in the jurisdiction for which it has control, England. However there appear to have been some cracks in this opposition during the last year or so. One sign is the move towards Combined Authorities in some parts of England, some of which will have some strategic planning roles. The other is the formation of the National Infrastructure Commission (NIC), in October 2015. Although the primary role of this new body, located in the Treasury, is to draw up a long term National Infrastructure Assessment (going much wider than just transport matters), it has been given immediate tasks with strong spatial planning dimensions. For example, the study allocated in March 2016 requires the Commission “to develop proposals for unlocking growth, housing and jobs in the Cambridge – Milton Keynes – Oxford corridor”. The studies which reported in March 2016 had equally strong links to spatial planning, examining the role of infrastructure in facilitating growth in “the North” (by varied rail and road schemes) and London (by means of Crossrail 2). Here it is this development (the creation of the NIC) which is examined, to see how far both infrastructure and regional / strategic planning processes may be affected by this institutional innovation.

Keywords: infrastructure; strategic planning; england

IN-2

Strategic infrastructure governance in Italy

Edoardo Altavilla, Gran Sasso Science Institute
edoardo.altavilla@gssi.infn.it

Strategic infrastructure governance, in Italy, is coming back to be an exclusive national business. Many of these strategic projects, though, are of sheer urban or regional relevance. The actual power of local polities over the implementation of public works can be assessed by looking at the institutional governance that is being applied to govern transport megaprojects. Such new central state-biased forms of governance are evident by looking at the governmental corporate management as

well (i.e. the interplay between municipal in-house companies and national public companies). The case of the governance – understood in the above double acceptance – of Rome’s ‘Metro C’ is used here to explain the rollback to national control over big public projects. After the decision, in 2005, to include the implementation of the new line’s works in the ‘Objective Law’, the local scale has been hollowed out of any planning and public control power. On the contrary, these powers have been, in fact, split between the central state and private businesses (in this case, the main contractor). This new implementation regime ultimately hampers the operativeness of the metropolitan scale as a new level of government for prominent city-regional policies, especially transportation and mobility.

Keywords: Infrastructure governance; Strategic public works; Metropolitanisation

IN-3

Institutional Design for Integrated Water Management and Urban Planning

Johan Woltjer
j.woltjer@westminster.ac.uk

Issues related to water are increasingly evident in urban planning and development. Cities worldwide are dealing with a wide range of these issues, including flood exposure, drought, fresh water security, blue infrastructure development, and water opportunities. A general shift in city policies has been to view water issues more in terms of urban planning and less in terms of water management alone. The values and benefits offered by water and water infrastructures have become more central, as are the capacities against water threats. This paper reviews a series of institutional designs currently used to put into practise this shift. Institutions from distinctive urban practices in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands are used to point to recent innovations. These innovations include arrangements for strengthening adaptability (e.g., monitoring of climate change and flood-resilient design), understanding value (e.g., mapping of benefits and services), and supporting community resilience (e.g., the establishment of flood groups). But they also include emerging strategic issues including cultural transformation and several aspects of entrepreneurial governance and wellbeing.

Keywords: water; urban planning; institutional design; infrastructure policies

IN-4

Inclusive Urban Mobility: citizen participation and rights in the governance of mass transport systems

Gayle Wootton, Cardiff University
woottong1@cardiff.ac.uk

Despite rising levels of urban mobility, the ability to travel to places of employment, education or leisure has remained particularly difficult for disadvantaged segments of society such as the elderly, the unemployed or people with disabilities. In cities where access to private travel is uncommon, mass transport systems are essential elements allowing citizens to participate in everyday activities. Bus rapid transit systems have been implemented in many Latin American cities (Buenos Aires and Lima), while others are implementing metro systems (Quito and Santiago de Chile). In tandem, as a response to low levels of public participation in public policy and persistent levels of social exclusion, many Latin American nations have been considering rights-based approaches to urban governance. Ecuador has adopted citizen rights to participation and accountability as part of its constitution. Given the fundamental importance of mobility to everyday life, a human rights dimension is relevant to the planning and operation of mass transport systems but the application and efficacy of rights-based approaches to urban planning remains under-studied. My research identifies the extent to which rights-based approaches to citizen engagement have been integrated into decisions on mass transport investment, through the case study of Quito's Metro project. This presentation will share conclusions from PhD research on how the provision of citizen rights can affect decision-making processes in urban planning, and ultimately social equity.

Keywords: Participation; Infrastructure; Equity; Mobility

IN-5

Validating evidence in planning decision-making: regulation of major renewable energy infrastructure projects

Lucy Natarajan, Bartlett School of Planning, UCL
lucy.natarajan@ucl.ac.uk

Co-authors: Yvonne Rydin (first author); Lucy Natarajan; Simon Lock; Maria Lee

This paper examines how evidence is validated within the regulatory process for major renewable energy infrastructure in the UK. It draws on the initial stages of work of a major new ESRC-funded study based at UCL, into Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs). In thinking about the future of national energy

provision there is a shift in policy rhetoric that supports low-carbon generation, and as part of that the NSIPs regime offers a quasi-legal examination of applications. The construction of evidence within this process is complex and tends towards the highly technical, and yet there are spaces within it where the public in all its multiplicity and diversity directly make representations. This early paper from UCL's NSIPs study examines the incorporation (or not) of such evidence, and reports on findings from close analysis of 'acceptability' with reference to guidance, best practice and prior experience. In doing so, it sheds light on how lay knowledge presented by local communities is treated as well as routes to validation of evidence in the proceedings.

Keywords: evidence; participation; renewable energy; nationally strategic infrastructure

IN-6

Energy infrastructure, public engagement and policy turbulence: where is the UK heading?

Richard Cowell, Cardiff University
cowellrj@cardiff.ac.uk

Co-author: Patrick Devine-Wright

Public engagement in the energy transition has attracted a burgeoning literature (e.g. Walker et al., 2011; Demski et al., 2015), yet decision-making on energy infrastructure is often seen as rather separate, filed under 'siting issues', with insufficient consideration of its systemic implications. This is problematic, as decision making about new energy infrastructure – power stations, major grid lines, new gas supplies – is caught in some complex and thorny dilemmas, between pressures to speed up delivery of infrastructures deemed necessary for more sustainable, secure and affordable energy provision and claims for better (more genuine, in-depth) public participation. The result can be policy turbulence, as governments continually adjust decision-making procedures to reconcile these conflicting imperatives. Turbulence certainly characterises the situation in the UK where, since 2008, procedures for determining energy infrastructure have undergone significant change, in terms of the spatial framing, temporal ordering and discursive openness of public engagement, and the emergence of a raft of supporting measures to channel various 'benefits' to the communities hosting energy facilities. This paper adopts the perspective of Lascoumes and Le Gales (2007), in which the changing instrumentation of government is used to reveal changes in policy and in beliefs about the appropriate relationship between government and the governed, and develops from this an analytical framework that identifies key parameters that mediate openness and closure in decision-making systems (after Smith and Stirling 2007). Using this framework, it presents the results of an institutional mapping of

changes to energy infrastructure decision-making, across an array of technologies, sectors and contexts (generation, transmission, new fuel extraction; onshore and offshore). It identifies and suggests explanations for apparently contradictory trends in these patterns of change, in which centralised and delivery-focused decision-making for some technologies (e.g. most major electricity generation and fracking) co-exists with greater localisation for others (notably on-shore wind), and an expanding institutionalisation of host communities as legitimate benefit recipients proceeds in tandem with the attrition of procedural rights.

