

imagining (European) regions

investigate the roles that spatial planning and governance (could) take in the resolution of specific spatial problems at regional level;

build up expertise in territorial governance, spatial planning and regional design;

combine notions from these fields;

focus on European regions, the Global North, developed countries.

today

imagining (European) regions: the scope of your graduations and our expertise at the Randstad research group;
examples of graduation projects.

(European) regions

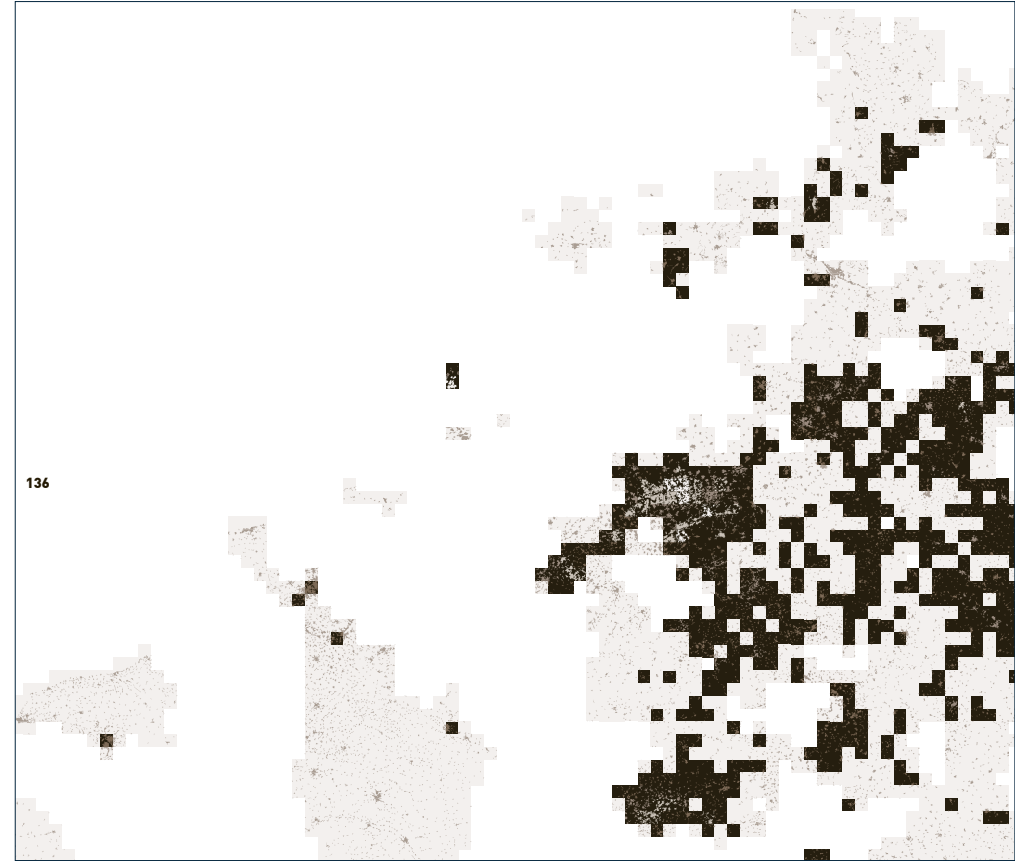
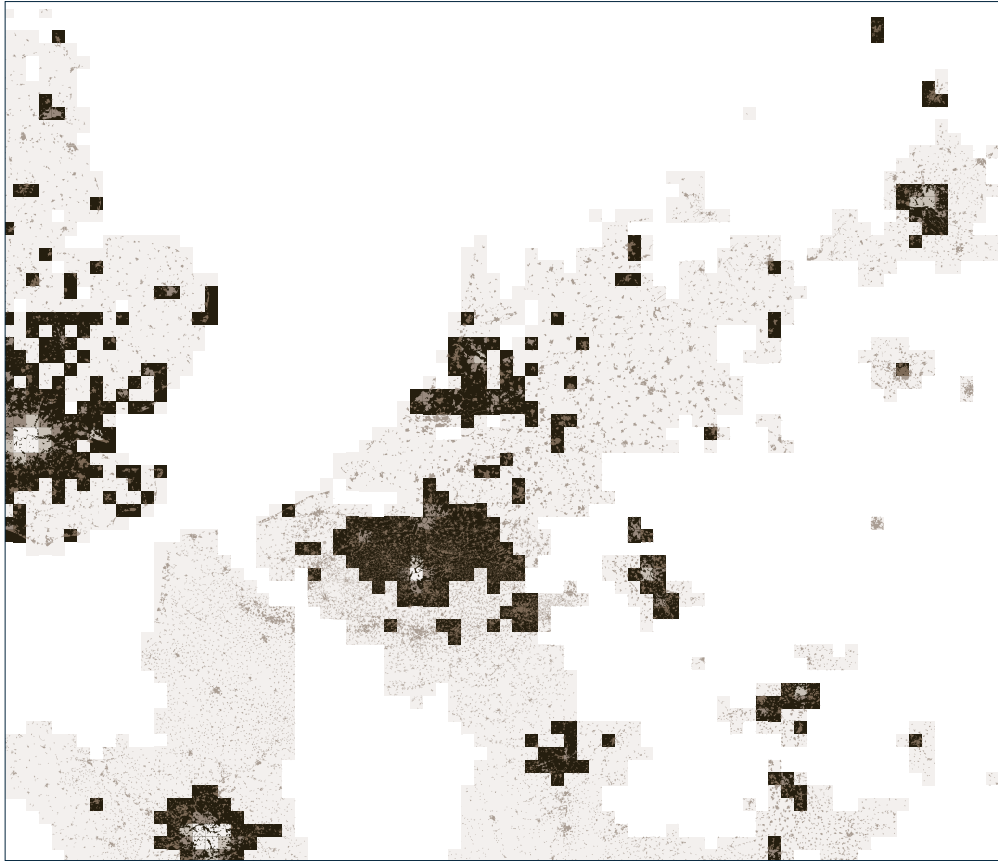
social model	governments share similar values notably democracy, individual rights, free collective bargaining, the market economy, the equality of opportunity for all, social welfare and solidarity;
political change	recently tendencies of political polarisation and fragmentation; strong emergence of liberal agendas; transition of political systems, e.g. in Eastern Europe; strongly involved in global economic networks;
globalisation	often employing principles of the free market, market liberalism and neo-liberalism;
governance	multiple layers of government, intricately interwoven; a tendency towards fragmented (territorial) governance settings; search for governance innovation in networked urban regions confronted with administrative complexity
internationalisation	strongly involved in trans-national partnerships and supra-national governance arrangements;
democratic decision-making	highly regulated (accountable) decision-making procedures ('checks and balances'); pressure towards participation of citizens in the political process; political decision-making often involves processes of bargaining.

the scope of your projects and our expertise

metropolitan structure

understanding of characteristics of regions/regional spatial development;
understanding key drivers of regional spatial development.

what kind of spatial development?



what kind of spatial development?



space syntax analysis, North Holland

Buursteden: lust of last?



'De (grote) stad is de grootste uitvinding van de mensheid,' schrijft Ed Glaeser in zijn boek 'Triumph of the City'. Grotere steden presteren (economisch) beter, blijkt uit onderzoek. Nederland heeft hier een probleem: ons land kent geen echt grote steden, zeker niet in internationaal opzicht. Om op dat niveau mee te kunnen spelen kunnen we kiezen: één stad nog groter laten groeien (voorbeeld: Amsterdam, Eindhoven) of middelgrote steden sterker met elkaar verbinden, zodat ze gezamenlijk meer agglomeratiekracht kunnen bieden – door te lenen bij de burens – en als één stad gaan functioneren. Een goede inbedding in (internationale en regionale) netwerken is hierbij belangrijk.

Het hebben van burens is in alle culturen een dankbaar onderwerp van vele gezegden. 'Good fences make good neighbours' is er zo één die onafhankelijk van elkaar in vele culturen is ontstaan, al is deze in Nederland minder in zwang. Maar ook 'een goede buur is beter dan een verre vriend'. Dergelijke spreekwoorden raken aan de moeilijk op te lossen spanning tussen het trekken van grenzen en gastvrijheid, tussen publiek en privaat en tussen individualiteit en collectiviteit. De parallel met Nederlandse steden is evident. Nagenoeg alle Nederlandse steden hebben buursteden nabij. Ook hierbij is het zoeken naar de juiste balans tussen zelf doen en samen optrekken. En net zoals bij echte burens kun je misschien iets van ze lenen: geen kopje suiker of wat gereedschap, maar 'size' en 'agglomeratiekracht'. Althans, dat laatste is wat bijvoorbeeld de Raad voor de Leefomgeving en Infrastructuur in het advies over de toekomst van de stad (2014)¹ en ook de OESO (2014)² suggereren. Het Kennis voor Krachtige Steden-project NAPOLÉON³ probeert hier al langer een concrete, en onderbouwde invulling aan te geven. Mede op basis hiervan ga ik in dit artikel in op de concepten 'borrowed size' en 'agglomeratiekracht': wat wordt hiermee >>

territorial governance

understanding territorial conflicts;

understanding forms and impact of territorial co-operation;

understanding actors in governance arrangements;

understanding the formation of governance capacity.

what kind of territorial conflict?

Ireland

The Guardian's Brexit Means ...

Is a frictionless Irish border 'magical thinking'? – Brexit Means... podcast

After Brexit, the 310-mile boundary between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic will become the only land border between Britain and the European Union - with potentially major consequences for the movement of large volumes of goods and people, and for the survival of the 20-year-old peace process that followed the Good Friday agreement



4

Presented by Jon Henley
with Lisa O'Carroll and
produced by Rowan Slaney

Friday 1 September 2017 07.00 BST



Photograph: Design Pics Inc/Getty Images/Design Pics RF

is a frictionless Irish border 'magical thinking'? brexit-means-podcast, the guardian

what kind of territorial conflict?

in Zeeland? De ophef erover lijkt even groot als het trauma van
Tegenstanders willen geen concessies doen aan Antwerpse
inspectie rondom de Westerschelde, waar landbouw,
strijden achter hoge dijken.

erd Knibbeler

A photograph of a man in a dark jacket and cap walking through a field of tall, green grass. In the background, a line of bare trees stands against a pale sky. The text 'natte natuur is niet welkom' is overlaid on the image.

natte natuur is niet welkom

polder, het land rechts
reigend. Op de scheids-
achtergrond vormt de
ligt de Hedwigepolder

NRC W

article discussing the inundation of the Hedwigpolder at the Westerschelde, NRC Handelsblad

what kind of territorial conflict?



demonstration of resistance against asylum seeker centre (foto: OZ)

what kind of actors?

buurtmanifestatie

transvaalbuurt

stop de hetze

tegen een

"achterstandsbuurt",

en hun oplossing

in de vorm

van politie

en hun

paarden.

muziek

eten

spelen

discussie

over het verdrijven

van armere

bewoners

uit de buurt.

solidariteit en

vrijheid versus

schijnveiligheid

en uitverkoop



zondag 3 juni, 2 tot 6,

hoek Pretoriusstraat - Ingogostraat

verdedig uw vrijplaatsen: www.joesgarage.nl

what kind of actors?



People inspect a scale model of London at MIPIM, the world's biggest property fair, where more than 20 UK local authorities are taking part.

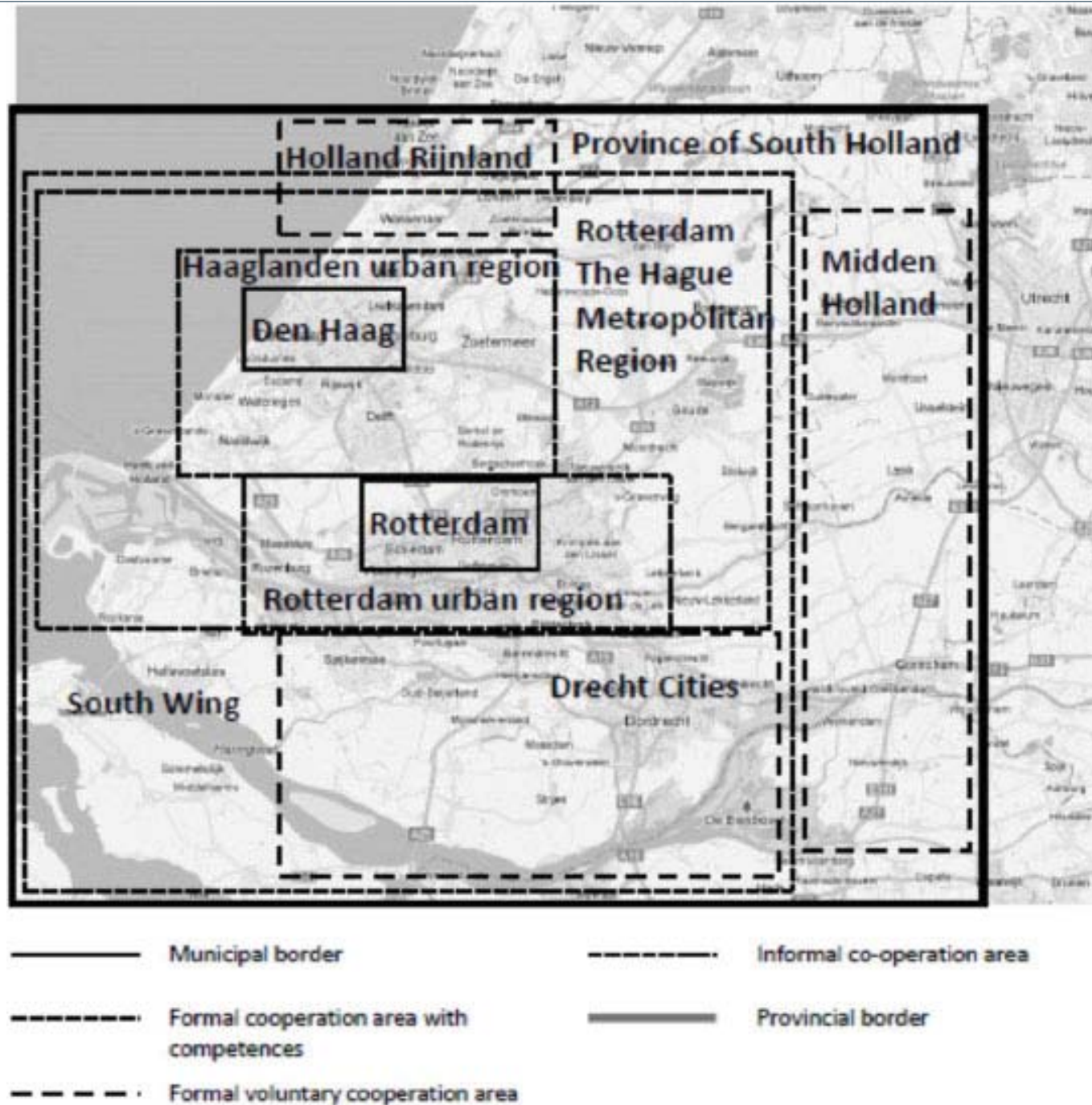
Photograph: Valery Hache/AFP/Getty Images

what kind of outcome?



