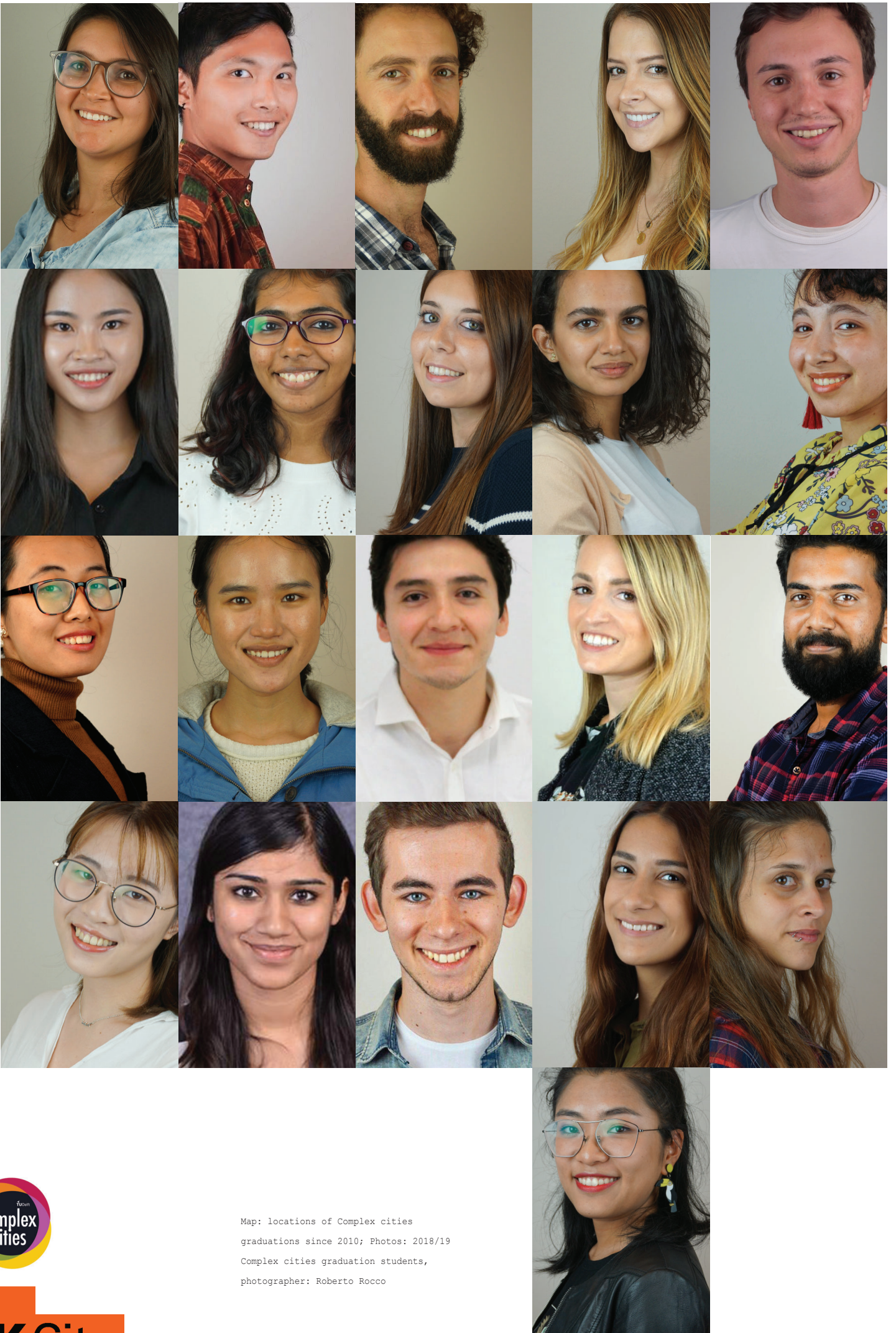# P1

Complex Cities

TU Delft

BK City

Map: locations of Complex cities
graduations since 2010; Photos: 2018/19
Complex cities graduation students,
photographer: Roberto Rocco