Keywords: energy; infrastructure; public participation; transition

IN-8

Fracking in the UK: Lessons from the past

Michael Beattie, Ulster University
beattie-m13@email.ulster.ac.uk

In recent years the development of unconventional gas resources from organic shales has risen to prominence in the global energy debate. The rise of hydraulic fracturing (fracking) techniques has decreased the cost of unconventional energy extraction and this has enabled arguments for the potential economic benefits fracking could offer to gas users and the wider economy. This must however be balanced against the social and environmental impacts on the areas where fracking takes place. The issues associated with the development of the fracking industry in the UK have some historical counterparts. The development of energy sources and infrastructure such as hydroelectricity, wind power and offshore oil and gas share many of the same issues raised by fracking, including spatial and environmental justice, public health concerns, licensing and regulation and the question of what interaction the planning system has with these rules. This paper seeks to outline the historical introduction of new types of energy infrastructure in the UK, with the aim of understanding the impact that a new form of energy supply could have, and to draw lessons from the public and regulatory reaction to these new energy sources.

Keywords: fracking; energy infrastructure; lesson drawing

IN-9

Transport resilience under uncertain futures: a real options approach

David Dawson, University of Leeds
d.a.dawson@leeds.ac.uk

Co-author: Alistair Hunt

The resilience of our transport networks to changing climates and weather is a growing international concern, and a lack of adaptational response could be costly in both economic and mobility terms. With uncertainty in the projections of climate change (i.e. global circulation models, ice melt, etc.), and the uncertainty of the non-static nature of socio-economic trends (demand for transport, mitigation, technologies, etc.), decision making for improving transport resilience is complex. In this study we examine the resilience of a critical piece of railway infrastructure in the southwest of England to the threat of increasing sea levels, accounting for these uncertainties using tools from the economics of adaptation. The results provide new insight into the 'value of information' and the economically optimal timing/ of adaptational responses as we learn more about climate change uncertainties over time. We also provide empirical evidence of the potential appropriateness of use of 'Real Options' methods in addressing transport resilience issues and highlight key knowledge gaps that require future attention across a number of disciplines.

Keywords: Resilience, Infrastructure, Uncertainty, Economics

IN-11

The seldom-heard voice in public engagement with major infrastructure

Catherine Queen, University of Exeter
caq201@exeter.ac.uk

Public consultation is an essential requirement of planning for major infrastructure and has been promoted by successive UK Governments since the communicative turn of the late twentieth century. There has been limited literature which considers the comprehensiveness of this consultation in practice especially for those publics who are (in)voluntarily disengaged from the process. This presentation explores the real-world problem of public disengagement through a Case Study, based on a current Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, and includes preliminary empirical data collected through qualitative methods, including ethnography and interviews with the public. The research uses a new approach to data collection by applying the Bourdieuan concepts of Habitus and Symbolic Capital to develop a deeper understanding of place attachment in local publics and exploring how this influences engagement. In addition, data from interviews with the project actors and stakeholders is used to explore the constructs of imaginary local publics and considers how this has influenced the Case Study consultation process. The presentation concludes with preliminary findings on the emerging barriers to participation for disengaged publics and considers how the application of Bourdieu's concepts assists in developing a deeper understanding of local knowledge contributions.

Keywords: Public; Engagement; Place; Infrastructure

TRACK 6: PLANNING THEORIES AND CONCEPTS

PT-1

Tacit planning: transferring practitioner know-how into contemporary practice

Kevin Muldoon-Smith, Northumbria University
kevin.muldoon-smith@northumbria.ac.uk

Co-authors: David McGuinness; Paul Greenhalgh

Building on the call for local government planners to reformulate state-market relations and the research of Michael Polanyi into personal knowledge, this paper explores the necessity for planners to re-insert themselves into real estate development by using their most valuable asset, the transference of their own tacit knowledge. During their careers, planners accumulate an abundance of tacit knowledge in relation to their local domains. This know-how includes public and private contacts, ownership, neighbour problems, infrastructure issues and more generally, an historical perspective of local development. Just by knowing the local community and 'how things work', provides planners with a useful avenue for mediating any conflicts or disruptions to development. However, echoing the observation by Adams and Tiesdell that planners don't always know their own affectivity, Polanyi argued that people, in this case planners, are occasionally not aware of the knowledge they possess or how it can be of value to others. The paper concludes that the transmission of this un-spoken knowledge will only be possible if it is revealed in a network or community of real estate practice.

Keywords: tacit knowledge; transference; market actors; real estate

PT-2

Population trends and resilience: An archaeology of fragile territories in Aragon, Spain

Ana Ruiz, San Jorge University
aruizvarona@yahoo.es

By focusing particularly on urban fringe and rural areas, this research project addresses the parallel phenomena of growth and decline in some contemporary Spanish regions from the 1960s to the present. Specifically the study refers to the importance that demographic transformation has in the urban condition: from a geo-statistical and spatial approach, it explores those scenarios in which the urban

system has been characterized by its extreme imbalanced, mainly in terms of population, social forces and economic motivation mechanisms. As a consequence, special attention is given to the evaluation of the policies and effects, if any, that have been designed and applied in order to counteract this dynamic. In a territory in which population trends seem to characterize the real spatial configuration and be influenced by the territorial role of the urban municipalities and settlements, the case studies reveal that the future of some of these areas are committed to a decline. From these findings, some reflections arise not only broadening a debate about depopulation, retrenchment or abandoned urbanized areas, but fostering inter-scalar technical-urban planning tools related to the assessment of these phenomena. The aim of this paper relies on demonstrating that the current relationship between demographic-urbanized territories requires, firstly, an approach from an intermediate geographic scale and, secondly, a thought concerning new theoretical framework and planning tools based on ecological planning in order to understand and explain the current scenario of change.