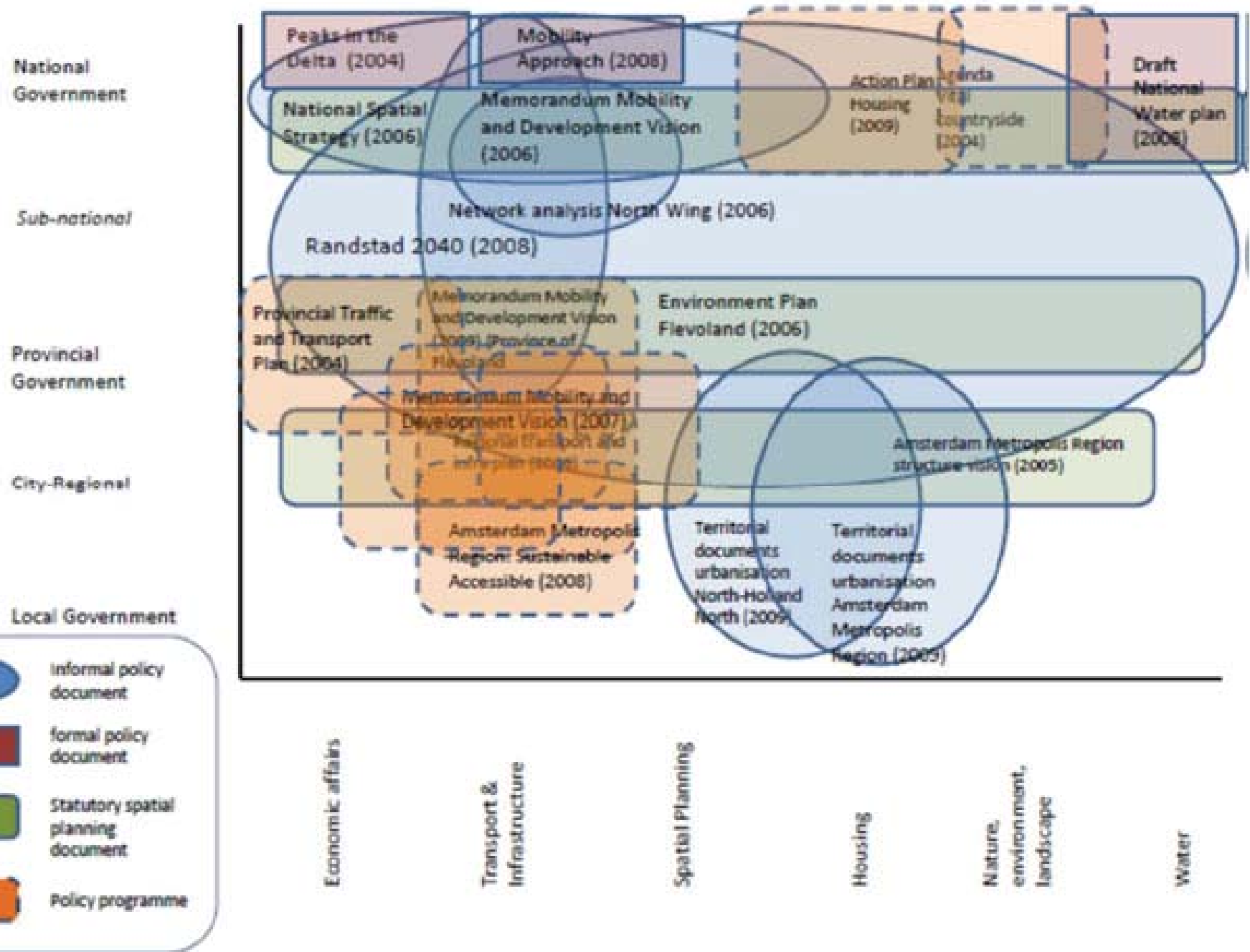
rioters in the troubled banlieue of Aulnay-sous-Bois, November 2005. Photograph: EPA

what kind of territorial co-operation?



administrative boundaries in the Southern part of the Randstad Holland

what kind of territorial co-operation?



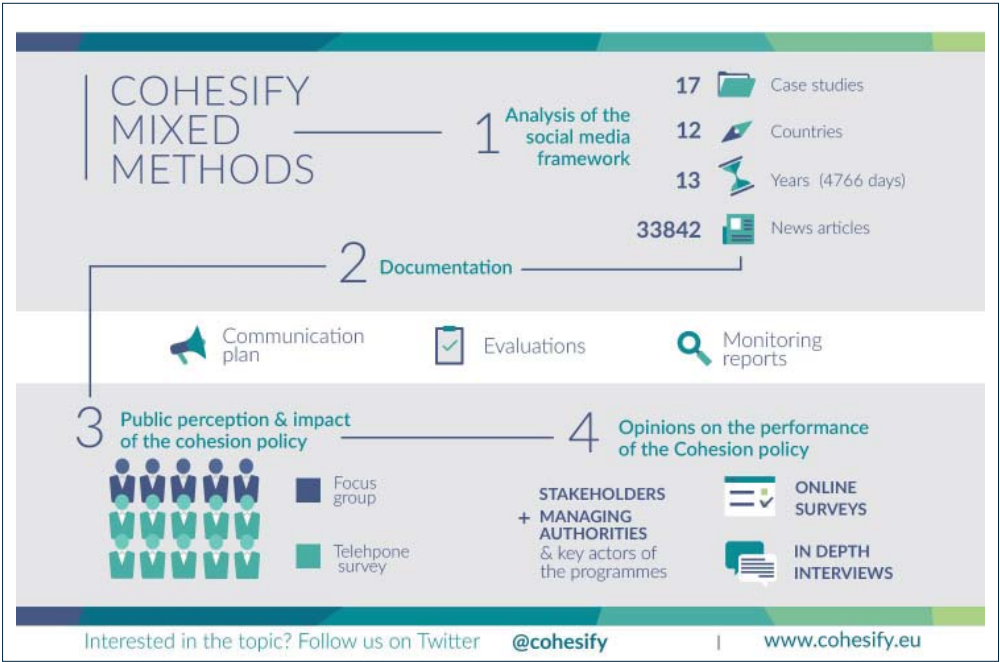
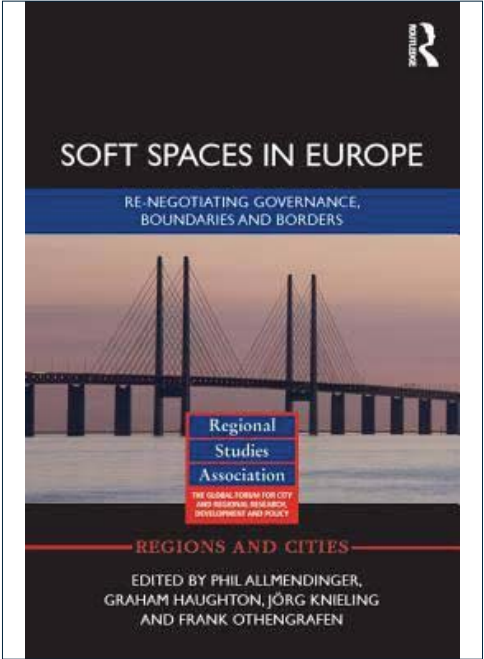
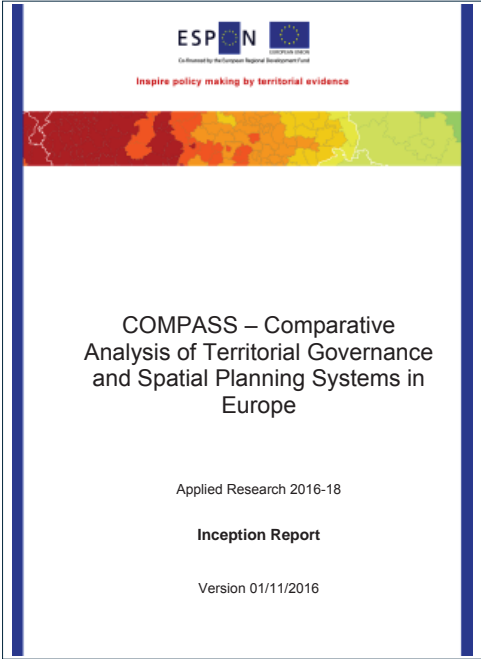
what kind of governance capacity?



EU member states



co-operation among EU and non-EU states around the Baltic Sea



spatial planning

understanding planning approaches and instruments;

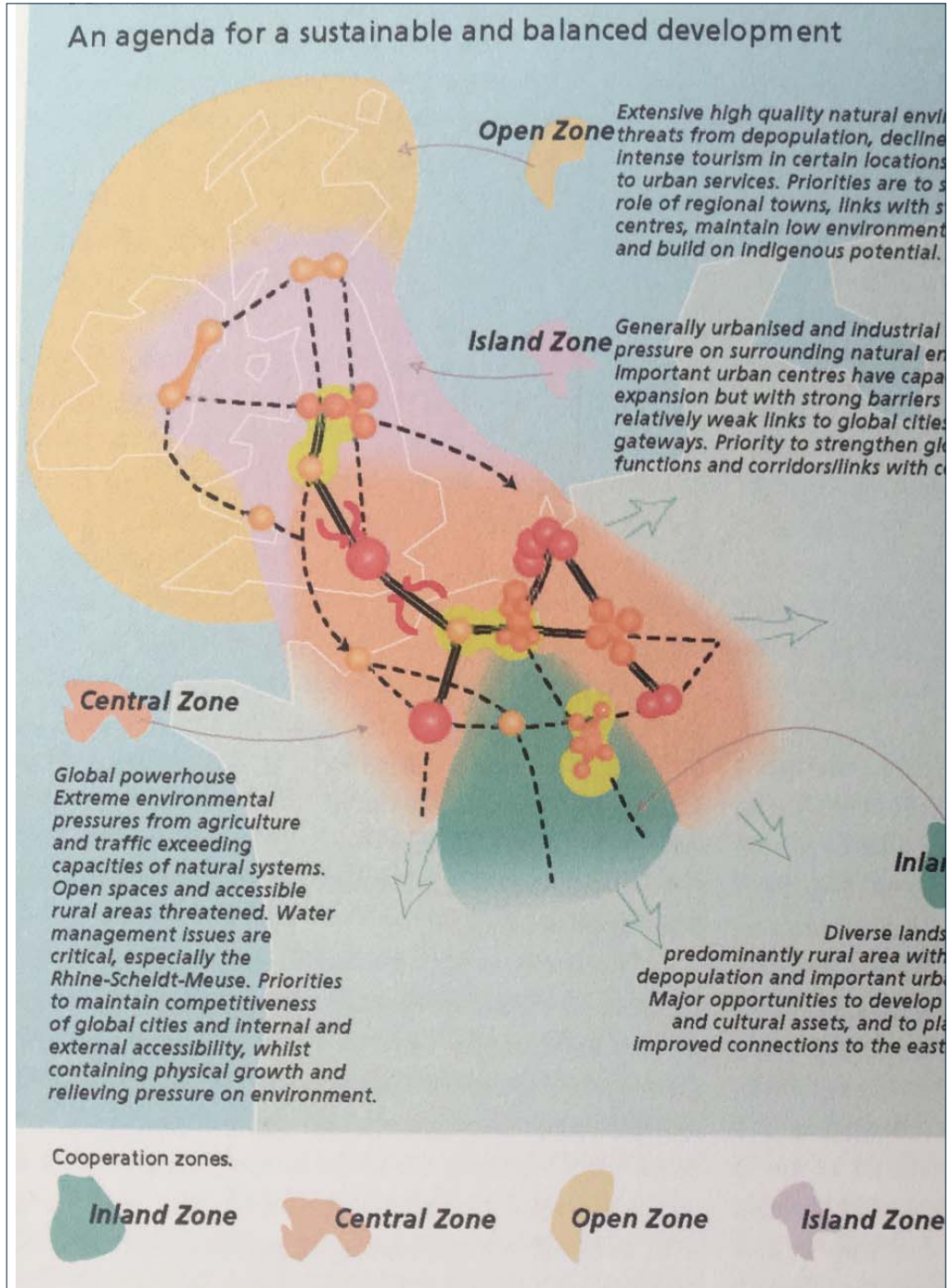
understanding planning systems and cultures;

understanding strength and weaknesses of spatial planning.

what kind of plans?



regulatory land-use plan: plan d'occupation, France (in: CEC, 1997)



a strategic planning framework: vision for North West Europe

what kind of policy?



prohibitive land use regulation: the 'green heart', NL



direct investment: high speed rail line, NL

what kind of policy scope?

Airbnb Policy Tool Chest



focus on a specific sector: national policy tool kit for shared homes

Integrated regeneration of deprived areas
and the new cohesion policy approach

An URBACT contribution to the European Urban Agenda



Connecting cities
Building successes



focus on the integration of policy sectors: EU cohesion policy

what kind of planning system?

Davies et al. 1989*		Common law England		Napoleonic codes DK, DE, FR, NL	
Newman, Thornley 1996	Nordic DK, FI, SE	British IE, UK	Germanic AT, DE	Napoleonic BE, FR, IT, LU, NL, PT, ES	East European
CEC 1997**	Comprehensive integrated AT, DK, FI, DE, NL, SE	Land use regulation IE, UK (and BE)		Regional economic FR, PT (and DE)	Urbanism GR, IT, ES (and PT)
Farinós Dasi 2007***	Comprehensive integrated AT, DK, FI, NL, SE, DE (and BE, FR, IE LU, UK) BG, EE, HU, LV, LT PL, RO, SL, SV	Land use regulation BE, IE, LU, UK (and PT, ES) CY, CZ, MT		Regional economic FR, DE, PT, (and IE, SE, UK) HU, LV, LT, SK	Urbanism GR, IT, ES CY, MT

what kind of planning tradition?



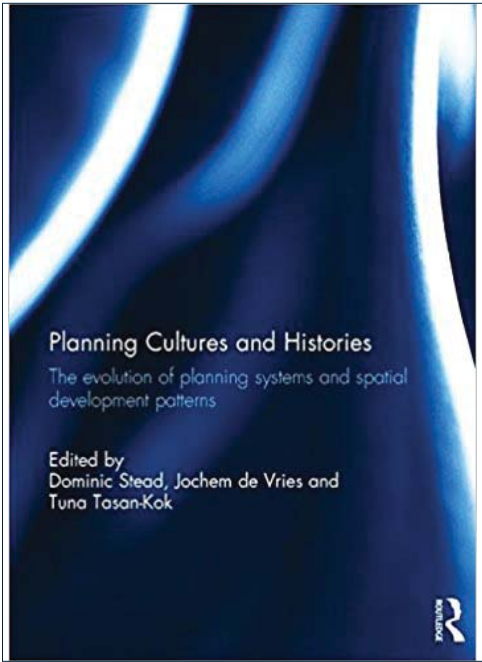
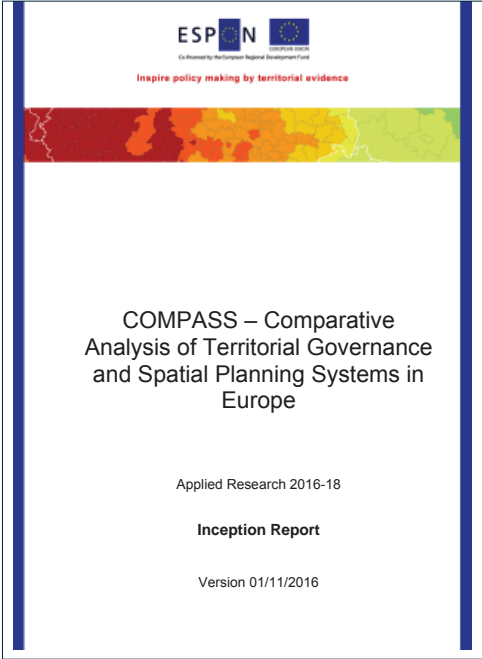
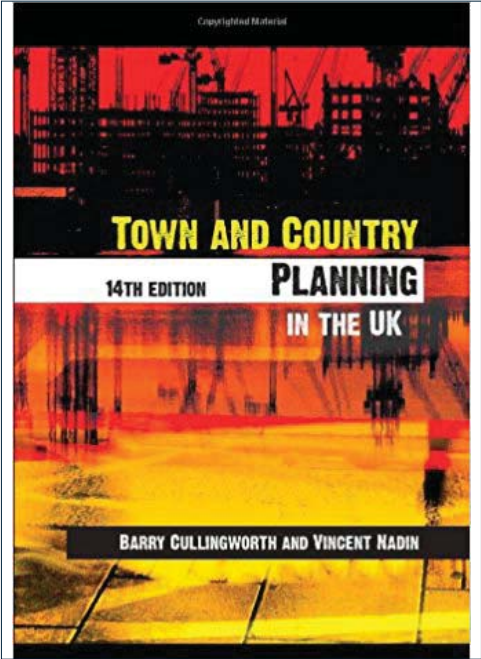
author/activist Jane Jacobs at a community meeting in Greenwich Village, 1963. Photo: Fred W McDarrah/Getty Images

what kind of planning outcome? strength and weaknesses of spatial planning?