Planning Complex Cities is a MSc Urbanism graduation studio at the Department of Urbanism,
Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, Delft University of Technology. Graduations
combine knowledge from the fields of planning and design for a built environment that is
appreciated by many, in a democratic and open society.
For more information, see https://complexcitiesstudio.org/

Friday, 1 November 2019, 9.00 - 12.30, Room X

9.00 - 9.30

QIAOJIA ZHANG
**Community living circles along rails - Exploring the relationship
between community and rail station development in a mountainous urban
context.**
Chongqing, China
China is facing the dual challenges of urbanization and motorization.
The poorly organized urban centres and traditional residential
planning are unable to meet the increasingly diverse demands of
people. To solve these problems, the TOD model and the emerging
community living circle are being favoured by policy makers. This
project aims at two main outputs: it seeks to first generate planning
strategies based on community living circle and station influencing
realm. Design options for specific locations will establish a new
set of planning strategies. They will draw on theoretical methods,
operational models and management mechanisms to provide urban
development directions at the macro level. The second output is a
strategic design system to provide urban renewal requirements at the
meso level and design requirements at the micro level. The design
showcases the potential and limitations of the region and how to
utilize them.

9.30-10.00

YOU WU
**The death and life of Chinatowns - The urban transformation of
Chinatowns in the Netherlands.**
Amsterdam, the Netherlands
Chinatown is an ethnic settlement of overseas Chinese in throughout
the world. In recent years, with shifts of main migration groups, it
does not mainly serve as a residential community and transform into
commercial districts. Its importance as an emblem of multicultural of
a city in western countries. In the city centre of Amsterdam, there
is a cluster of Chinese and Asian stores around Zeedijk. Although
it is not officially named as Chinatown, people regard this area as
the Amsterdam's Chinatown. With the tendency of gentrification, small
Chinese stores, like mini-supermarkets and souvenir stores, these
main characters of Chinatowns are considered as the 'undesirable
business' to be shown in the city centre. This project seeks to
explore socio-spatial alternatives for the further transformation
of Chinatowns in Amsterdam in the existing Dutch context under the
tendency of gentrification and social integration.

10.00-10.30

JIE ZHAO
**Sub—Urban/Reinventing peri-urban villages - Establish coordinating
urban-rural development model through village transformation.**
Dianchi Basin, China
In China, the "industrial priority and urban bias" development
strategy coupled with the dual urban-rural system has formed a
non-benign relationship between urban and rural area. The peri-
urban villages on the buffer zones of cities are facing extremely
intense challenges. Conversely, however, this particular economic-
geographical location has also enabled potentials to reverse this
unbalanced pattern. The peri-urban villages in Dianchi basin – the
research object of this project – have for instance underwent a
trend of autonomic de-agriculturalization, which brought positive

transformation on multiple aspects. But the completely bottom-up organization without overall planning also puts these villages on a disorderly development path. This project will discuss the "industrial transformation, ecological poverty management and spatial reorganization "integration model as a new planning paradigm. It aims to achieve rural industrial transformation and liveable space forming in a synchronous progress. In the larger scale, these villages can be re-identified and contribute to the new urban-rural coordinating development pattern.

10.30-11.00   BREAK

11.00-11.30   KAVYA KALYAN
The Humane Metropolis: Towards an integrated socio-ecological planning approach in Chennai.
Chennai, India
Chennai, one of the largest metropolitan cities on the Eastern coast of South India, has seen massive growth over the last few decades, accompanied by a majorly infrastructure-led development that has put economic prosperity over environmental value and social inclusion. The effects of this process have been witnessed during the intense climatic events that the city has borne the brunt of, particularly affecting the socio-economically poor living in ecologically sensitive areas. The response measures that have been taken following such events have led to further marginalisation of these communities. The project proposes an integrated planning and design framework for the vulnerable areas in Chennai, in order to address climate adaptation in a more inclusive, just and humane manner.