Keywords: urban decline; retrenchment; urban planning; demography

PT-3

Evaluation of the physical development in the urban districts of Yazd

Mohsen Manouchehri, Art and architecture faculty of Yazd
matin.best@gmail.com

Co-author: Seyedeh Yasaman Hamedi

One of the features in third world countries is centralization and inequalities which was caused by growth pole policies. In order to make a balance and also prepare similar and standard spaces, it is important to pay attention to the physical subjects. Amongst the effects of the physical appearance on the development, we can name the establishment of various properties such as image of the city, dynamism and social impressions made by physical appearance, which have a great influence on the improvement of the society's convenience. To fulfill these objectives, this research has been performed to investigate the inequalities in the physical appearance of the urban districts in Yazd, and comparing them by rating these items. In this research seven physical indicators have been considered. The main method used in the study is the Numerical Taxonomy techniques. The final results of the rating show that the region two is more developed than the region one and three.

Keywords: Urban district; Development; Yazd city; Numerical Taxonomy

PT-4

Learning from Illich

Huw Thomas, Cardiff University
ThomasH1@cardiff.ac.uk

Ivan Illich – who died in 2002 - was an uncompromisingly radical iconoclast, with a particular interest in the oppressive and exploitative nature of expertise used within and through institutions associated with what he termed ‘industrialisation’ . Famous for his critiques of medicine and schooling, he also looked at economic development, energy and transport. This paper will discuss how key ideas in Illich’s analyses, such as iatrogenesis, might be applied to understanding planning. It then considers how such a perspective relates to well-known schools in planning theory– such as Marxist, Foucaultian, and communicative approaches. It concludes that Illich provides a different approach, with fresh insights.

Keywords: Illich; iatrogenesis; planning

PT-5

Remembering the future: New cemeteries and the paradox of planning for heterotopic space

Katie McClymont, University of the West of England, Bristol
katie.mcclymont@uwe.ac.uk

Despite awareness of issues affecting an aging population, planning policy has very little to say about cemeteries, crematoria and other ‘deathscapes’. A review of contemporary development plans has revealed that fewer than 20% of English local authorities have pro-active plans for cemeteries, whilst pressure for land for burial has been well documented in the media. To consider these issues further, this paper explores a case study into the planning and development of a new cemetery and crematoria in a small English town. It does so with reference to Foucault’s notion of ‘heterotopia’: places which are ‘outside of all places, even though it may be possible to indicate their location in reality’ (Foucault, 1986, p24). Foucault sees cemeteries as prime examples of this sort of space, and it is this sense of being outside of the usual that may make them problematic for planning. Drawing on observations and interviews, the paper presents how they represent something both unwanted and necessary (i.e. death) and hence challenge standard notions of temporality and the role of the planning in providing for the public interest.

Keywords: cemeteries; heterotopia; public interest

PT-6

21st Century Urbanism. Exploring the Paradigm Change in Urban Planning

Georgiana Varna, University of Glasgow
georgiana.varna@glasgow.ac.uk

Co-author: Panu Lehtovuori

Both the societal role and the actual practices of urban planning are facing rapid and fundamental changes. In this paper, we build on a hypothesis that the change in planning is linked to the broad, evolutionary and geographically complex shift from the industrial to the urban society, as suggested by Henri Lefebvre, David Harvey, Christian Schmidt and other key theoreticians of the field. To test this proposition, we have engaged in a series of high-level expert interviews with planners and urban practitioners from Scotland, The Netherlands and Finland. These countries are representative for three main European planning cultures, with insights that can be generalized for the Western developed world. Presenting the first results of the interviews, the paper valorizes key urban actors' views on their own practice and its context as well as highlighting contemporary innovations in urban planning, design and management. Putting these results in a systemic perspective, the paper concludes with a rough sketch of the future of urban planning, offering several guidelines for its transformation to respond to the pressing concerns of sustainable and just urban development.

Keywords: urban planning; planning theory; systemic view; paradigm change

PT-7

It's Location, Location, Location: An I.T. Perspective

David Allen, Ulster University
allen-d1@email.ulster.ac.uk

Co-authors: Dr Neale Blair; Dr Raymond Bond; Dr David McIlhatton

Location theory discourse seeks to understand the location choice of businesses and industries, defining who provides goods or services, where they are located and why (Feinberg, 2007). Early attempts at defining location choice by theorists such as Smith (1759, 1776), Malthus (1815) and Von Thünen (1826) developed the discourse with perspectives from pre-industrial understanding and focused upon early market places, agriculture and pre-industrial manufacturing. Post-industrial theorists,

Hotelling (1929), Christaller (1933) and Hoyt (1939), further developed the early location theory discourse with a perspective altered by industrialisation, modern transport, and mechanised production. Blair (1987) provided an in depth analysis of previous location theory, determining that there were six core factors that influenced location choice; Transport, Tax, Labour, Markets, Raw Materials and Financial Incentives. This research seeks to investigate if these factors remain relevant for contemporary industries, specifically I.T. industries. To empirically examine the role of traditional location factors within I.T. industries this research uses a bespoke decision support tool that enables factors to be represented and subsequently analysed by experts within the I.T. industry. Consequently, the research seeks to define which factors are unique to the I.T. industry and how they can be used to enhance investment and economic growth in NI.

Keywords: Location; Decision; Industry; Technology

PT-8

The Limits to Governmentality in the UK and China: An analysis of Energy-from-Waste

Nick Hacking, Welsh School of Architecture (WSA)
hackingn@cardiff.ac.uk

Co-author: Andrew Flynn

The UK and Chinese states are committed to finding effective ways to govern normative sustainability transitions. This includes waste management. A more sustainable solution than landfill is Energy-from-Waste. The governmentality perspective suggests that, to achieve such policy ends, compliance is required from a broad range of actors who operate 'at a distance' from the central state. In this paper, we evaluate the governmentality approach in the context of contested approaches to sustainable waste management in the UK and China. We find that longstanding neoliberal approaches to power and public policymaking witnessed in the UK are now matched by a hybrid mix of socialist governance and 'Chinese governmentality'. This policy evolution means that Beijing does not seek to govern through liberal tactics of 'freedom and liberty', but rather through a distinct planning and administrative rationality. The comparative case study approach allows us to illustrate the dual facilitative and authoritarian dimensions to 'top-down' compliance given 'bottom-up' counter claims of expertise by citizen scientists and activists in local communities. This comparative research in turn reveals how power plays out between state actors and local communities in these two different political and planning systems demonstrating the value of extending descriptive models of governmentality.