Harvey devastation: the flood-swollen Burnet Bay along the Houston Ship Channel in Texas. Photograph: Tom Fox/AP

expertise in (European) spatial planning



CHAPTER 5

Doing More with Less? Financial Engineering Instruments for Urban Development in EU Cohesion Policy

Marcin Dąbrowski

Introduction

The long-standing pressures to deliver better results with the EU cohesion policy's Structural Funds have been intensified in the current context of crisis and austerity. The EU cohesion policy is nowadays expected to achieve more tangible outcomes with fewer resources, requiring a focus on return on investment and the sustainability of interventions, better strategic management, as well as an integrated and place-based approach. Thus, the narrative and the European Commission's discourse on EU cohesion policy has shifted to put a greater emphasis on achieving "tangible results," reforming the policy to make it "results-oriented" and, in the wake of the austerity measures and pressures to reduce the policy's share in the EU budget, to make sure that it "does more with less." Apart from this discursive shift, a range of new or modified instruments and tools were introduced in recent years into the EU cohesion policy framework in an attempt to translate this new narrative into concrete measures and strive to indeed enhance the effectiveness of the policy and ensure that it provides a better return on investment.

This chapter examines the implementation and the effects of the so-called Financial Engineering Instruments (FEI) introduced into the Structural Funds regulations for the 2007–2013 period as one of the means to deliver better results and enhance their efficiency and effectiveness. More specifically, it investigates one of those instruments, the Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas (JESSICA), an innovative tool using the EU Structural Funds to provide repayable assistance for urban development projects. This chapter provides insights into how the new "discursive package"

U. Korkut et al. (eds.), *Discursive Governance in Politics, Policy, and the Public Sphere*
© Umut Korkut, Kesi Mahendran, Gregg Bucken-Knapp, and Robert Henry Cox 2015

COHESIFY MIXED METHODS

1 Analysis of the social media framework

17 Case studies

12 Countries

13 Years (4766 days)

33842 News articles

2 Documentation

Communication plan

Evaluations

Monitoring reports

3 Public perception & impact of the cohesion policy

4 Opinions on the performance of the Cohesion policy

Focus group

Telephone survey

STAKEHOLDERS + MANAGING AUTHORITIES & key actors of the programmes

ONLINE SURVEYS

IN DEPTH INTERVIEWS

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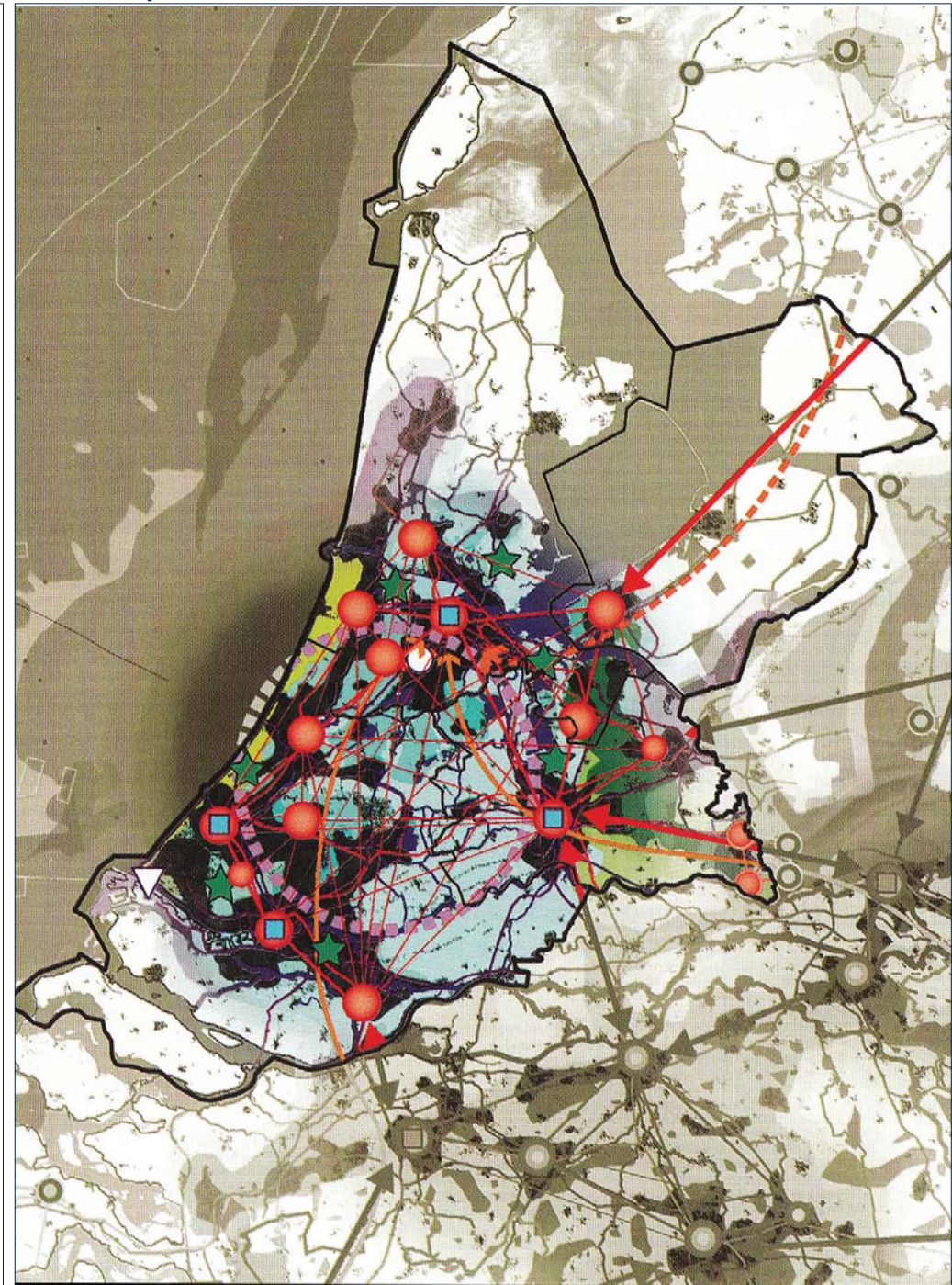
regional design

understanding ideas about spatial development (planning concepts);
understanding the role/impact of design in planning decision making.

planning concepts: what kind of ideas about spatial development?



the Randstad concept in the 1950s



the Randstad concept in the 2000s

what kind of planning context in regional design?



KOOLHAAS, T. & MARCUSSE, E. 2006. Atelier IJmeer 2030+. Amsterdam IJmeer Almere, Rotterdam, Uitgeverij 010.

what kind of actors in design?



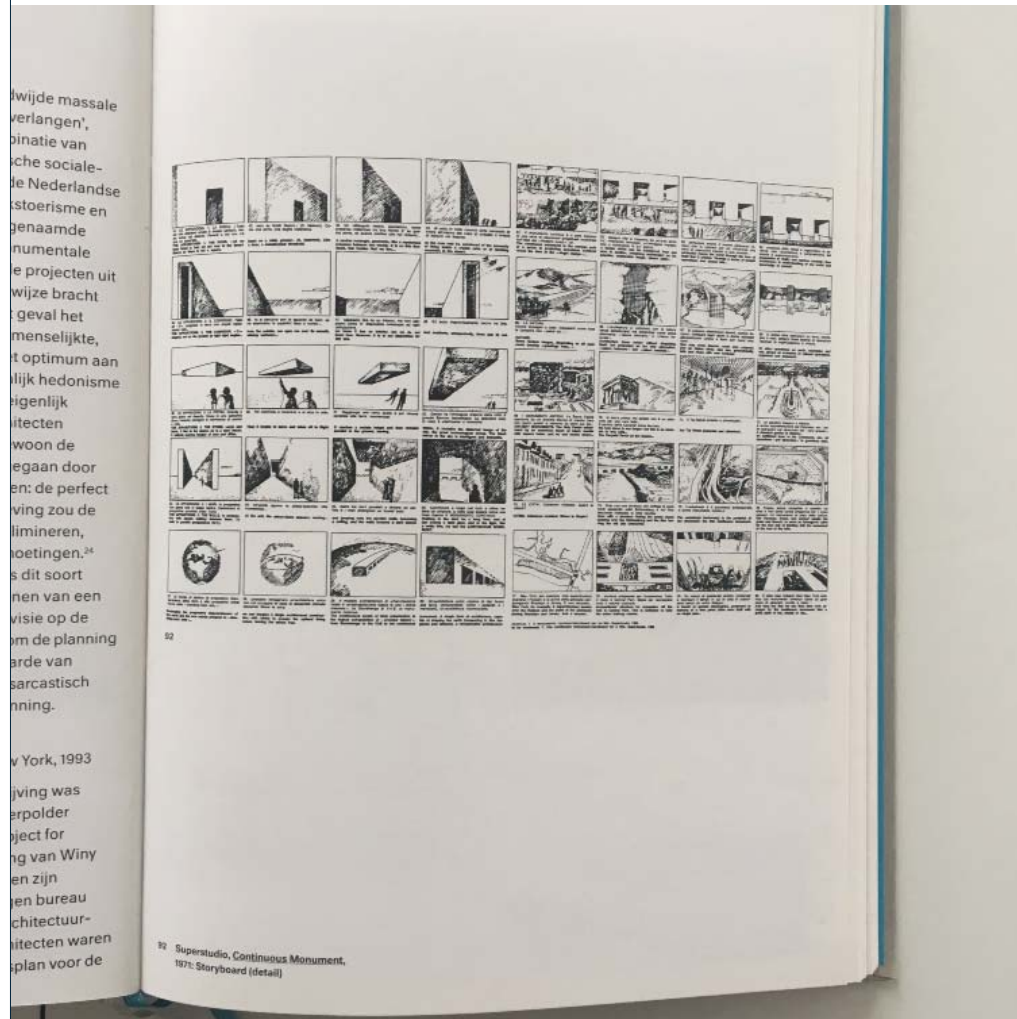
Henk Ovink, first Special Envoy for International Water Affairs for the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

what kind of design products?

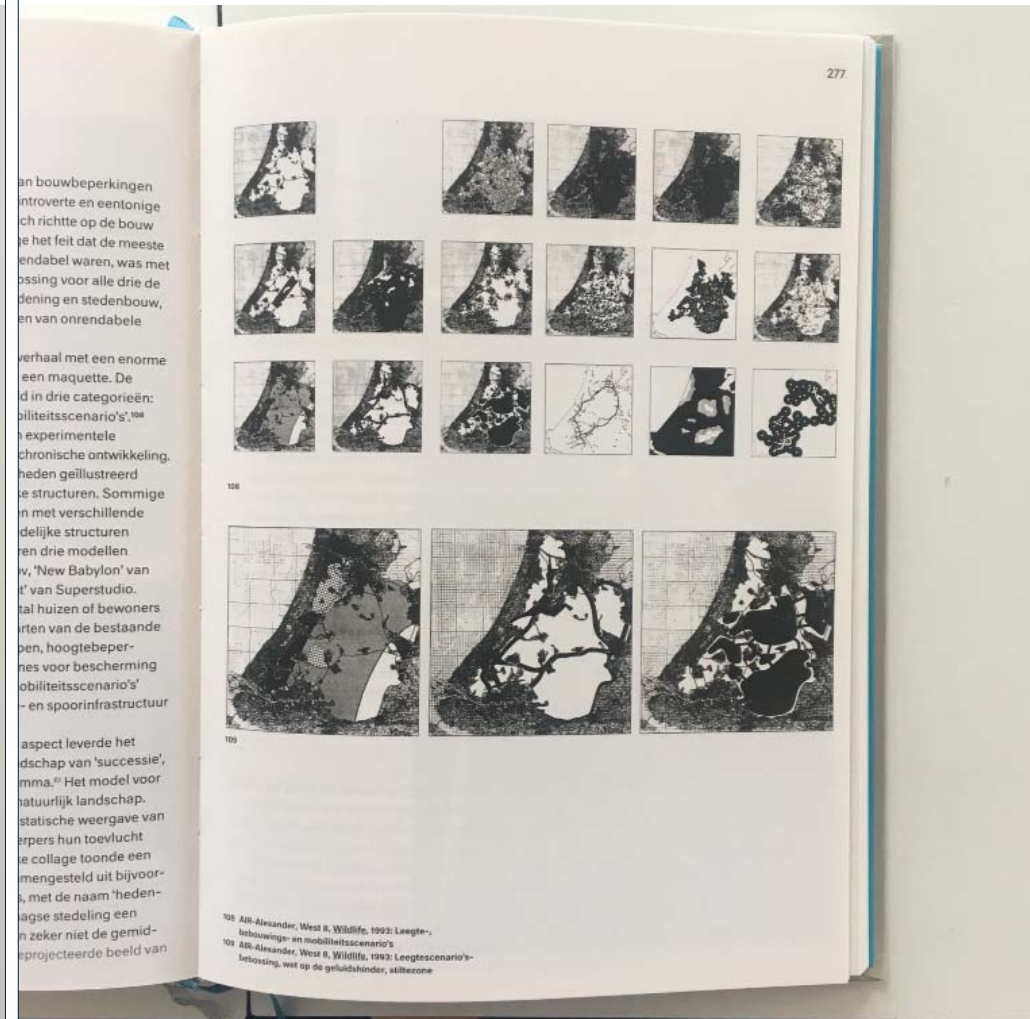


MIT CAU, ZUS & URBANISTEN, 2014. New Meadowlands. Entry for the Rebuild by Design competition.

what kind of design products?



story telling: persuading actors



scenario's: reflecting on alternative development

what kind of performance?



Image during breakout session of workshop at the Meadowlands commission on January 30th, 2014.
To the right, RIVERKEEPER CPT. BILL SHEEHAN; left, Alex Klatskin, with an interest in the well-being of redevelopment areas.

A Broad Coalition for a New Grand Bargain

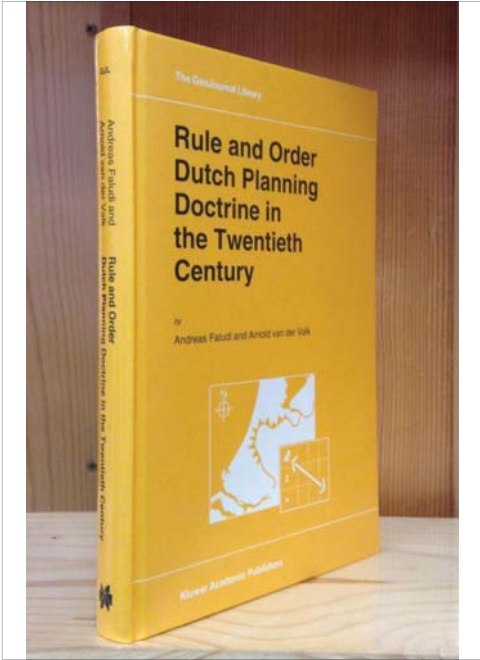
Grand Bargain

While aware of a history of internal oppositions based on diverging interests, the team has found a tremendous amount of good will and support for the proposal from those very diverging interests. Each of the presentations included the 'grand bargain'. In exchange for investment in protection of developed areas, the development in these areas should become worth that protection by transforming into a more dense, compact form of settlement.

Our labor has therefore included not only the work on the berms and the wildlife park; but also contains recommendations for up-zoning, redefining future parcel sizes, and including public transportation options such as a BRT line. This grand bargain has been well received.