11.30-12.00   RAUL ALEJANDRO MARTINEZ MEDINA
Asymmetries of power – A collaborative spatial planning process to reduce social segregation and spatial fragmentation in the Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Mexico.
Metropolitan area of the valley of Mexico (MAVM), Mexico
In the context of a globalized world, the phenomenon of metropolisation in Mexico has been strongly influenced by market driven neoliberalism policies, where political, social and economic asymmetries seem to increasingly and non-stop affect urban development. As many Latin American countries this emergent metropolisation and the uncontrolled growth of its cities has caused serious spatial fragmentation and social segregation at unprecedented levels. In connection to this process, this project focuses on the biggest urban agglomeration of Latin America; the metropolis of central Mexico better known as MAVM (metropolitan area of the valley of Mexico) by studying the metropolization phenomenon, its drivers and impact. Three main concepts are used to describe and contest the current urban-emergent metropolis model in Mexico: governance, urban form, and urban function. The project strives for an inter-municipal collaborative spatial planning model, thus re-conceptualizing the emergent metropolis model into an adaptive model that understands urban growth from a spatial functional cohesion perspective.

12.00-12.30   SANKARNATH POTHANNOOR MUKUNDAN
Changing Sacredscapes – A strategic framework for reviving socio-ecological synergies for a culturally sustainable and inclusive Varanasi.
Varanasi, India
Indian sacredscapes is a complex cultural pattern and network of time, space and sacredness through which man has tried to bridge a connection with the divine along the line of its evolution. But the race of unplanned urbanization and agglomerations in India has severely damaged the socio-ecological system of these landscapes and has driven these cities into the top list of polluted and congested

cities of the country. Varanasi, one of the most sacred cities where the spirit of the place and the valuation of the human environment are deep-rooted has now become a complex web of old and new, stability and change, industry and agriculture, business and spirituality, smart city and slums etc. The government agendas are driving the city away from the identity of what it once used to be in the cultural map of India. This project aims to propose a strategic framework for enhancing the socio-ecological synergies for a culturally sustainable and inclusive Varanasi.

Friday, 1 November 2019, 13.00 - 16.30, Room V

13.00-13.30   MARIA SYMEONIDI
Urbanism in conflict - Investigating spatial planning for the inclusive urban sustainable ideal within contested environments. The case of Cyprus.
Cyprus
The scope of the current graduation project is the study of post-conflict urbanism in relation to spatial planning and governance. Specifically, the focus is on the topic of ethno-national conflict and territorial division, that can lead to spatial fragmentation and social segregation. The project, examines the ongoing conflict in Cyprus as the main case study and design location, by researching in what ways the territorial division of the island, caused by the Turkish invasion in 1974, has impacted certain policies and planning decisions. It is evident, that there is a lack of planning legislation considering the wider region of the island and an ineffective control sys¬tem concerning urban development, as well as lack of ad¬equate planning that meets the challenges of the future. Therefore, this project proposes a strategic plan¬ning framework, that will activate urban inclusion and sustainable development in Cyprus, through the lenses of identity, challenging the current ter¬ritorialism approach.

13.30-14.00   ELENI MARIA KOSKERIDOU
Multi-cultural integration: Addressing social inequality by activating the city centre of Athens.
Athens, Greece
World population numbers are heavily affected by the influx of migrants in the cities, due to their expectations on urban functions, labour market and living conditions. Nonetheless, while cities become more diverse, they also become places where inequalities are most evident. There is an urgent need to rethink existing systems of social integration and their impact on space. Integration should be accompanied by new societal, spatial and political paradigms that view diversity as an opportunity. This research proposes new spatial strategies for Athens and tests the regional vision with inclusive urban governance on site. Instead of providing one fixed solution, the project will design interactive communication mechanisms that help achieve the desirable outcome. Lastly, the methodology followed above will be replicable, meaning that it might provide guidance in similar contexts.