Keywords: power; planning; governmentality; theory

PT-9

Exploring the decline of public value within contemporary planning and judicial review

Laura Rice, Ulster University
Rice-L11@email.ulster.ac.uk

The system of judicial review in relation to planning matters experienced significant change through the period 2012-2014 in England and Wales. This small time frame significantly altered the judicial review procedure within mainland UK and introduced specific regulations relating to those seeking judicial review on planning matters, making it more difficult and expensive to attain. The initial call for consultation on judicial review matters came in December 2012 when the then Justice Secretary Chris Grayling called for the need for reform within judicial review. The reasoning behind this was that government had deemed judicial review to be one of the barriers stalling the stabilisation and growth of the British economy. However the reforms imposed in relation to planning seemed to be not only unjustified but made it more difficult for those affected by unlawful decisions within the planning system to hold planning bodies to account. The reforms also produced an inconsistency in access to justice within the devolved UK as both England and Wales now adhere to a more strict criteria than both Scotland and Northern Ireland. Further to this the reforms raised questions relating to consistency of public value within public administration particularly where issues of reform are concerned. In essence the issue relates to the age old debate of trying to strike a balance between public and political interests and how judicial review reform has reflected a public administration that is centered more around profit than public or social concern.

Keywords: Planning; Judicial Review; Public Value Management

PT-10

Conceptualising the Plan as an Argument: The Key to Better Plan-making Practice?

Christopher Maidment, Bassetlaw District Council
maidmentchristopher@gmail.com

The Local Plan, as it is prepared within the English planning system, generally comprises a set of policies, intended to regulate the form of development, and a set of land allocations to show where the Local Planning Authority (LPA) would most likely permit different types of development, and almost certainly refuse the wrong type of development. It arguably has its greatest impact when proposals for new development are put forward, to be permitted or otherwise according to these

policies. In this form the Plan can be characterised as passive, to be consulted only in reaction to somebody else coming up with an idea. One alternative is to characterise the plan as proactive; as a rehearsed argument for why particular things should happen, in particular locations, to be deployed at appropriate opportunities (Healey, 2007; Albrechts 2006). Drawing on the perspective of a practicing planner, working on policy within an English LPA, this paper explores the relevance of framing the plan as an argument. It aims to address whether the Local Plan makes strong arguments, whether opportunities exist to employ those arguments in the contemporary governmental context, and, consequently, whether this is a framing with the potential to underpin more effective plan-making. References Albrechts L. (2006) Shifts in Strategic Spatial Planning? Some Evidence From Europe and Australia. *Environment and Planning A*. 38, p.1149-1170. Healey P. (2007) *Urban Complexity and Spatial Strategies: Towards a Relational Planning for Our Times*. London: Routledge.

Keywords: Plan-making; Argument; Practice

PT-11

New Media Trapped in Old Rationality; the Case of Use of Computer Games in Participatory Planning Practices

Moozhan Shakeri, University of Manchester
moozhan.shakeri@manchester.ac.uk

Co-authors: Richard Kingston; Nuno Pinto

Recent years have seen a tidal wave of interest in the use of computer games in participatory planning practices. Variety of games have been developed and tested; some are educational and they teach their players about the complex nature of urban planning practices; some are being used as participatory planning supporting tool and some are designed purely for entertainment purposes but they use cities as their playground. However the adoption of computer games in planning has been so rushed that has left planners with no critical understanding of games and their added value for planning. In this study it is argued that the lack of critical understanding of computer game as a medium, the sort of knowledge it produces and the types of data it can handle has led to a limited use of computer games in the context of participatory planning practices. To better situate games within planning practices this study suggests a framework which explains the various ways in which data flow happens between the real world and the imaginary world of games and the implications this understanding of data flow will have on the design and use of computer games in participatory planning practices in the future.

Keywords: Participatory Planning; New Media; Planning Support Systems; Computer Games

PT-12

Toward a semiotic approach to urban planning

Federico Bellentani, School of Planning and Geography - Cardiff University
BellentaniF@cardiff.ac.uk

This paper presents the main methodological concepts for the semiotic approach to urban planning. Semiotics is a multifaceted discipline investigating signification and communication processes within cultural contexts. Previous research in planning theory has employed semiotic methodologies to decipher the underlying values of planning systems and to explore how meanings affect planning practices. However, the use of semiotics in planning has so far limited itself to the analysis of the linguistic and the discursive aspects of planning documents and practices. In response, semiotics can provide a theoretical framework to investigate the specificity of the cultural context in which planning processes are created, promoted and interpreted. It proposes an interpretative approach that addresses the multiparty dialogue between different interpretative communities involved in the production and in the consumption of space. Urban design is a tentative model to control the future interpretations of users. Different interpretative communities differently interpret planning policies and practices. In fact, users continuously reinterpret urban space through their everyday practices. Semiotic analysis can prove useful to explore the interplay between designers' and users' interpretations of space.

Keywords: urban planning; planning theory; semiotics; meanings

PT-13

Stakeholder perspectives of the common good in the planning process

Linda Fox-Rogers, Queen's University Belfast
lifoxtcd@tcd.ie

Co-Author: Enda Murphy (first author, University College Dublin)

The depth and global scope of the 2008 global economic crisis has forced a renewed interest in critical questions surrounding the role and function of the state and its institutions. Given its role in oiling the development process, planning has not been immune to such questions. Accordingly, this paper contributes to existing scholarship which questions the very principles upon which planning is based (at least in theory). Specifically, the paper investigates competing stakeholder perspectives of the common good in the planning process in an attempt to identify

what is understood by the principle from the viewpoint of diverse interests. The methodology consisted of 20 interviews with each of four different stakeholder groups that are considered to be a pivotal part of the planning process: planners, local councillors (politicians), developers and community interest groups (used as a proxy for the general public). Overall, 80 in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted representing a significant dataset from which to assess competing views of the common good in planning. The results show that there are significant variations in understanding the common good in planning among the stakeholder groups. The results suggest that the views of community interest groups are starkly different from those of planners and developers. Moreover, the views of planners and developers were more aligned than for any of the other groups suggesting the planners' views of the common good mirror, to a greater degree, those of developers.