If carefully developed with continuing efforts to seek consensus and support, it will transform the dynamics of the social and civic fabric of the Meadowlands from one of blocking opposing interests to seeking joint opportunities.

expertise in planning concepts and regional design



Original Article

Regional design: Discretionary approaches to regional planning in The Netherlands

Verena Elisabeth Balz
Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands

Abstract

In recent decades, The Netherlands has seen an increase in the use of regional design-led practices in national indicative planning. Despite this, the interrelations between design and planning decision making are not well understood, and attempts to involve the expertise and ambition of designers in planning have had unclear outcomes. This article elaborates on the role and position of regional design in indicative planning. It is argued that design in this realm resembles discretionary action, implying that design both influences, and is influenced by, prevailing planning rationales. An analytical framework is developed on these grounds and applied to a set of regional design initiatives that evolved in the context of Dutch national plans between 1988 and 2012. Significantly, the analysis reveals forms of discretionary control that shape the creative design practice, of particular importance being the flexibility of planning guidance and the resulting room for interpretation. In theoretical terms, the article contributes to the discussion of how design – as an explorative search for solutions to problems in a particular spatial context – and design theory can contribute to an understanding of the multiple planning experiments emerging in this post-regulative era.

Keywords

discretion, indicative planning, regional design, spatial concepts, spatial planning

Introduction

Dutch national planning is plan led, meaning that the government predefines desirable spatial outcomes and uses these determinations to take planning decisions. However, to view Dutch planning as entirely shaped by national plans would neglect the flexibility of such planning guidance. Plans by the national government usually incorporate outline

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Urban and Regional Planning/Futures, Volume 10

A DECISION-CENTRED VIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

Andreas Faludi

Abstract

Regional design concerns the imagination of spatial solutions for problems in particular regions and the use of these visions, even in the form of metaphors, for planning purposes. Both processes are deeply engaged with specific spatial environments and their distinct geographies. Both processes have territorial implications. They challenge formal planning by leading to the definition and re-definition of boundaries, often around non-statutory areas.

Focus of the conference SHAPING REGIONAL FUTURES is the role of designing and visioning in processes of governance rescaling. It investigates two prepositions: 1) by recognising and understanding spatial dynamics within metropolitan regions, regional design and visioning, connecting administrative boundaries; 2) the imagination of possible spatial futures through regional design and visioning contributes to shared planning agendas which seek connect broader planning objectives with concrete spatial interventions.

Discussion around these two prepositions is expected to lead to a more profound understanding of how design, visioning and governance rescaling are interrelated. Practices of regional design and visioning differ across European regions depending on planning cultures and planning systems as well as shared histories of regional governance and capacity building. This is why the conference seeks a comparative perspective: a variety of governance rescaling processes and of design and visioning practices are discussed.

Aim of the conference

The conference SHAPING REGIONAL FUTURES: DESIGNING AND VISIONING IN GOVERNANCE RESCALING discusses the role of regional design and visioning in the formation of regional territorial governance. The conference aims at an increased understanding of how practices, engaged with the imagination of possible futures, support the creation of institutional capacity for strategic spatial planning at regional scales.

Governance rescaling in spatial planning is about shifts in organisational and institutional structures that are the result of a search for efficiency, effectiveness and legitimisation in planning. Such processes of rescaling take place in many European countries and find different expression: the amalgamation of municipalities, the definition of new urban/metropolitan authorities and the emergence of new commitments to co-operate in planning, for instance. Rescaling of governance has generated considerable debate, particularly in metropolitan regions, leading to a wide set of questions. Who is best equipped for regional planning? How can planning actions across administrative boundaries be motivated? How can they be legitimated?

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Florence, 18-19 May 2017

SHAPING REGIONAL FUTURES
Designing and visioning in governance rescaling

Medici Riccardi Palace
Luca Giordano Conference Hall
Via Cavour 3, Florence, Italy

Map of Europe showing locations of participating cities:

- Manchester
- Copenhagen
- St. Petersburg
- Randstad
- Antwerp
- Munich
- Zurich
- Florence
- Kruja
- Kurbin
- Lezha
- Palermo
- Lisbon

imagining (European) regions

investigate the roles that spatial planning and governance (could) take in the resolution of specific spatial problems;

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imagining (European) regions: overview

metropolitan structure

characteristics of regions/regional spatial development;
key drivers of regional spatial development.

territorial governance

territorial conflicts;
forms and impact of territorial co-operation;
actors in governance arrangements;
the formation of governance capacity.

spatial planning

planning approaches and instruments;
planning systems and cultures;
strength and weaknesses of spatial planning.

regional design

ideas about spatial development (planning concepts);
the role/impact of design in planning decision making.

examples complex cities graduation

London



territorial conflict: housing crisis London, market demands vs. needs of the original inhabitants

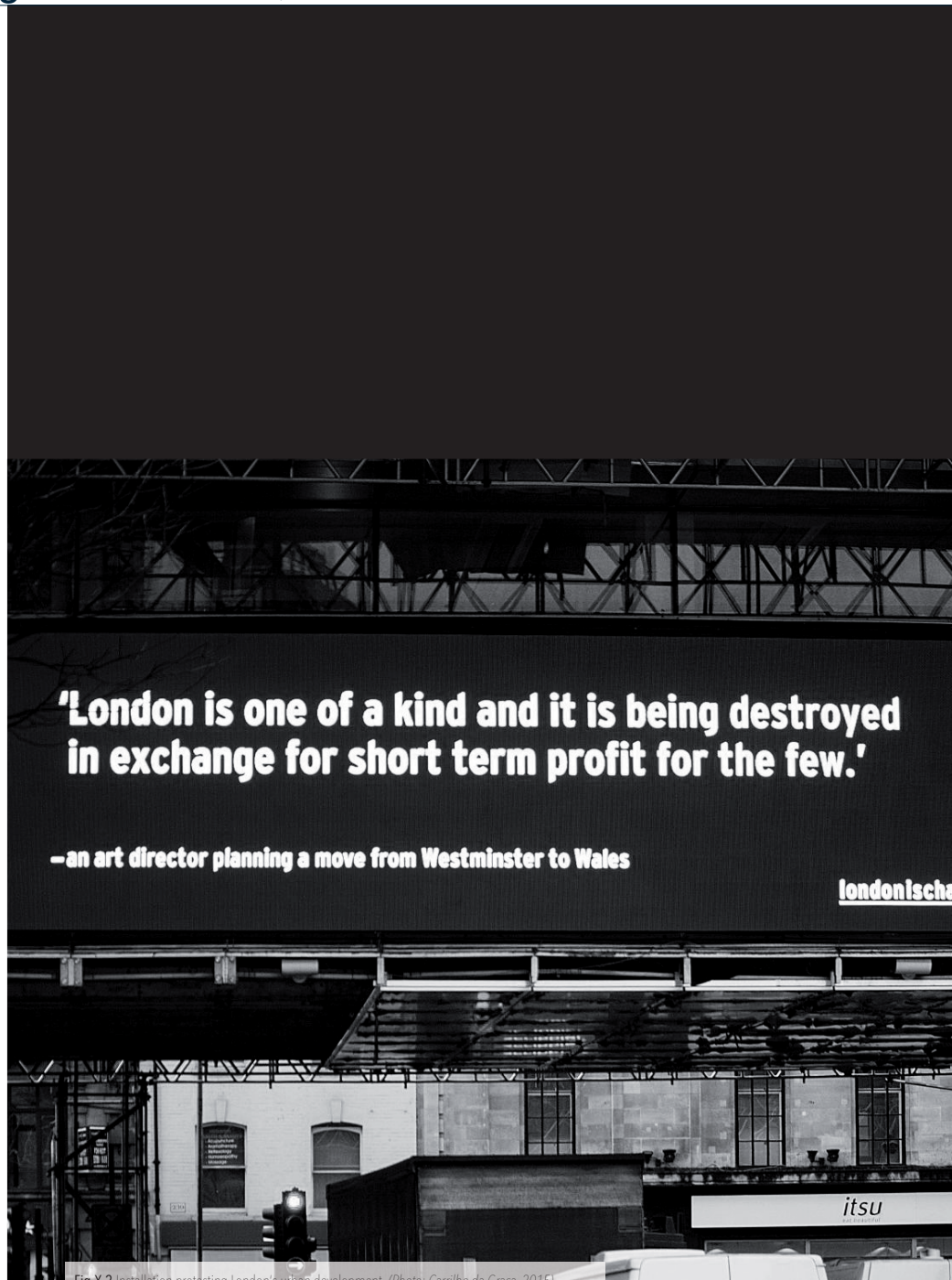



Fig. X.2 Installation protesting London's urban development (Photo: Carrilho da Graça, 2015)


the regeneration process of post-war council estates in London

1




Heygate/Elephant&Castle, Southwark
in development, demolition
CASE STUDY

2




Dover court Estate, Islington
in development, refurbishment + infill
CASE STUDY

3




Woodberry Down, Hackney
in development, demolition
Hackney's flagship project with 50% affordable housing, but simultaneously a large share in luxury high-rise towers

4




Packington Estate, Islington
in development, demolition
Islington's flagship project focusing on low-and mid-rise development for the local community

5

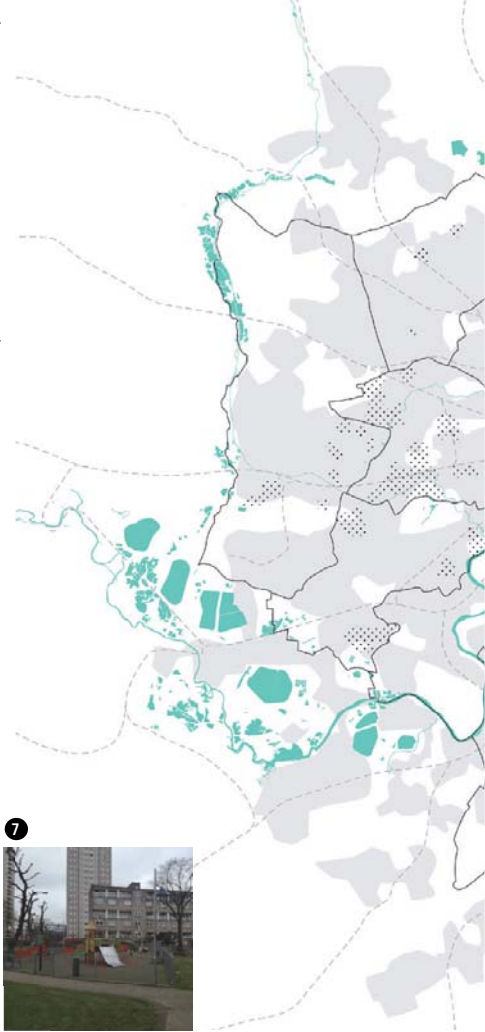


Tustin Estate, Southwark
unregenerated
South London council estate in need of refurbishment

6



Northumberland Estate, Haringey
in planning
Potentially London's next big controversial scheme with Haringey currently negotiating a joint venture with the international developer Lend Lease



7



Amphill Square Estate, Camden
unregenerated
North London Council Estate near King's Cross

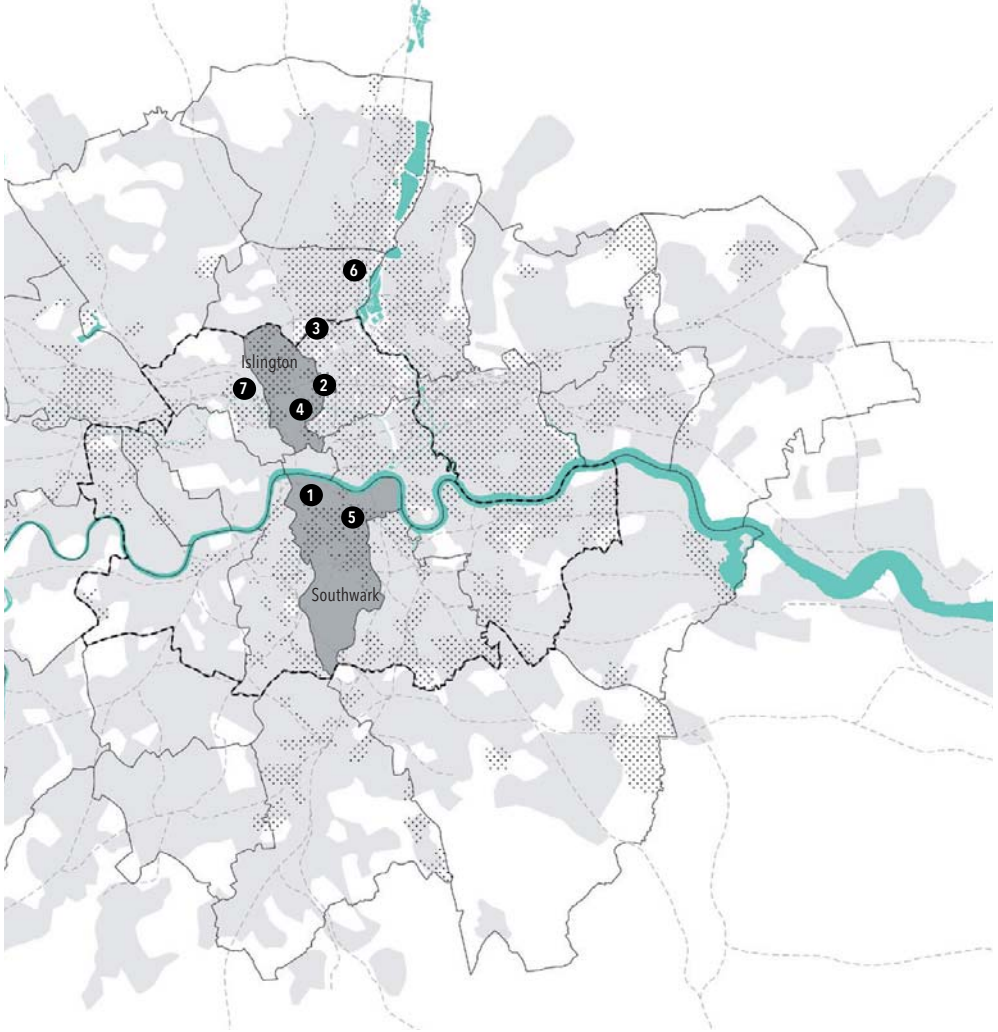
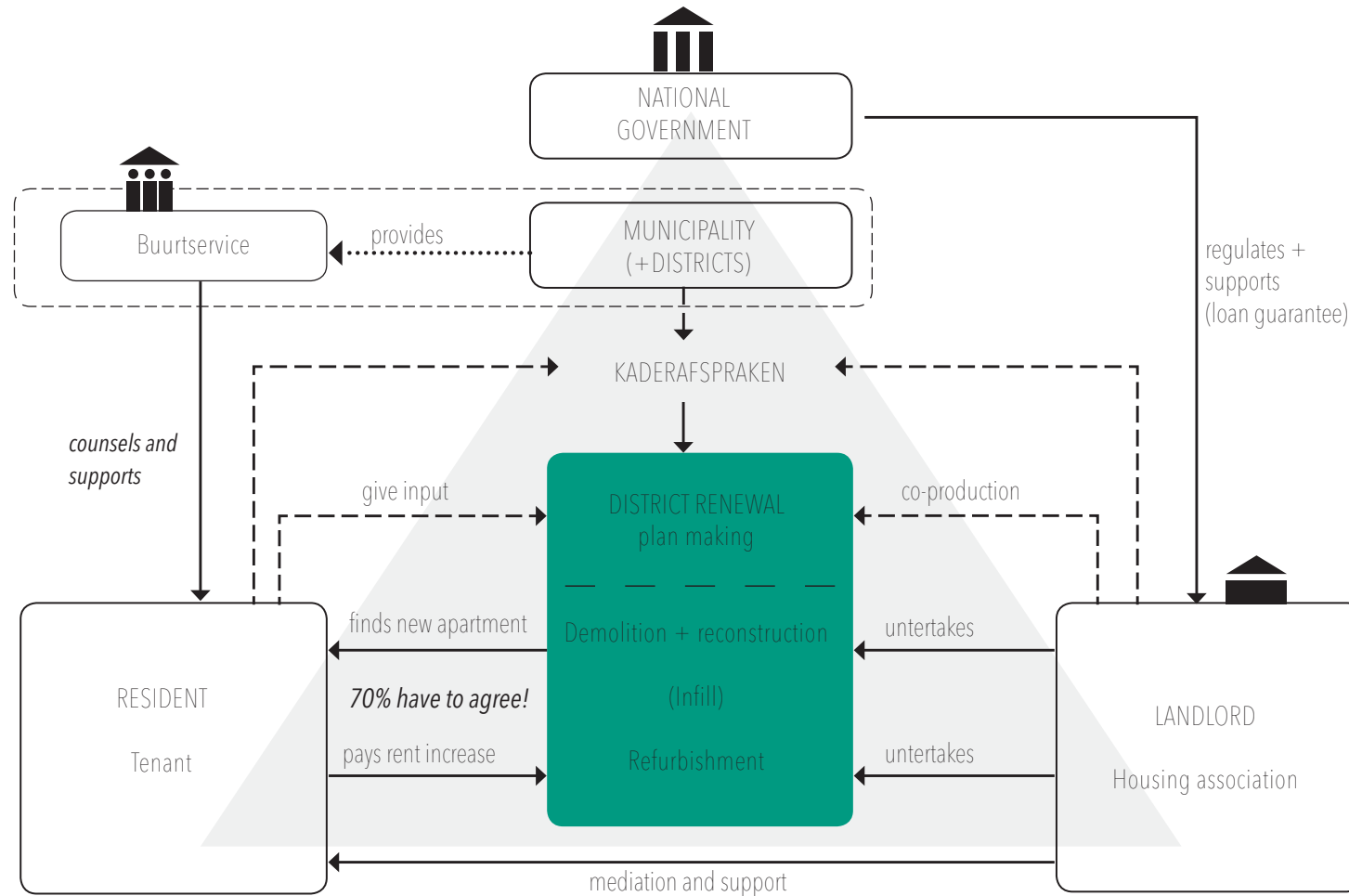