14.00-14.30   SHUANGYUN CHEN
Growing tourism in a growing metropolis - Achieving a sustainable urban tourism system for the Hangzhou metropolis.
Hangzhou, China
The tourism industry and metropolitan have been growing rapidly in the last 25 years in China. The urban tourism system in the evolving metropolitan receives huge social-spatial pressure from both the sides. Hangzhou's tourists concentrated area is one of them, where the old city centre and its national famous scenic area, the west

lake are. Problems currently reveals in crowdedness in the scenic area, traffic pressures and inequality in the share of the burdens and benefits from tourism industry. Risks in the future might be a loss in new working opportunities and a decrease in competitiveness among the districts of the city, as the new districts flourish and reconstruct the city economic spatial structure. The thesis aims to explore a vision, strategies, and planning suggestions for the central tourism system in Hangzhou, with which a sustainable tourism for the city and a sustainable metropolitan development can both be achieved.

14.30-15.00   SHUXIN CHI
                   Wenzhou,China

15.00-15.30   HENRY ENDEMANN
                   A compact Desakota? – Integration of peri-urban areas in the Jing-Jin-Ji megaregion.
                   Beijing Region, China
                   This thesis aims to explore possible transformations of peri-urban areas in the Jing-Jin-Ji megaregion (China) in order to improve the region's performance in terms of environmental and social sustainability. Peri-urbanity in East-Asia - or Desakota, a term coined by Terry McGee in the 1990s - can be conceptualized as the spatial outcome of the opposing dynamics of the formation of global megaregions and historically grown rural structures. Being bypassed by economic metropolitan structures, they form a diffuse mix of agricultural, industrial and residential patches. What was once called the hinterland lost its original function. An integrated planning framework will be developed in order to propose new ways of reintegrating the Desakota in its metropolitan context. The framework will be based on an analysis of opportunities and obstacles of the Desakota, a regional vision, and scenario-based designs that project structural transformations of peri-urban spaces.

15.30-16.00   QIAN YU
                   Exploring the endogenous development model of rural areas based on tourism background, taking Wuyuan as an example.
                   Wuyuan, China
                   China's rural tourism is prosperous in the behavioural trend of urban people and driven by Chinese policies In China, the government-led tourism industry, the exogenous development model borrowing foreign capital brings on the surface GDP growth and contributes little benefits to local people and environment. What's worse, villagers are in a weaker position 1n the game with developers as tourism is growing, suffering from the constant damage of interests and the negative consequences of this industry. Under the background of tourism, this project proposes an endogenous development strategy based on the characteristics and advantages of the rural area. Through exploiting and developing local resources, looking for the synergies between these assets and using appropriate external network to maximize the benefits for the local community, this work proposes a socioeconomic sustainable planning strategy which takes the advantage of both top-down and bottom-up planning process.

16.00-16.30   SHU-YU LIN
                   A creatively inclusive London? - Towards innovation and a fairer integration of nomadic urban creative clusters.
                   London, United Kingdom
                   The globalisation process has led to booming of opportunities as people flock to cities drawn by urban promises. However, not everyone shares the same fruitful outcomes, as such rapid trend of urbanisation also poses great socio-economic challenges for most. Since the rise of creative clusters in the late 1990s, its importance on a

city's economic growth has gradually been recognised and brought to discussion in academia and political field alike. Yet such recognition does not guarantee socio-economic prosperity in the clusters as we look at the example of global city London, the local nomadic creative clusters have long been chased around the city's periphery due to gentrification-caused high land value. The thesis aims to validate the value of nomadic creative clusters, attempting to facilitate such clusters as bottom-up forces for urban socio-economic transformation through exploration of possible strategies that enable implementation of endogenous creative regenerations and policy interventions.