Keywords: Common good; Planning practice; Stakeholder perspectives; Neoliberalisation

DRAFT

TRACK 7: TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY

TM-1

Pedestrianization in Moscow: discrete qualities and precarious mobility

Sabina Maslova, GSSI - Gran Sasso Science Institute
sabina.maslova@gssi.infn.it

Urban policies are not always reflecting actual demands of the citizens, but instead, they create a reverse effect for some of the users of space, neglecting them and leaving out of consideration. Over the last five years, the city of Moscow has implemented a number of ambitious pedestrianization and traffic-calming schemes, new pedestrian zones were established, public parks and squares renovated and popularized among citizens, trendy street furniture, and user-centric environments appeared in the public spaces. However, the major part of transformations stayed focused inside the city center, while the vast share of the city, which is Moscow periphery, was left with minor efforts made to improve pedestrian environment. Policies designed to enhance urban mobility are resulting in an intensification of the negligence of pedestrians by leaving them to struggle with a hostile car-oriented space outside the city center borders. Meanwhile, Moscow's periphery concentrates the majority of population dwellings (90% of population lives outside the center, Archeology of Periphery, 2013). The paper represents an overview of the recent developments in pedestrianization of Moscow during the period of 2010-2015 and illustrates subsequent transformations in the spatial structure of the city in terms of center-periphery dichotomy and inequity of urban policies.

Keywords: pedestrianization; center-periphery dichotomy; Moscow; urban quality

TM-2

Pre-determined Fare Structures for Rickshaws when Integrating with BRT Systems

M. Shafiq-Ur Rahman, Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh
shafiq_urp@yahoo.com

Co-author: Paul Timms

Integrated public transport provides many benefits, particularly the convenience and comfort of the users. An example of integrated public transport concerns using rickshaws to feed bus rapid transit (BRT) systems. However, a problem arises with such feeder services if there is no fixed fare structure known to the user in advance.

The paper examines the feasibility of such pre-determined fare structure for rickshaws. This paper is based on empirical study conducted with two case study locations in Dhaka City, Bangladesh. Eleven focus group discussions (FGDs) with rickshaw-pullers as well as other stakeholder groups and semi-structured open-ended interviews of 25 transport professionals/policymakers were conducted. During discussion it was asked whether possible for pre-determined fare structure for rickshaws. It was found that there are arguments both for and against of pre-determined fare structure of rickshaws. Rickshaw-pullers often like bargaining process to fix the fare so that they can charge more from the passenger (who is new in the area or seems to be a rich person or when there is no other alternative mode available for passenger). On the contrary, passengers prefer a fixed fare structure and do not like the bargaining process. Both the rickshaw-pullers and passengers as well as the policymakers mentioned if it is possible to make the rickshaws more localised (serve only within the neighbourhood area or for short distance, as an access leg to public transport), it would be possible to have a pre-determined fixed fare structure for rickshaws. However, this should be backed with smart planning, regular monitoring and enforcement, awareness generation of rickshaw-pullers and wide publicity campaigns. The introduction of pre-determined fare structures for rickshaws will greatly enhance the use of informal public transport in many developing country cities and may help with future plans for fare integration with BRT systems and formal public transport more generally.

Keywords: BRT, FGD, Fare, Integration

TM-3

Does brownfield reuse for housing lead to more sustainable commuting behaviour?

Andreas Schulze Baing, Centre for Urban Policy Studies, The University of Manchester
andreas.schulze.baing@manchester.ac.uk

A key element of the Urban Renaissance Project (Urban Task Force 1999) and the processes of reurbanisation (Punter 2009, Rae 2013) was the implicit hope that more compact urban structures lead to more sustainable mobility patterns. This paper combines analyses of travel to work datasets from the Census 2001 and 2011 with analyses of reuse patterns of previously developed land, also known as brownfield land, based on the NLUD-PDL database. Using the case Manchester-Liverpool it explores to which extent changes to travel to work behaviour in areas subject to brownfield reuse and population increase can be observed, both in modal split and commuting distance. The paper is partly based on ongoing work for an EPSRC funded project developing a socio-economic classification of travel to work flows.

Keywords: commuting; housing; sustainability; brownfield

TM-4

Cycles of Opportunity? Cycling Social Sites of Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Rorie Parsons, Newcastle University
r.parsons@newcastle.ac.uk

This paper reports empirical research on the importance of 'social sites' and their contribution to the cycling practice within Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Social sites refer not only to physical entities but also electronic forms, with the rise of cycle campaigning and blogging online. More specifically this term can be interpreted to include: pressure/advocacy groups, cycle workshops, cycle hubs, cycle shops, and cycle clubs (e.g. racing clubs, leisure clubs or alternative groups such as 'fixie' bike groups), of which some have recently been explored (see Aldred, 2013; Spurling and McMeekin, 2015; Vandermeersch and Batterbury, 2016). By exploring the role of a number of social sites, matters of how these spaces attract individuals not only already cycling or on the periphery but also those who do not cycle, identifies the role of non-state actors currently in cycling governance. Do these sites provide services not currently provided or no longer provided by local government; enrol individuals into an equitable form of cycling practice; provide spaces of stabilisation where marginal(ised) cycling identities can be 'comfortably' performed without the fear of suppression; or alternatively, nurture a sub-cultural 'alternate' cycling practice? The contribution of this non-state cycling network within the local political environment is yet to be articulated and therefore provides an important departure point in envisioning the development of sustainable cycling futures.

Keywords: Cycling; Cycling culture; Social sites; Non-state actors

TM-5

Potential Impacts of Introducing Public Transport and Travel Strategies in Riyadh City, Saudi Arabia

Omar Alotaibi, Cardiff University
AlotaibiOM@cardiff.ac.uk

Co-author: Dimitris Potoglou

City authorities in developing countries now pay increasing attention to sustainable transport systems by enhancing or introducing public transit services. An example is Riyadh City, Saudi Arabia, which has witnessed a significant growth of car ownership and population. Current efforts to reduce the excess dependence on private cars

involve the construction of six metro lines integrated with a bus network. Against this background, this paper investigates the expected effects of the new public transport system and related interventions on Riyadh City, focusing on urban form, economic factors, environment, social norms and culture. The analysis is based on interviews conducted with transport experts and officials of relevant authorities in Riyadh City. The study results show that the private car as the dominant travel mode has promoted dramatic growth in car ownership and city sprawl. Also, results highlight that the city's urban form would have the highest impact on the uptake of public transport, especially the population density. Moreover, it is felt that the provision of public transport services in Riyadh would improve mobility, decrease travel time, and create more employment opportunities, positively affecting Riyadh City's economy and improving the environment. Interviewees expected that these potential interventions would affect social norms and culture in the long term.