Fig.4.2 London
Built up area
Most deprived areas
Data on deprivation: ONS (2010)



the role of spatial planning in regeneration



the role of resident engagement in regeneration



Fig.6.1 Residents of the Haggerston Estate, Hackney. Photo shot for a documentary about its regeneration and the mass displacement of its residents. (Photo: Zimmermann, 2013)

Public space as facilitator of integration



Fig.5.47 Play facilities are omnipresent in the public realm (Photo: author)



Fig.5.48 The spaces around schools - as hubs where many people come together - are designed to be used also outside of school hours. Sports facilities and lawns connect between the school, right, and housing, left. (Photo: author)

,Viable'



Fig.5.50 Public space in the Overtroomse Veld that caters for many different users and their needs - shopping, gastronomy, informal play and seating (Photo: author)



Fig.5.51 Tables allow for a different set of uses than simple benches (Photo: author)



Fig.5.49 Enhancing the attractiveness of the existing green-blue infrastructure is a major part of the regeneration strategy (Photo: author)

Main design principle

Using integrative public space as backbone for development; making use of schools as local centres

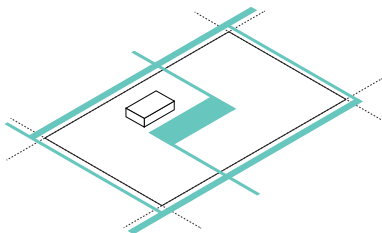
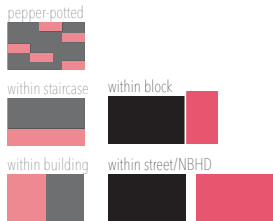


Fig.5.52 Markets are an important place to meet up in Sloterveer (Photo: author)

Applied levels of social/tenure mixing:



5.1 VIENNA









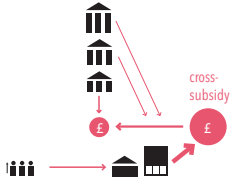
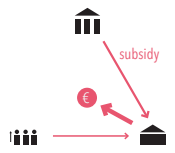
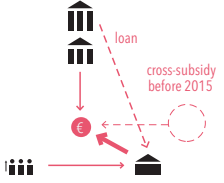
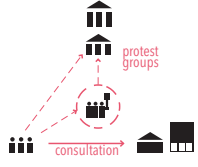
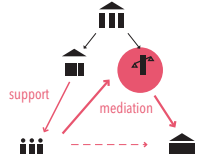
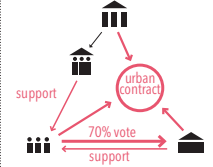
Fig.5.1 Karl-Marx-Hof, Vienna (Photo: author)

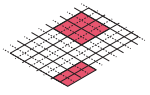
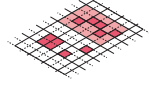
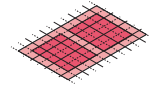



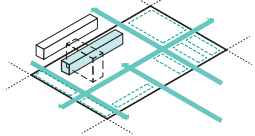
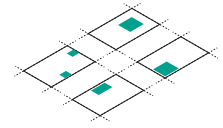
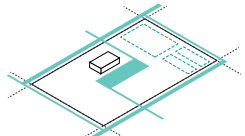


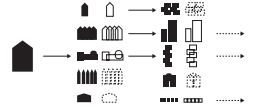
5.2 AMSTERDAM



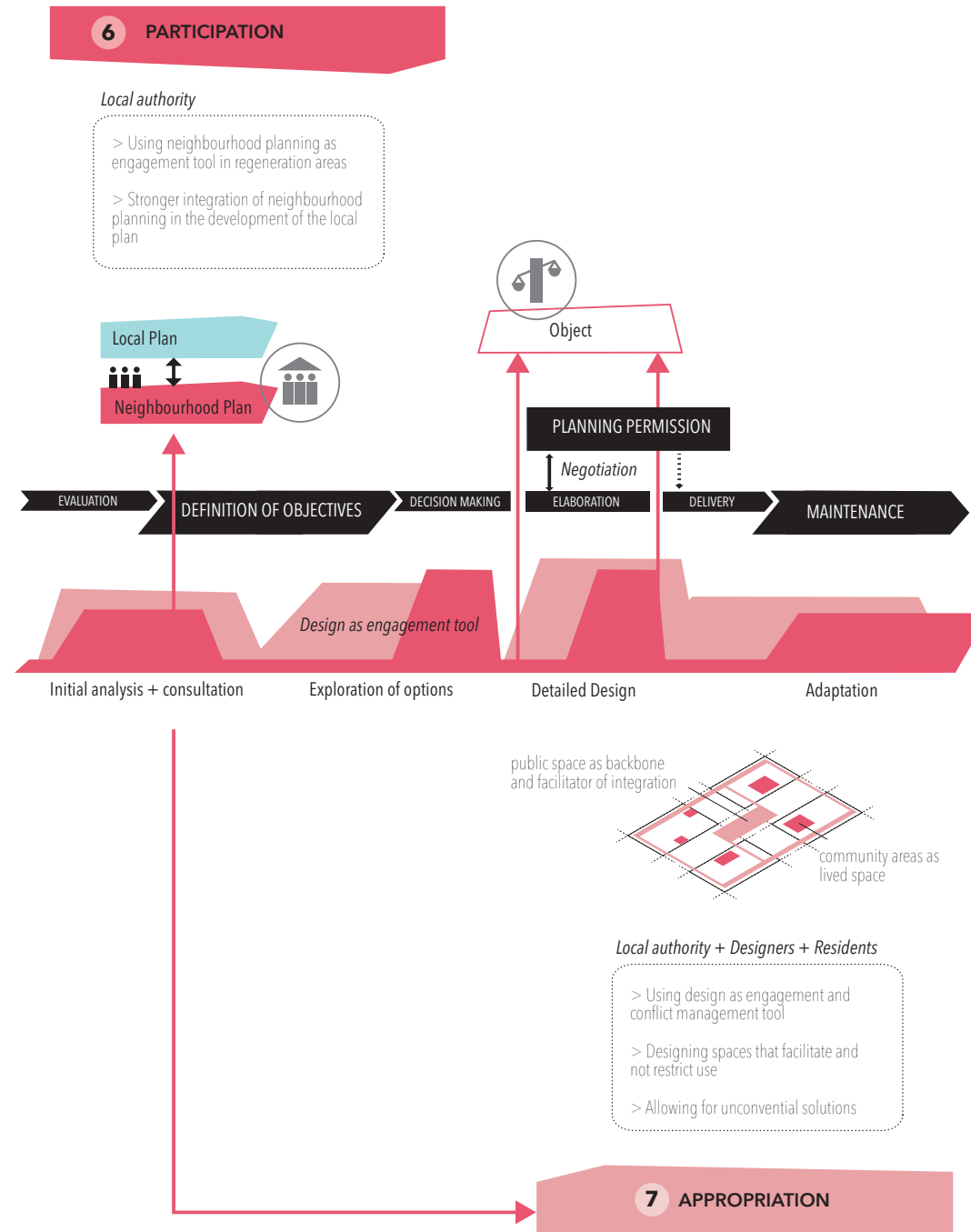
Fig.5.29 Amsterdam Nieuw West (Photo: author)

strength and weaknesses of regeneration approaches, comparative research

LONDON	VIENNA	AMSTERDAM
SOCIAL HOUSING SECTOR		
 <p>comp. small; affordability issues in the private sector</p>	 <p>large and broad</p>	 <p>large; increasing affordability issues in the private sector</p>
CONDITION OF THE HOUSING STOCK		
 <p>often bad condition, maintenance issues</p>	 <p>social housing stock relatively well built and maintained; issues in the private rental stock</p>	 <p>varies</p>
FINANCING OF REGENERATION		
 <p>varies; partnership and cross-subsidy</p>	 <p>~1/3 public subsidy; 1/3 working capital landlord; 1/3 rent increase</p>	 <p>loan guarantee fund, housing association working capital, rent increase</p>
RESIDENT ENGAGEMENT		
 <p>culture of consultation; but politically heated climate</p>	 <p>mediation; some transparency issues</p>	 <p>participation</p>

LONDON	VIENNA	AMSTERDAM
SCALE OF REGENERATION INITIATIVES		
 <p>one or several estates; varies according to estate size</p>	 <p>building (block renewal)</p>	 <p>district/neighbourhood</p>
PREFERRED REGENERATION OPTION		
 <p>demolition/reconstruction or refurbishment</p>	 <p>refurbishment</p>	 <p>demolition/reconstruction or refurbishment</p>
REGENERATION OBJECTIVES		
<p>varies: densification, tenure diversification, asset management, improvement of the building stock + living conditions of residents</p>	<p>improvement of the building stock without replacement of the original population</p>	<p>changing: tenure diversification, improvement of the building stock + living conditions of the residents; increasingly densification</p>
DESIGN FOCUS		
 <p>spatial integration</p>	 <p>community space</p>	 <p>public space</p>
GENERAL DESIGN ATTITUDE		
 <p>nostalgia?</p>	 <p>evolution</p>	 <p>vision</p>

result: policy recommendation



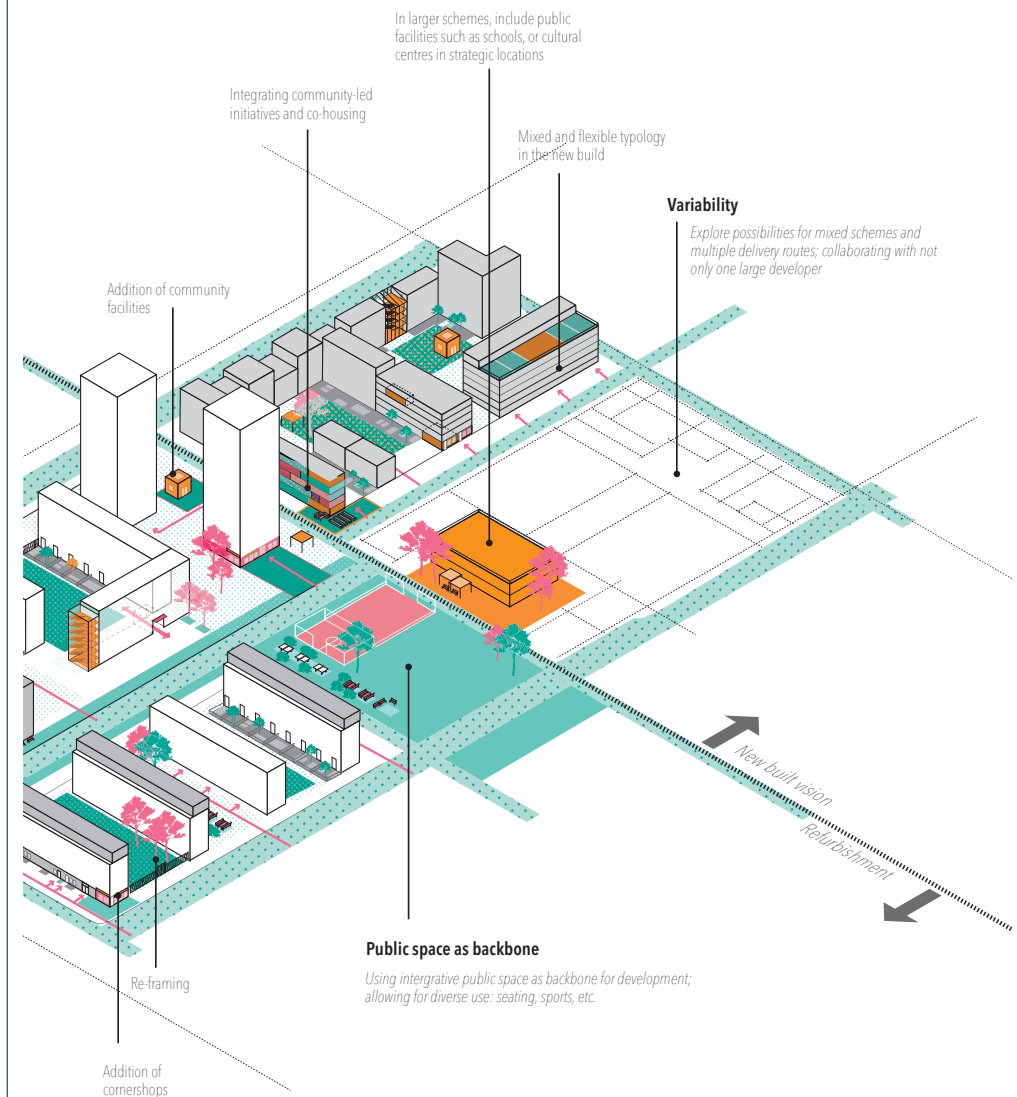
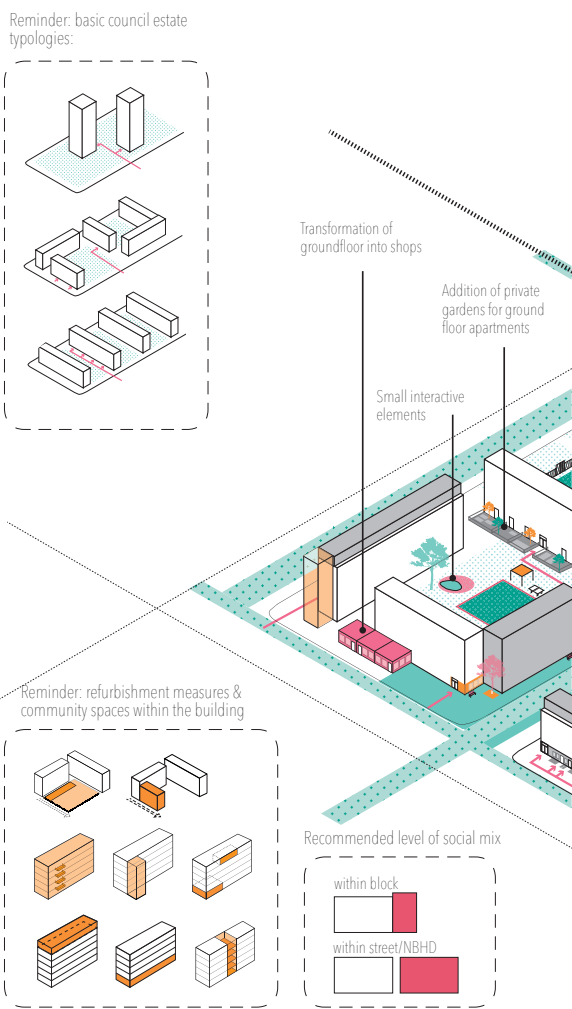
result: design recommendation

the area based urban renewal offices could contribute. In this context, the design process can become a tool for engagement and community building – asking residents what they want in their environment and collaboratively designing it. Use agreements during this process can then be useful to prevent later conflicts of use.