Keywords: Travel Strategies; Riyadh Public Transport; Urban Form; Social Norms and Culture

TM-6

A Geodemographic Classification of Commuting Flows for England and Wales

Stephen Hincks, University of Manchester
Stephen.hincks@manchester.ac.uk

Co-authors: Richard Kingston; Andreas Schultz Baing; Brian Webb; Cecilia Wong

Numerous research studies have used interaction data, collected through the Census, to understand the socio-economic structure of commuting flows in the UK. This data has been used to understand commuting patterns; to answer questions regarding the relationship between housing and labour markets; and to examine whether travel behaviour is becoming more or less sustainable over time. However, there is lots of untapped potential for such data to be used to develop geodemographic classifications of commuting flows in ways that have not been possible with previous census releases. The 2011 census offers an opportunity to develop a comprehensive geodemographic classification of commuting flows to a greater extent than previous censuses because the interaction flows have been disaggregated by detailed demographic and socio-economic characteristics. This paper reports part of the findings of an ESRC Secondary Data project in which a geodemographic classification of commuting flows was developed for England and Wales using the 2011 Census interaction data. K-means cluster analysis was employed using data released at Middle Super Output Area level and through this analysis 9 supergroups and 33 groups were identified. The paper will provide an overview of the methodology that was employed, a summary of the different

commuting profiles of the different commuters, and a brief analysis of the patterns of commuting associated with each group and supergroup. Avenues for further analysis and implications for planning policy will be explored in the conclusions.

Keywords: Commuting; Geodemographic; Census; K-means Clustering

TM-7

commute-flow: an open spatial decision support tool for transport investment planning

Richard Kingston, University of Manchester
Richard.Kingston@manchester.ac.uk

Co-author: Vasilis Vlastaras

This paper draws on our 'commute-flow' project where we have been developing a series of flow-based classifications of commuting based on origin-destination data from the 2011 Census that is being used to analyse the spatial dynamics of commuting across England and Wales. In this paper we will focus on how we have developed an online Exploratory Spatial Data Analysis toolkit to present the data outputs in order to allow policy makers to use the data to support transport investment decisions. The toolkit helps decision-makers better target investment in transport capacity and infrastructure. The toolkit includes a series of new classifications of commuting flows from the 2011 Censuses, including a classification of newly developed official Workplace Zones for England and Wales to complement official residential population-based classifications alongside various population, deprivation, investment and infrastructure data. The toolkit brings these classifications and datasets together online through various mapping and analysis tools to understand the dynamics of commuting between different types of residential and workplace locations and combines these datasets and analysis with locally-specific transport investment data. The strength of this approach is that it will enable policy and decision-makers to test various scenarios for future transport investment depending on problems they have posed.

Keywords: Decision support; Transport Investment; Toolkits

TRACK 8: URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC SPACE

UD-1

Geometrification of traditional community squares in Igboland: A study of Owerri Capital Territory, Imo State, Nigeria

Basil O. Agoha, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Anambra State, Nigeria
baseconsultants@yahoo.com

In Igboland counting philosophy is based on the number four,(4). This principle finds expression in rural planning geometry, community life and public open spaces to form the basic organizing unit in traditional planning, design and settlements, creating a limitless open organic system. There lies, the origin of the openness of the Igbos reflected in unending family ties, gregarious lifestyle, community life, quest for increase that builds neighbourhoods, friendship, peace, understanding and relationship ingredients needed for harmony with man, nature and environment. The geometrical forms not only provide organizing systems but create an open-ended, fluid, mosaic and mobile city system showcasing the emotions and creative energy of the people. This research identifies these geometric forms and establishes there intrinsic philosophical interpretations, and effects in stabilizing the built environment, their universality and interdisciplinary nature. Data were collected through questionnaires, Geographic Information System, GIS, Geographic Positioning System, GPS, observations and interviews. Pearson statistical tool was used to analyse the data and the result confirms the significant value of traditional community squares in physical planning, and life of the people. It would no doubt enrich the multidisciplinary, multicultural, universal theories and community participation in urban design discusses and research.

Keywords: community squares; environmental resources; geometry; heritage

UD-2

The death of urban public space or an abundance of exuberant diversity? A GIS-based model to measure the degree of urban land-use and social diversity

David Adams, Birmingham City University
david.adams@bcu.ac.uk

Co-author: Peter Larkham

Much recent work across parts of the social sciences continue to explore the 'enclosure' and / or erosion of urban public space: recent large-scale regeneration schemes in the global north, for example, are often interpreted as 'stripping' city centres of their authentic, traditional and sensorial qualities. Whilst these perspectives are unquestionably instructive, this paper calls for a more nuanced and balanced interpretation of regeneration and its impact on urban public space. Drawing on recently collected empirical evidence from one UK city, the paper presents outputs produced using a GIS-based land-use and social diversity model, to suggest that the city core actually displays some characteristics of exuberant diversity. Outputs show a mixture of compatible land uses, housing types, building ages and materials, social activities and amenities that, when taken together, are perhaps more emblematic of integrated and socially diverse spaces. Ultimately, therefore, the paper makes a call for a careful reconsideration of how to analyse and interpret the design and regeneration of urban space. More broadly, it suggests that researchers and practitioners should also consider the theory, methods, data and technology that could be used to foster 'smart', diverse and environmentally and socially sustainable cities.

Keywords: public space; GIS; social diversity

UD-3

Estranged spatiality and fragmented spaces: The case of Tundikhel, Kathmandu

Urmi Sengupta

School of Planning, Architecture and Civil Engineering, Queen's University Belfast
u.sengupta@qub.ac.uk

Public space(s) in Kathmandu have been an important part of the city's urbanism. Historically they have played an important role in the city as spaces for religious, cultural, social and political and military activities during the 300 years of unified monarchy. Throughout the civil war period (Maoist insurgency between 1996 and 2006) they became material locations for political activities, and a site for protests and dharnas. In post-conflict Kathmandu, especially since the abolition of Monarchy in May 28, 2008, these spaces are increasingly seen being claimed by street hawkers, informal sellers and individuals reflecting a new set of users and functions, whereas a significant part of Tundikhel still remains under the military occupation posing important questions around access, identity and control of an important space. Using Tundikhel in Kathmandu, this research examines the increasing collision and contestations witnessed through social, political and neoliberal interactions. It explores how spaces are constantly contested, negotiated and as a result reshaped through these interactions. It is observed that multiple forces are at play to gain control and access of this important open space, leading to increasing fragmentation of the space, and erosion of its historic significance both as cultural venue and a

symbol of democracy in modern Nepal. It is argued that increasing disconnection of Tudikhel from wider urban setting has contributed to exacerbation of these contestations.

Keywords: public space; militarization; informalization; Kathmandu

UD-5

Bringing Children into Planning Theory: An Exploration of Foucault's Heterotopia

Jenny Wood, Heriot-Watt University
jw247@hw.ac.uk

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN, 1989) details internationally recognised rights of all people aged below 18, ratified by the UK in 1991. Amidst these are three central tenets that adults should provide for, protect, and facilitate the participation of all children. However, the ways children view and use space are often misunderstood by those shaping them. This is evidenced by children's independent mobility declining significantly in the last two generations (Shaw et al., 2013). Particularly concerning for children's outdoor freedoms is a conception of children's play as discrete and potentially frivolous. This has proliferated the norm of separating child and adult land uses, and arguably negates the planning profession from thinking more broadly about what children do, and where they should be allowed to go (Cunningham & Jones, 1999). Through examining literature, the results of a project with 9-11 year olds, and Foucault's (1986) spatial theory of heterotopia, this paper explores how place affects children. It addresses the lack of convergence in planning literature and children's geographies to start writing children into planning theory (Gillespie, 2013) by presenting a conception that helps balance child and adult land-use needs.

Keywords: Planning Theory; Children; Play; Heterotopia

UD-6

Social and Spatial Capital in the Contested City: moving towards socially more inclusive post-conflict cities.

Christiaan Karelse, Queen's University Belfast
ckarelse01@qub.ac.uk

Co-author: Laurens Versluis

This PhD research attempts to explore the links between social exclusion and urban conflict between various antagonistic ethnic/racial groups within the population. It

thereby postulates that intergroup differentials in social mobility act as a key source of urban conflict. The physical and social access to resources, as expressed in levels of spatial and social capital, are thought to be key deterrents for an individual's prospect of social mobility. Increasing our understanding of the impact of spatial structure on an individual's levels of spatial and social capital can therefore be regarded as an important prerequisite for conflict resolution. The research focusses on the city of Belfast, often described as a post-conflict city, as a context for highlighting the impact of spatial structure on intercommunity relations between Loyalist and Nationalist residents. It thereby makes use of urban morphology analysis and spatial mapping of several residential areas with different socio-economic profiles and levels of urban conflict in order to draw out the importance of space for social inclusion and cohesion.

Keywords: Social mobility; Urban morphology; Social cohesion; Conflict resolution

UD-7

Narrating the transformation of Sanandaj's public spaces

Hooshmand Alizadeh

Dept. of Urban Planning and Design, Faculty of Art and Architecture, University of Kurdistan, Sanandaj, Iran
hoshali@yahoo.co.uk

Co-author: Arina Nasri

As urban spaces embraces public life of the city and continuously reflect the complexity of its cultural, social and economic conditions. This study traces the changes in Sanandaj's public spaces using narrative approach. For this, first narrative descriptions of the city's history are prepared based on the formal and non-formal stories stated by interviewees, and then public spaces of the city identified regarding the principles obtained from literature review. Theoretical framework of this study is based on the physical and functional characteristics of the public spaces which can be defined in terms of physical and activity pattern of public spaces. Thus, all the principles outlined in this framework will be discussed in the case of sanandaj's public spaces. In conclusion, changes in the physical and activity patterns in contemporary and traditional public space of Sanandaj have been compared with each other. The results show that most of the contemporary public spaces of the city lack many of the principles obtained from the literature review. On the contrary, the traditional public spaces contained most of those principles. In addition, the general nature of the traditional public spaces transformed architecturally and socially into a more circumscribed and regulated place with the advent of modernization and consumer-oriented capitalism in Sanandaj.

Keywords: transformation of public spaces; narrative approach; Sanandaj

UD-8

Mapping visual characteristics of cities

Hiba Almasri, University of Brighton
h.almasri@brighton.ac.uk

As far as the quest for a good urban environment is an ongoing concern, many researchers have been tried to document city properties visually by maps. Urban maps, which are made their first start by the 15th century, have developed significantly in their technology. However, according to literature, they are described as static, misleading and cannot reveal urban form relationships. Thus, this paper aims to discuss the role of urban maps not only as an informative tool but also as an `artistic process` could influence urban design practise and develop urban designer`s visual capability in composing cities as a `product`. This intention will be achieved by centralizing on the following questions: why do we need maps? How are mapping techniques developed through history? What are main struggles of each mapping method? Finally, which is the most effective mapping approach that could reveal urban form relationships? With reference to assessing current mapping techniques in terms of visual communication, it is found that most of the addressed approaches have intended to improve urban mapping as a meaningful tool that could influence urban design processes. However, they focused on two sides only; analyzing maps contents or evaluating cities as a final product.

Keywords: urban maps; cities composition; visual representation; urban design practise

UD-9

Shared Cities – Redefining the Built Spaces in India

Anil Kashyap, School of Energy Construction and Environment, Coventry
prof.anilkashyap@gmail.com

Co-author: Aparna Soni

Sharing economy and smart cities are defining the 21st-century urbanism with enabling technologies. The Global sharing economy is forecasted to grow at a CAGR of 139.4% to reach US\$115 billion by 2016 from US\$3.5 billion in 2012. The deep penetration of internet of things has resulted in e-commerce and mobile-commerce led consumerism. The holiday industry has been revolutionized by the influx of home-stays and platforms like `Airbnb` that enable renting out of unused private

homes. Hospitality platforms (Stayzilla, Stayology, Oyo), transportation platform (Zoomcar, Ola, Uber) and commodity secondary markets (OLX) have a strong presence and gained acceptability with the Indian consumers. Unleashing the spare capacity, these innovations cleverly make use of existing yet underutilized resources. India remains an imminent market with the urban population expected to rise up to 36% by 2026 from 28% in 2001 requiring associated social and communities infrastructure along with commercial and residential space for nearly 100 million 'Urban middle class' households over next two decades. Building on these, the opportunities to expand the principle of sharing to the provisioning of physical, social and recreational infrastructure is yet to be explored for sustainable communities and smart city context. This paper considers how to expand the built environment infrastructure assets under the ambit of 'shareable goods'. How smartly we use the spare capacity, reducing the need for building more, when environmental benefits of sharing economy are proven. Clustering and co-locating land-uses have always made possible the public-private sharing of space. Furthermore, this paper explores the credence in sharing economies becoming the backbone of Smart economy, using a case study approach and embedding paradigmatic shift in 'zoning' land-use planning approaches.

Keywords: Sharing economy; Smart cities; Land-use planning

UD-10

Planning more sustainable station areas through 'Node and Place', utilizing central London as case study

Yuerong Zhang, University College London
Ucqbyz2@ucl.ac.uk

Railway stations, as public places, are no longer transport infrastructure, but places for 'activities engine' for shaping surrounding region's urban structures. How can we plan sustainable station areas for better contributing to the well-being of individuals and communities? The paper will explore the potential of 'node and place' as a tool for assessing station areas, that can reflect performances of transport and land use planning, and their comprehensive performances among the whole systems. This paper tries to use 'Node and Place' model to evaluate the sustainability of 21 railway stations in central London. Seven indicators mainly analysed here are: daily frequency of train services, daily frequency of other public transport, number of tube lines serving the station, number of bus serving the station, population, number of workers per economic clusters and degree of function mix. The tentative conclusion is that the integrated analyze of a group of station areas by 'node and place' support our understanding of how to deliver locally to achieve each station area's well-being target. Moreover, practical implications for station areas should be varied from their hierarchies: the node function should be

more emphasized on high-hierarchy stations, and more 'place' attention should be paid on small-sized stations.