A further way to prevent conflicts is to **avoid tenure mixing within the building**. This might appear contrary to the goals of integration, but experience in both Amsterdam and London has shown that different expectations on the use and financial capacities for management and maintenance can become problematic over time. Groot from the AFWC (personal communication on 5 April 2017) emphasised that integration of different social groups is hampered if they are constantly fighting each other. Social mix within the building can work, but requires increased monitoring, clear arrangements and commitment from all sides. Furthermore, one tenure form per building makes future regeneration easier.

If the **public space** then becomes the **main arena for integration within mixed communities**, it should – similar to communal spaces – also reflect the notions of useability and appropriation. Inspiration can be drawn from Amsterdam, where public institutions such as schools, community centres, shops and cafés, but also sports facilities, play elements and informal seating attract very different user groups. In this context, particularly small and affordable shops are important for lower income groups. This more flexible typology can add another layer to the traditional British network of squares and streets.

These principles are valid for both refurbishment and demolition and new build, and are summarised in the diagram:



Cyprus



PHOTO 1_ Cypriot Child and Swedish peacekeeper[Mid 1960s]



Λένε πως ο άνθρωπος πρέπει την πατρίδα ν'
αγαπά

έτσι λέει κι ο πατέρας μου συχνά

Η δική μου η πατρίδα έχει μοιραστεί στα δυο
ποιο από τα δυο κομμάτια πρέπει ν' αγαπώ;

"Η δική μου η πατρίδα έχει μοιραστεί στα δυο"

Έτος_1998

Στίχοι_ Νεσίε Γιασίν
Μουσική_ Μάριος Τόκας

They say that a man should love his country,

My father often says this too...

My country has been divided in two
which of the two parts should I love?

'My country has been divided in two'

Year_1998

Lyrics_ Nesie Yiasin
Music_ Marios Tokas

10.

MAP 2_Cyprus Partition 1974[map: by the author]



Famagusta, Cyprus



50.

PHOTO 11_ Turkish flag engraved on the southern side of the Kyrenian mountains in North Cyprus



'Ne mutlu Türküm diyene' 'How happy is the one who says I am Turkish'

A motto of the Republic of Turkey used by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in his speech delivered for the 10th Anniversary of the Republic of Turkey, on October 29, 1933

56.

PHOTO 13_ Nicosia Master Plan initiative bicommunal team|Nicosia Cyprus[Photo: NMP]

Building Strategic Urban Governance

'The city is brought to life through the mental work of imagining what it is and what could be', '...it therefore matters which city images are called up and consolidated in public policy and how this is achieved' [Healey, 2002: 1782]. In both conflict and post-conflict situations, traditional mechanisms of political and administrative organizations fail to provide the arenas where collective concerns can be identified and addressed [Healey,

1996:209-210]. Generating a discursive, collective public arena where ideas over the city are negotiated can become the basis for collective action to create, sustain and defend city qualities.

Collaborative city making processes are underpinned by the principle of subsidiarity and imply a shift of public power both downwards and upwards. In this respect, developing a multidimensional and multi-vocal discourse about the city becomes a key element in building strategic Urban



rules of engagement in contested cities, comparative research

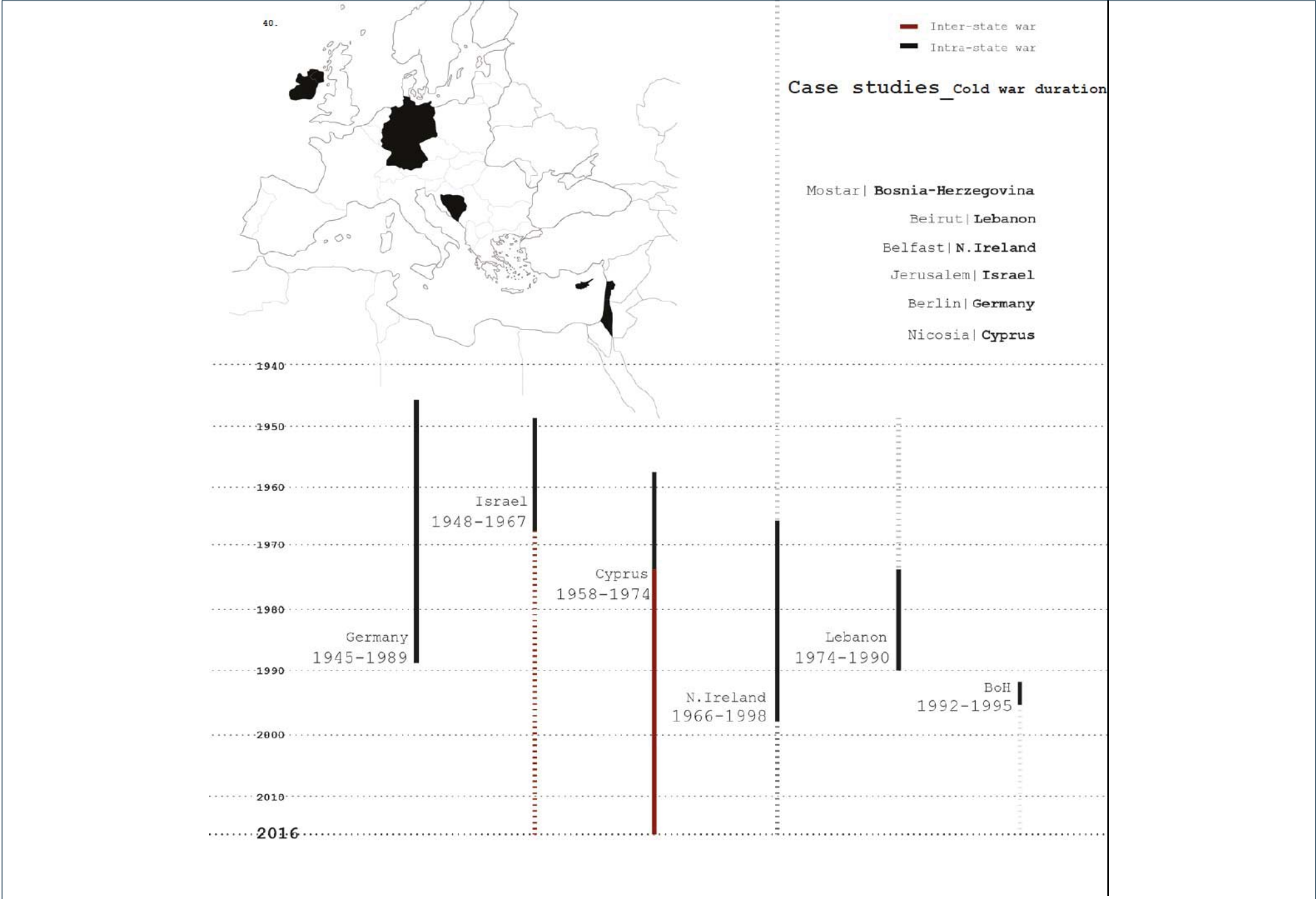


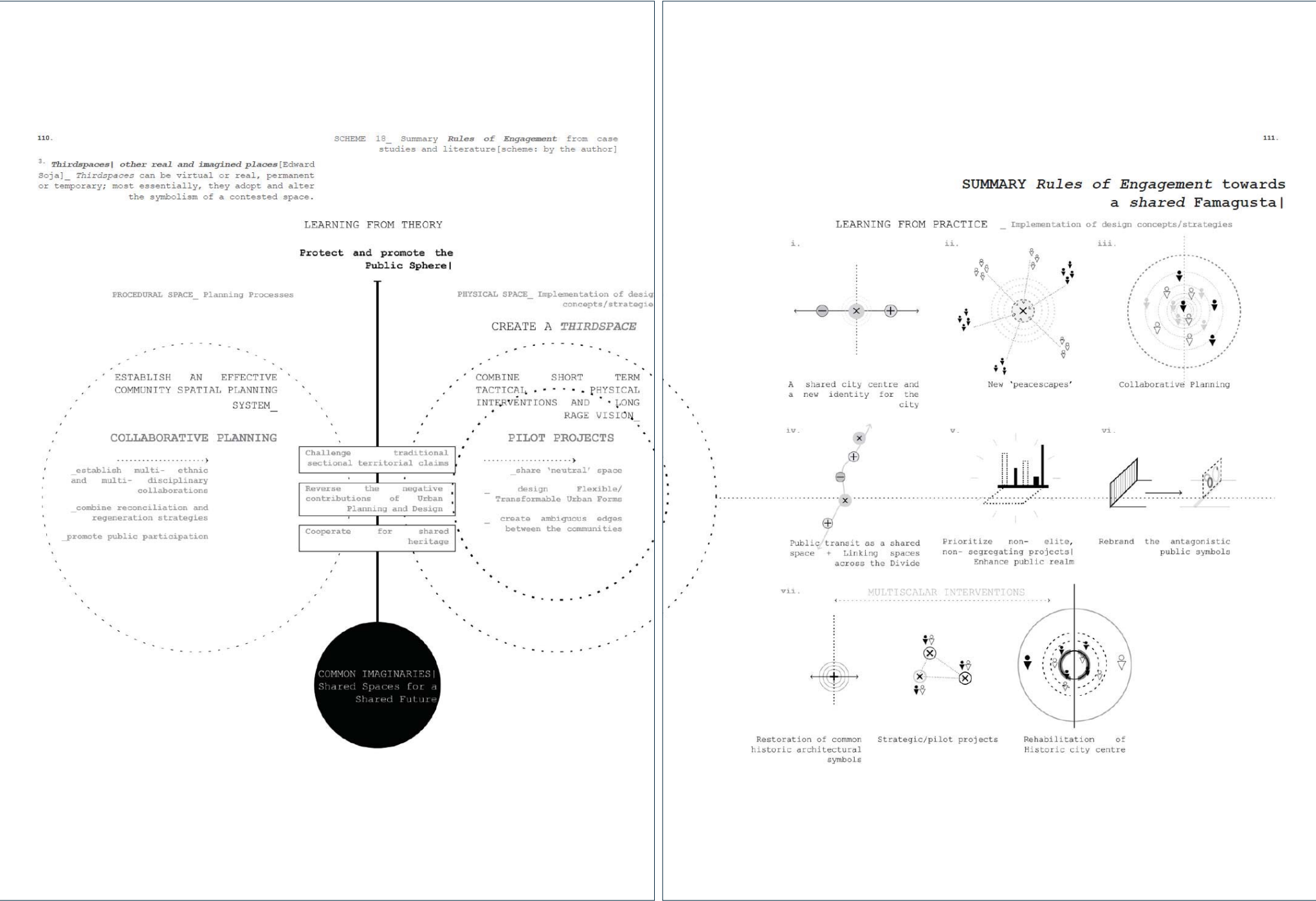


PHOTO 18_ Stari-Most Historic Bridge



PHOTO 20_ Strategic Projects within the Buffer Zone: Home for Cooperation, an interface and a shared space for the two communities

rules of engagement in contested cities/in theory and practice



potential for shared spaces in Famagusta



short term planning strategy: social encounter



[RE]unification CELEBRATION
FAMAGUSTA_ 01/06/2017



Dear fellow citizen, you are invited in the celebration of the [RE]unification of Famagusta. Join us for a bi-communal celebration of peace and together to mark the beginning of a new start in a [RE]unified Cyprus.

Bi-communal events start at 18:00 and will take place in different spaces all over the city:

- i. Pop Concert_ 21:00| ENU CAMPUS SPORTS CENTRE
- ii. Deryneia check point_ 18:00| MUSIC FESTIVAL [area available for camping]
- iii. Varosha waterfront_ 22:00| BEACH PARTY
- iv. Salamis Avenue_ 19:00| JOINT DINNER

A public bus will run through the city during the celebration with regular stops at the venues.

Entrance is free_

LOCATIONS SCHEME_

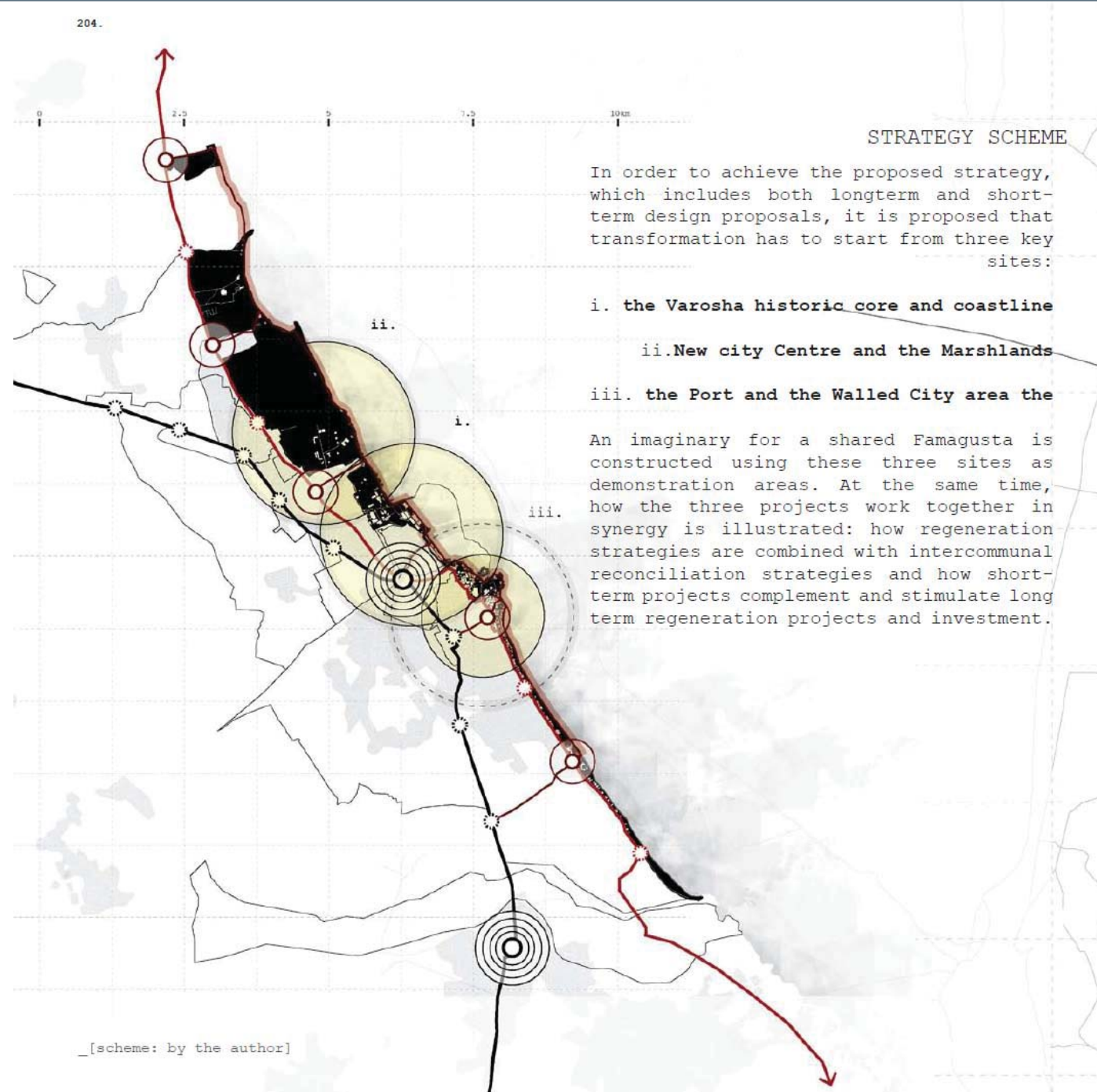


175.

Social Encounter| ACTIVITIES C A L E N D A R

CALENDAR 2017-2018											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N
LOCATION											
i.											
ii.											
iii.											
iv.											
v.											
vi.											
vii.											
viii.											
ix.											
x.											
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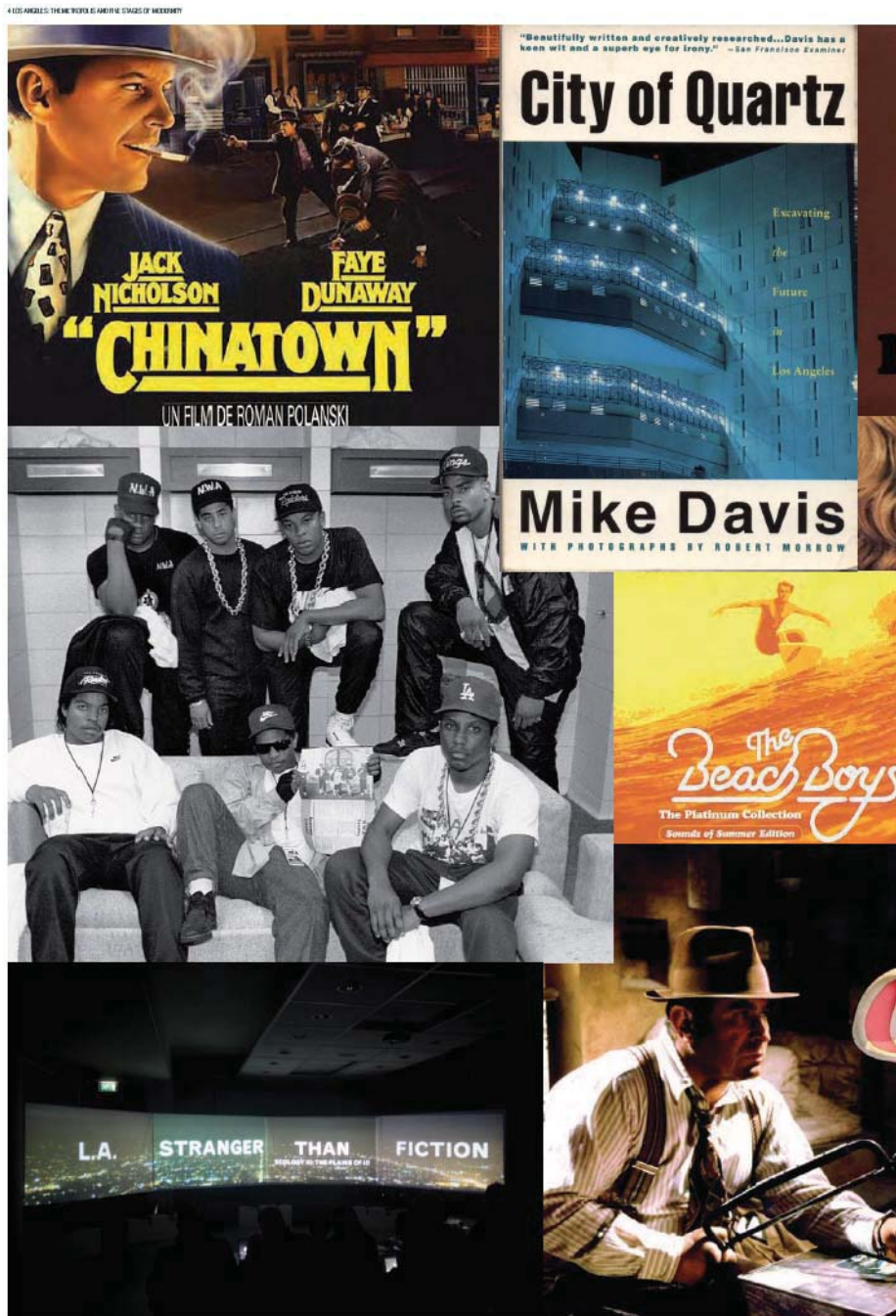
long term planning strategy: shared spaces



Los Angeles



(popular) culture in Los Angeles



"Fascinating research has been done on the rich history of (popular) culture in the LA metropolis..."

ideas about spatial development: understanding relations between cultural and spatial change

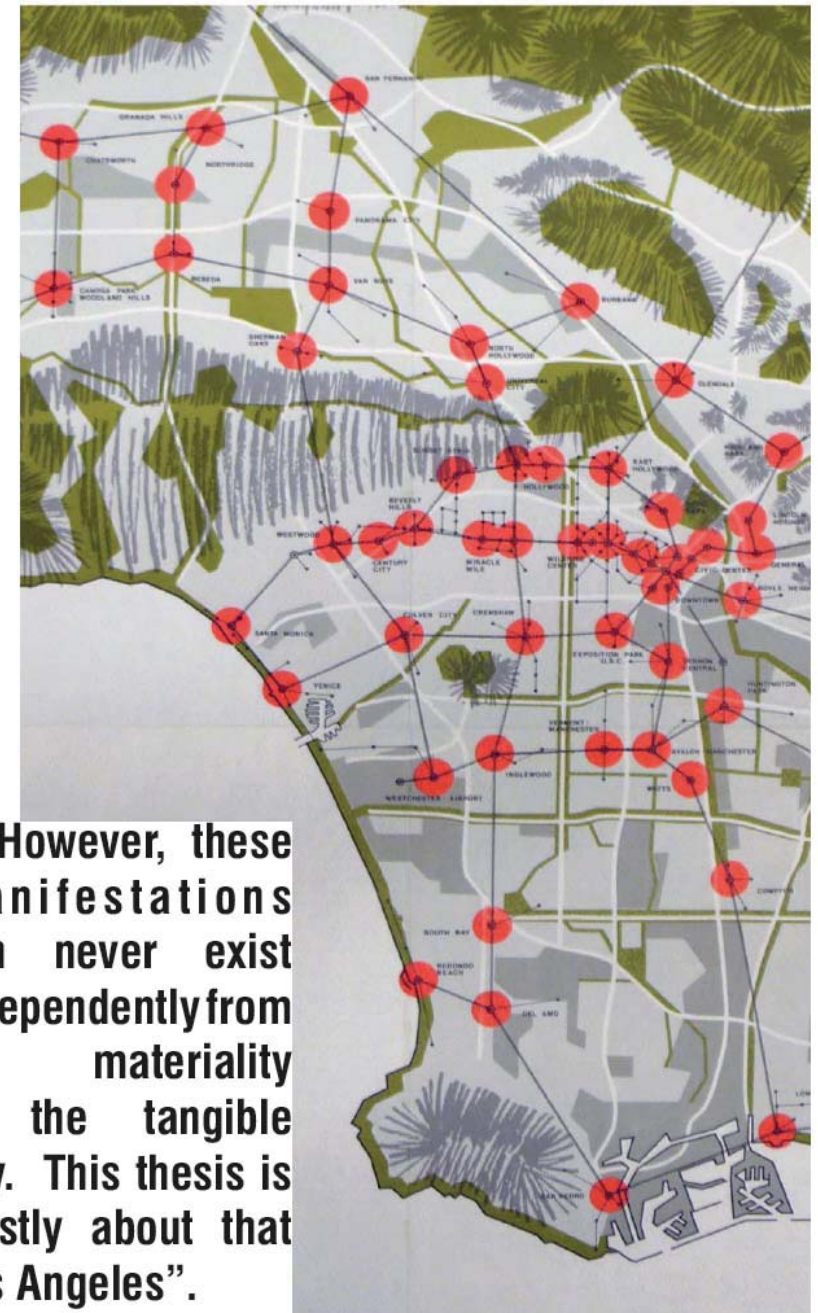
LOS ANGELES: THE METROPOLIS AND FIVE STAGES OF MODERNITY



Fig 01. Four urban scenarios for the LA region by the Department of City Planning - 1967



Fig 02. Referring city with plan prepared for consideration - 2010



“...However, these manifestations can never exist independently from the materiality of the tangible city. This thesis is mostly about that Los Angeles”.

Fig 03. Concept Los Angeles - prepared by LA City planning dept 1974

1888 the ecology of walking, tasting modernity

The Angeleno, inhabiting Los Angeles just before the 20th century was **INTERCONNECTED** by foot, bicycle and horse conveyance. Modernity was tasted little by little, whereas transnational trains for instance showed a first glimpse of a world that later would virtually become smaller and smaller. In Downtown LA this was anchored by the rail track on Alameda Street and the little cluster of a post-office, bank and some shops. Around that, life was organized and determined by distances one could walk. **INTENSITY**. The grain of Downtown LA is rather fine and low dense, we distinct a small centrality and around that basically a variety of houses on single plots. The grid is rigid but spacious and allows streets to have wide profiles. Downtown was boosted from its heavy urban ties by orange- and vineyards, spread out of the fabric. The population of Downtown was already of great mixture. The Sanborn maps show Chinese laundries and German schools. **EXPANSION**. Downtown LA truly was LA. The regional maps shows very distinct cities and settlements, connected by long stretches. These roads, possibly even sandy paths, were to facilitate the horse conveyances though what back then much still was much of a desert. **SPEED**. Needless to say is that the city back then was in a pace that we nowadays hardly would reckon. In fact, a pace other than the ones given by nature – a man walking, a horse trotting – came into play for the very first time. The specific space / time configuration of the public domain in Downtown LA truly formed a distinct urban ecology. The space / time configuration of the ecology of walking gave arguably rise to a certain kind of **ENCLOSED IDENTITY** of the citizen. The people related to their urban environment by the way of walking or maybe a horse conveyance. Downtown Los Angeles those days was much a City as a Work of Art – more or less the prototype traditional city. Where the cityscape was designed and viewed as a theatrical stage, displaying **MONUMENTS** that spoke of exemplary deeds and national unity (Boyer, 1994). Clearly the United States lack a renaissance history of public art as statues and monumental squares. Los Angeles Plaza or singular buildings with institutional meaning as the County Courthouse (fig 104) might have been the rare exceptions.



Fig 104. Los Angeles 1888. County Courthouse.



Fig 105. Daily circulation, Los Angeles 1888.

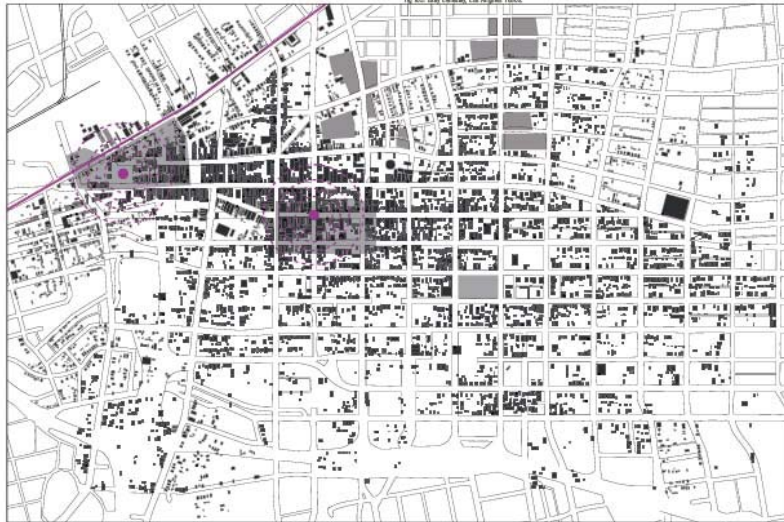


Fig 106. Los Angeles Downtown 1888.

2011 a supermodernity of residual ecologies

Postmodernism is dead and we might never have been modern at all (Brown 1990; Latour 1993). Marc Augé argues a 'supermodernity', something that does not communicate the negotiation of narrative and identity, but more their theatrical multiplication in an avalanche of space, time and event. So not so much the 'post' as a condemnation of the previous, but the multiplication of newer modernities. "We could say of supermodernity that it is the face of a coin whose obverse represents postmodernity: the positive of a negative" (Augé 1995:30). **INTENSITY. CONNECTIVITY**. Kazya Varnelis draws the historic outline of the spatial development of Los Angeles as a basis for a contemporary state of clustering through evolving infrastructures: "In postsuburbia, daily commutes would be from exurban center to exurban center. The resultant diffuse, horizontal sprawl reconfigured the existing traffic patterns, radically undoing the predictable flow of traffic into and out of the city, in favor of a homogeneous and eventually evenly gridlocked field" (Varnelis 2005: 181). **EXPANSION**. Varnelis analyses that in Los Angeles the condition of sprawl ended and that it slightly began to transform into a 'cluster city' (fig 114). These clusters are: centres and nodes in a formerly diffuse field of urban sprawl. Varnelis points out an awareness of the continuous shaping of **IDENTITY** because of the ongoing diversification of the mass market and the traditional minorities. What Varnelis through his writing proposes is the idea that some earlier ecologies are starting to reappear as a kind of 'shadows'. The places that matter in 2011 then can be understood in a multiplicative perspective of history (fig. 115). Nowadays millions are based on the understanding that everything appears in plural and one understands that we can be multiple people at the same time without being schizophrenic. **DISCLOSURE**. A person inhabiting a place in a city can be at the same time and without contradiction inhabiting a street, a neighbourhood, a city and a nation. Each of these simultaneous 'identities' involves different relations to objects around one, in special to transportation technologies, to physical networks. In 2011 we see a stack of infrastructural components in the city that have been of key influence on the perception of the public domain. **SPEED**. The pace of the city changed by the mode of transport, from the stagecoach to the car to the airplane. It resulted in a domain of motion, one of intense stimuli, extreme spectacle and blinding generativity. Ram Koolhaas argues that the phenomena of urban sprawl is a basic characteristic of the future city in which density is artificially created in the form of urban simulacra as shopping malls and theme parks. "The serenity of the Generic City is achieved by the evacuation of the public realm, as in an emergency fire drill. The urban plan now only accommodates necessary movement, fundamentally the car; highways are a superior version of boulevards and plazas, taking more and more space" (Koolhaas 1995:1251). **MONUMENT**. The 1940 concept of Arcade is still in play. According to Peter Sloterdijk it heralds the abolition of the outside world. It abolishes outdoor markets and brings them indoors, into a closed sphere. A sphere that literally was closed in the 70s, but now formally mimics the false illusion of openness (fig.113). Benjamin (1985) argued that the 19th-century citizen seeks to expand his living room into a cosmos and at the same time to impress the dogmatic form of a room on the universe. Sloterdijk sees this in line with a trend that was perfected in the 20th-century: "[...] Joseph Paxton's Crystal Palace, erected in London in 1851, is the paradigmatic building. It forms the first hyper-interior that offers a perfect expression of the spatial idea of psychedelic capitalism. It is the prototype of all later theme-park interiors and event architectures" (Sloterdijk 2009:128).



Fig 113. Daily circulation, Los Angeles 2011. The city as a stage.

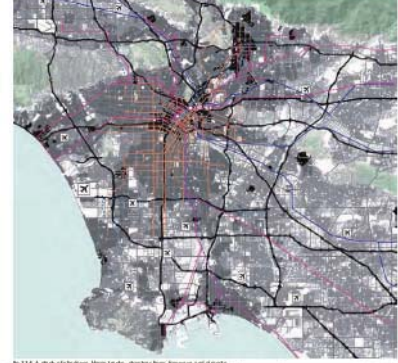


Fig 114. A stack of infrastructures: highways, bridges, freeways, tunnels and airports.



Fig 115. Los Angeles Downtown 2011.