Keywords: sustainability; station area; node and place

UD-11

Can effective urban design practice enable a resilient future?

Mura Quigley, Ulster University
Quigley-M14@email.ulster.ac.uk

Decisions made at the design stages of a development project can have significant social, environmental and economic implications for the future performance of a place (Boyko et al., 2006; Litman, 2015). Evidence shows that sustainability thinking has become embedded in contemporary urban design practice (Dias et al., 2014). However, a substantive link between urban design and resilience thinking is much more tenuous (Allan and Bryant, 2011). This research asks to what extent are urban design decisions adaptable to future change and uncertainty? Furthermore it seeks to understand how such design decisions are deliberated and arrived at so as to build in such flexibility. This paper presents a two staged methodology for interrogating urban design processes of urban regeneration projects in three devolved regions of the UK. The research adopts a social-ecological systems perspective (Folke, 2006) to examine the value of urban design towards resilience. The first stage assesses whether decisions made in the name of sustainability are vulnerable in the face of future change (Rogers et al., 2012). The second stage analyses the key characteristics of the decision-making process using a place based leadership approach (Hambleton, 2011) in order to inform a resilience framework for procedural urban design.

Keywords: Urban Design Process; Social-Ecological Resilience; Adaptability; Place Based Leadership

UD-12

The public private interface in contemporary mass housing

Kaeren van Vliet, Sheffield Hallam/Sheffield University
kaeren.harrison@shu.ac.uk

Co-author: K Thwaites

The public private interface is an established focus for research within urban design with securing better design outcomes for the interface being perceived as

contributing to both social and environmental sustainability. Recent work on the interface indicates that though of a small physical magnitude the spatial impacts of the interface may be far wider. There is however little empirical work on the transfer between urban design theory and practice in this field and particularly within contemporary speculative housing. With the current focus on housing delivery and private speculative delivery remaining the likely delivery agent it is argued that a greater understanding of the interface within this typological context is required. The research will draw on a series of structured interviews with urban design practitioners in the north of England who are involved in the design and delivery of mass housing. The focus will be to gain an understanding of the importance of the interface. Issues to be explored will include the role of the interface in developing character, facilitating social cohesion, flexibility and adaptability, barriers to effective implementation and longer term place making outcomes.

Keywords: urban design, housing, public private interface

UD-13

The Role of Urban Designer in Participatory Urban Design Processes in Turkey: A Comparative Study in Three Urban Settlement Projects

Merve Basak, Middle East Technical University
merve1784@gmail.com

This research investigates the role of the urban designer in the participatory urban design processes in Turkey. It is aimed to reveal how the designer creates a design framework while reaching consensus with the user. In other words, the design process is examined within the frame of how the designer acquires inputs from the user and to what extent the inputs are reflected in the design outputs. Accordingly, the design phases and methods are presented starting from the preliminary exploration to the stage of connecting decisions to design proposals. The study focuses on three cases from Turkey. "İzmit Urban Settlement Project" is the pioneering project carried out in the early 1970s. This case is selected to compare the role of designer with the recent projects from Turkey. "Urban Revitalization Project of Yeldeğirmeni" is a recent example from İstanbul implemented in 2013. It was aimed to revitalize the neighborhood culture and urban spaces via the low-budget interventions against upcoming gentrification pressure. "Düzce Hope Homes Settlement Project" is an important case as emerging at the end of first tenant act in 2016. The paper ends with the proposals for how the participatory design processes may be upgraded by the urban designers.

Keywords: participatory design; urban design process; participatory design methods; role of urban designer

UD-14

Reinventing Sheffield: the role of the public realm in design-led regeneration

Konrad Miciukiewicz, University College London
konrad.miciukiewicz@ucl.ac.uk

The paper looks at the role of the public realm in Sheffield's design-led regeneration from late 1990s to 2010s. The case of Sheffield's city centre master planning process is mobilised to examine how physical regeneration and urban development are shaped by different values, interests, and spatial quality concerns. The paper, through an analysis of subsequent Sheffield City Centre Master Plans [2000, 2008 review and 2013 review] and expert interviews, investigates how a vision and guidance for economic, cultural and social transformation of the city was delivered in the processes of public realm planning and design. In doing so the paper examines: (i) how the public spaces are designed as loci of cultural habitation and signifiers of historical and natural heritage; (ii) how they are coined into a hard-branding device for economic recovery; (iii) how they are imagined as enablers of social inclusion; and (iv) how public realm design can be used as a tool for participatory enquiry into urban futures.

Keywords: public realm; design; masterplanning; regeneration

UD-15

Site selection for pedestrian axes by GIS to creating public space

Kyomars Habibi, Department of Urban Planning, University of Kurdistan, Iran
habibi_ki@yahoo.co.uk

Co-authors: Kyomars Habibi; Hooshmand Alizadeh; Kayoumars Irandoost

The number of these cities in which beauty, enjoyment, comfort and a network of streets and square designed for pedestrians is increasing in most of the best regions, such as Stockholm, Copenhagen, Munich, Frankfurt, Venice, Rome, etc, around the world. In this paper, the significance and limitation of urban tissues such as Zanjan concerning public transportation and different strategies and policies of intervention in urban old tissues will be discussed. World experiences of urban rehabilitation show that pedestrianization movement will create more livable settings in the urban areas. The methodological part of this research includes seven stages: the reasons behind pedestrian orientation, the status of pedestrianization in the methods of intervention in the old urban tissues, public success in rehabilitation of old urban

tissues, precedents of intervention in old urban tissues and missing points and values, feasibility study of creating a pedestrian-oriented street in old tissue of Zanjan, building index, assessment of potential pedestrians and implementation of the model within the GIS, and finally selection of the talented/potential streets for pedestranization. The results of this research show that first Sadei Street has a great potential for pedestranization and then Imam Street in Zanjan.

Keywords: Site selection; pedestrian; GIS; public space

DRAFT

ROUNDTABLES

RT-1

Regeneration, Learning, Experiencing – Three perspectives on the transformative capacity of sustainable place-shaping

RT-2

EU Referendum: A planning perspective

RT-3

Housing development on previously developed land in England – potentials and limitations

RT-4

Future Generation Planning Researchers

DRAFT