LOS ANGELES: THE METROPOLIS AND FIVE STAGES OF MODERNITY

interviews

Jeffrey Kipnis

Professor of architectural design and theory at Ohio State University



JEFFREY KIPNIS (BORN 1951, GEORGIA, USA) IS AN ARCHITECTURAL CRITIC, THEORIST, DESIGNER, FILM-MAKER, CURATOR AND EDUCATOR. NOT A REGISTERED ARCHITECT, KIPNIS FIRST CAME TO PROMINENCE THROUGH HIS ASSOCIATION WITH AMYANT-GARRE ARCHITECT PETER EISENHARTZ AND THEIR JOINT COLLABORATION WITH FRENCH PHILOSOPHER JACQUES DERRIDA. FROM REMINAL STUDIES OF THE WORK OF SUCH KEY PRACTITIONERS AS PHILIP JENSON, PETER EISENHARTZ AND REM KOOLHAAS, TO THEORETICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE INTELLECTUAL, CULTURAL AND POLITICAL ROLE OF CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE IN SOCIETY, KIPNIS HAS A NEW ARCHITECTURE, THEORISING THE SPATIAL AND POLITICAL STRUCTURE, TO HIS ANIMATING FILM ON THE WORK OF FRANK GEHRY.

KIPNIS HOLDS A MASTER'S DEGREE IN HISTORY FROM GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY, USA (1981), AND IN 2006, HE WAS AWARDED AN HONORARY DIPLOMA BY THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, LONDON, IN RECOGNITION OF HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RECOGNITION OF ARCHITECTURE AS A TEACHER, CRITIC, AND THEORIST. OTHER HONORS INCLUDE THE AIA (GEORGIA CHAPTER) BRONZE MEDAL FOR SERVICE TO ARCHITECTURE (1985), A PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AWARD FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF OHIO FOUNDATION (1992), AND AN OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY DISTINGUISHED RESEARCH AWARD (2005).

JEFF KIPNIS IS PROFESSOR AND OPERATES ARCHITECTURE AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS. HE HAS BEEN A VISITING PROFESSOR AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF DESIGN. KIPNIS TAUGHT AT THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION FROM 1982-1995, WHERE HE WAS THE FOUNDRY DIRECTOR OF THE GRADUATE DESIGN PROGRAM. HE IS CURRENTLY A DISTINGUISHED VISITING PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED ARTS VIENNA (ANGEWANDTE KUNST) AND IS DISTINGUISHED VISITING PROFESSOR AND SPECIAL THESES ADVISOR AT THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE.

Jeffrey Kipnis: How would you link ecology, urban form and public domain to Los Angeles?

Jeff Kipnis: "I think that, even if it is correct, ecology and in particular Reyner Banham's Four Ecologies is a complete misunderstanding of the city. Because there is no such thing as urban ecology here, it's all artificially constructed. Is not that there was this city ecology and then the city grew around it. It was like: water was stolen, planes were brought in and then their became four ecologies. So I think that the essence of architecture, a little bit like Holland, is entirely artificial. And for me that is the heart of the city. Any argument that there is some natural condition or typology - or anything

that would belong to an intimate longer and merging relationship between the city and the environment and the people - is wrong. So I find now interest in whatsoever. What was the other form?

Jeffrey Kipnis: Urban form.

Jeff Kipnis: "Well urban form is a kind of interesting. There used to be no downtown here, and certainly no high-rise downtown. The Union Bank Building which I think is a fantastic building - even though it's not Frank Gehry - I mean it's a very traditional style. The work it does downtown it is exceptional. It's not just that it is the tallest building, it is round, it has this crown on top of it, it is shrouded, it has a way of gathering all other buildings around it into kind of dialogue. You will never see a movie anymore of Los Angeles that doesn't start with that or end, it is the first building that got destroyed in Independence Day. So generally the idea of a downtown was not something I was enthusiastic about. But there is a real downtown now and it's a great one, it's important. You would never have gotten an urban form of downtown in Los Angeles if somebody decided not to produce one. In another sense it belongs completely to an artificial idea."

Jeffrey Kipnis: Is it because of that that its spatial and social diversity nowadays is so explicit?

Jeff Kipnis: "It's almost like a theme park that became self-sustaining. The true form of Los Angeles is one of great sprawl, which I like. I like the land at an airport, not being able to see the end of Los Angeles".

Jeffrey Kipnis: How do you look at the desire of people to develop more and more of these central nodes?

Jeff Kipnis: "That's true, sometimes you can get fooled by them actually. The sense of wanting to articulate the sky line of a center is starting with that. It turned out to be very profitable for real estate developers. The other thing about Los Angeles in terms of urban form, and this is not an argument I make, it is an argument that Eric Moss makes, is that like in New York or in most of European cities all of the bankers will be in one area etc, so there is a kind of sectioning by program. And in Asia it's completely radical: all the bicycle shop are in one area, all the restaurants in one area etcetera.

So it's very hard to use architecture to attract anybody from one area to another in other cities. You can build the best advertising building in the world, here in downtown, and I doubt seriously that any company will move there. Bankers will go down there. Whereas here, in Culver City it's proven that there has been really a mobility. It is so generic, in such a grid mentality. You live mobile, you don't think that adjacent relationships are crucial. The neighborhood system has dissolved, though not completely. It's still completely intact to New York for example, because of the car. You walk in New York and that

LOS ANGELES: THE METROPOLIS AND FIVE STAGES OF MODERNITY

Benjamin Bratton

Sociological, media, and design theorist. Asst Professor at UC San Diego



BENJAMIN H. BRATTON IS A SOCIOLOGICAL, MEDIA, AND DESIGN THEORIST. HE IS ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF VISUAL ARTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO, AND DIRECTOR OF THE CENTER FOR DESIGN AND GEOGRAPHY AT THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, ONE OF THE PREMIER APPLIED RESEARCH INSTITUTES IN THE APPLICATION OF SUPERCOMPUTING AND VERY-LARGE SCALE DATA VISUALIZATION ACROSS THE SCIENCES, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.

HIS WORK SITS AT THE INTERSECTIONS OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THEORY, COMPUTATIONAL MEDIA & INFRASTRUCTURE, AND ARCHITECTURAL & URBAN DESIGN PROBLEMS AND METHODOLOGIES. CURRENT RESEARCH INTERESTS INCLUDE: THE PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMATICS OF THE INTERCITY, DIGITAL URBANISM & MEDIA ARCHITECTURE, CONTEMPORARY CONTINENTAL PHILOSOPHY & AESTHETIC THEORY, THE HISTORY AND FUTURE OF POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, MODELS OF COMPUTATIONAL ACOLOGICAL COGNITION, ORGANIZATIONAL THEORY, AND SPECULATIVE INTERACTION, INTERFACE, AND SYSTEM DESIGN.

BRATTON HAS LECTURED WIDELY, AND IS THE AUTHOR OF MANY ARTICLES, BOOK CHAPTERS, IN BOTH ACADEMIC AND POPULAR PUBLICATIONS. BRATTON HAS PUBLISHED WORKS, FROM AIA ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND VOLUME TO BLACK BOX AND THEORY, CULTURE & SOCIETY, AND HAS BEEN A VISITING LECTURER AND CRITIC AT COLUMBIA, PRATT, YALE, ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF LONDON, PENN, USC, UCLA, ART CENTER COLLEGE OF DESIGN, MICHIGAN, BROWN, THE UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM IN VIENNA, BACHMANN-UNIVERSITY, MOSCOW STATE, AMONG OTHERS.

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Talking about inspiring people I got pointed on Benjamin Bratton. His well maintained website challenged me so much that I contacted him for a talk. Walking from Union Station to SCI-ARC Benjamin told me of his exciting weekly rhythm talking with the nano-biologists on Monday, teaching architecture students on Tuesday and finishing a book later that week. A talk that started with his seminar project: tattoo's as the new human sensors.

Benjamin Bratton: "This is the rocket science of the engineering, making chemicals wherein molecules can respond on the presence of another molecule that looks like it, and react in a certain way. So when you put this in ink, you can put that ink on everything. [pointing around him] On the crosswalk, the facade of a building or in a tattoo. And whatever the nano agent has been designed to respond to, that whatever you put the ink on will become a sensor. There are now studies been done by putting this ink on bees, and when they fly around they pick things up in the atmosphere".

Jeffrey Kipnis: Could we see material infrastructures also as these kinds of agents?

Benjamin Bratton: "Well you could research that in two ways. One being analytical and one being projective. The first in looking into ways how a particular kind of information by infrastructure transforms in space. Like how did putting the television in the middle of a living room in the United States of the fifties change the domestic space? To something more projective. If you could put the agent in ink that could track the CO2 emission of every building in the world, how could you develop climate systems from that point on? Both are very interesting. I'm interested in how specific you mean public. Because taking the Netherlands and the United States this is already something very different. As opposed to personal, as opposed to domestic, as opposed to privatized - like the private mall, so public is like what is that domain left over. That's where the politics happen, the public square. Early you could mean something completely different with it".

Jeffrey Kipnis: In my perspective public spaces as squares or boulevards are interesting, but especially how they in the context of Los Angeles shift towards the semi-public place of the mall.

Benjamin Bratton: "Or Dodgess Stadium, the department of motor vehicles or the buses...".

Jeffrey Kipnis: But as you are saying, those places are only 'public' to a certain extend.

Benjamin Bratton: "Legally they are almost all private spaces, indeed. Looking at the urban scale, my juxtaposition would be not to take just one city as the core element of analysis, but rather looking at the urban as a part of the global city. That has nodal connections in it, megapoles. You can't talk about Los Angeles without talking about all the things that come in and out Los Angeles right? So raising research to a higher level that examines how energy networks, water networks, information networks that constitute the material structure of the city. And are mass distributors of urban form. And the question of publicity, or the body of politics that might arrive from this could be interesting on that level. My argument is that infrastructures in the city determines who is a citizen. But that has not so much to do with the idea of the public, rather with the idea of the sovereign. What is represented politically?"

Jeffrey Kipnis: How do you see this issue of political representation in relation to the users?

Benjamin Bratton: "The infrastructure is as public space something that is modded over and over again, and where everybody is a user. But users don't have political citizenship. That is not qualification of their status as a user. So I am interested in the ways that systems interpolate the person as a user, giving them sovereignty over their territory.

Maybe there is a rotation of such, where the sovereignty of the user in relationship to these forms of infrastructure, cloud systems, mobile telephone systems which seems to be above or below traditional Westphalian sovereignties. A rotation where new discussions about public realm might be coming from, and the way these become more formalized. I don't know what the implications of these things are for designing cities, but that is your problem".

Jeffrey Kipnis: But that question is particularly a question of scale.

Benjamin Bratton: "Of course! If you think of networks of cities, that is a different question then for instance redesigning geographies. We have a research program that focuses on Westphalia 2, where we question what the modes are for alternative geography. Whether it be bio-regional systems, or think of the AMO project where they re-mapped Europe according to energy sources, stuff like that. How can we redraw the space with natural systematic logic according to some other kind of form, and second, what are the other possibilities by which we could redraw the lines in a different kind of way. Not only in a two dimensional way, maybe it has three dimensions, four. Maybe that will eventually work itself out on the level of an individual city. Take for instance something as Jerusalem where you got this seventeen dimensional sovereignties, where every cube is discussed for already four thousand years. Where I'm particularly interested in, in that bigger question, is what I call the 'cloud polis'. If you think for instance of the Google vs china conflict, where you have one logic that is a bounded place - inside this line, which is the firewall, the sovereignty of China. And then you have a certain ubiquity sphere, a layer of cloud computing that sits on top of it, beneath it or whatever, and these layers don't blend. It is no Photoshop, there is no merge. They are just stacked. So it is the geopolitics of a stack that I'm interested in. A book that I am finishing now is dealing with this idea of the stack, the way of having vertical geographies. You basically take a few different cities, a few different networks, different territories, make sense of the kinds of envelopes and infrastructures that are segmenting them and try to make clear what the agencies of the various zones are. Then you can maybe think of other forms of this organization as well. But this is done in different ways. Koolhaas for instance is looking at the different spaces on the both sides of the Berlin wall, the kind of no-man zone. But you can also look to Palestinian stuff, special economic zones. But most of them are looking at specific temporal autonomous zones. And I think that we can also look at this one step higher up, and thinking about geography as megastructure. The delineation of geography as a new kind of megastructure".

Jeffrey Kipnis: Will this eventually change the city of lets say 'every day life', as in the form of our urban environment?

Benjamin Bratton: "Yes it will, but probably not in the way you would think it does. The strongest impact that software had on our visible culture is in logistics, in supply chains. The ability to move molecules from one place to another, easily. If you then really want to see the impact of software on the city you better go to Walmart. Or a warehouse district, or the port of Longbeach. There

you don't see interactive walls or any kind of media-architecture, what you are going to see is discrete packages in the shape of commodities or shipping containers. Which are essentially just analogies of instances in multiple databases, tied together across time. That has moved the oil out of Venezuela, the Cad file from London, manual labour across the Pacific Ocean near Riverside. The coordination of that movement is the logistical modernity, and I think that this had key impact on the city. Or on the objects, which move much faster than cities. [pointing at a girl that passes by us, walking but in the same time staring to here phone] Look that's the key thing, the navigation device. The phone as a remote control to the city".

Jeffrey Kipnis: So can we replace planning then by programming?

Benjamin Bratton: "Look: if one person is running one app on his phone, he is activating the space in one way. If someone else is using his phone, that activates the space in another way. This is found in the logic of deterministic programming. Because instead of the partial logic of the space - or sectional logic - determining the conditions of programming, that conditions of programming are activated by the particular agents that you use to that space. Which could be overlapping in multiple kinds of ways. So the implication of urbanism to segment, if you think of zoning, planimetric programming in a larger scale to determined different kinds of activities according to the way you portion them, there is now a new layer. It gets complicated by the fact that there now is this layer existing on top of it, which allows all the agents within that space - human, non-human, cars, machines - to activate that space in ways that are very different from each other. So that's another way of doing things. The question is not about moving blocks around. The ultimate cumulative effect of these things may have everything to do with tendencies towards massive centralization, or decentralization. Things that are permanent become temporary, things that are temporary become permanent. Things that were mobile are becoming immobile. That is how I try to look at the issue".

THE IDEAS BEHIND THE METROPOLIS AND FIVE STAGES OF MODERNITY

lab: little tokyo

The selected intervention area near Downtown LA's Little Tokyo is now an enormous parking lot, on the east bordered by three gated condos. The parking lot now functions mostly as division between the oldest core of Downtown and Little Tokyo and has because of that great potential to redevelop.

The zone that has been envisioned builds upon that. On one hand it stretches the great environment that the open air Little Tokyo plaza has, while on the other hand informally tying it to Downtown LA on Grand Blvd. Because of the gathering of older grids, the morphological genesis is rather diagonal and the development on top of that becomes naturally dynamic.

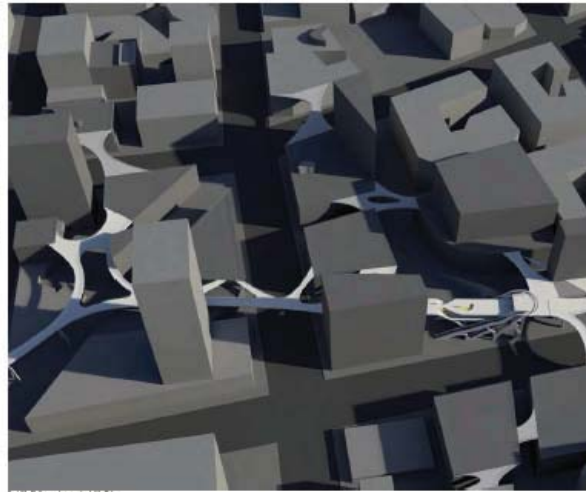


Fig. 1.12. Brief, a speculative vision of Little Tokyo.



Fig. 1.13.

IMPRESSION

imagining (European) regions

**metropolitan
structure**

characteristics of
regions/regional spatial
development;
**key drivers of
regional spatial
development.**

territorial governance

territorial conflicts;
forms and impact of
territorial co-operation;
actors in governance
arrangements;
**the formation of
governance capacity.**

spatial planning

planning approaches
and instruments;
planning systems and
cultures;
**strength and
weaknesses of
spatial planning.**

regional design

ideas about spatial
development (planning
concepts);
**the role/impact of
design in planning
decision making.**