Friday, 1 November 2019, 9.30 - 12.00, Room Z

9.30-10.00

MARK SCHOLTEN
(Anti-)Social Stockholm - A new discourse for social enclaves in a welfare society.
Stockholm, Sweden
The Swedish welfare state has accepted many refugees and migrants in recent decades. Its humanitarian efforts to help those in need are commendable. However under the influence of globalisation and neoliberal planning, minorities are systematically excluded from resources. Migrants are forced into secluded housing enclaves in the periphery of metropolitan areas where a spiral of social exclusion is kickstarted. This has caused social disorganisation, perpetual poverty and increased crime and vandalism, leading to stigmatisation and polarization. This is endangering effective decision-making to help improve socio-spatial integration, as migrants are depending on municipalities to respond to their needs. The project aims to close the gap of knowledge as to how governance, social and spatial constructs interrelate with regards to segregation processes. This can help create a shift towards a more comprehensive way of planning that establishes increased social sustainability, maintaining the upward mobile groups for deprived neighbourhoods in suburban Stockholm.

10.00-10.30

SURABHI KHANDELWAL
Rescaled Geographies – Transformative and generative power of urbanisation in Mumbai Megaregion to steer a balanced development.
Mumbai Megaregion, India
'Megaregions', the new urban form of globalisation constitutes agglomeration of cities and their supporting hinterlands. This project presents an understanding of this new paradigm as a product of the quicksilver global economy in Mumbai Megaregion, by comprehending the dialectics of its emergence and projects its subsequent anthropogenic sustenance. Currently, in an economic centred development, it is overwhelming to see the negative externalities that it brings with it, in society and ecology. Therefore, it is important to develop these megaregions in an equilibrium, which would involve emphasising on socio-ecological development alongside economic activities. The commercial capital of the country, Mumbai has a limitation of resources, specifically land, thus deriving a need for planning multiple centralities/network to urbanise this region in equilibrium. This project would aim to solve the urban issues of the territory holistically through the development of spatial planning strategies at a regional scale.

10.30-11.00

IOANNA DIMITRIOU
Bridging Nicosia - Planning shared spaces in a contested city.
Nicosia, Cyprus
How ethnic conflicts affect the spatial and social environment of a city? Greeks and Turks used to coexist peacefully in Cyprus despite their differences. However, their strong ethnic identities and

foreign influences coming from Greece, Turkey and Britain, created feelings of mistrust and fear which resulted in nationalistic claims of sovereignty followed by territorial separation. Since 1964, the capital of Cyprus, Nicosia, has been divided. A cease fire line patrolled by the UN was established to ease the tension between the two rival communities. Ten years later, Turkish military forces invaded the island and changed completely its spatial, social and political background. Now, even though the porosity of the border changed, the division line still remains. "The wall hasn't fallen"; the division line may disappear physically, but the country will be still divided. The thesis aims to bridge the spatial and socio-cultural gap between the two rival communities in Nicosia, though construction of shared physical and institutional spaces.

11.00-11.30   ELISA ISAZA BERNHARD
               A prospective [in]formal framework - Exploring new urban strategies for informal settlements in Bogota, Colombia.
               Bogota, Colombia
               The rising poverty rates, internal and external displacement, market-oriented development and inequalities in the socioeconomic dimension can nowadays be clearly read in the binary configuration of the urban environment in Bogota. The city model is defined by the overlay of formal and informal urban manifestations with a clear gap between the rich and poor. The social housing market has not been able to satisfy either the quantitative nor the qualitative housing demand in which, therefore, the informal urbanization phenomenon continues to carry great weight in the production of urban space, bringing with it great social, spatial and environmental challenges. This research intends to propose an alternative planning and design vision in order to guide and support the spontaneous urban growth in early phases of occupation while enhancing the adaptive capacity of the informal and self-build environments and promoting the integration between the formal and informal city over time.

11.30-12.00   ROTEM SHENITZER SCHWAKE
               The former Ottoman railway as a backbone for a sustainable region.
               Israel
               At the beginning of the 20th century, the Ottoman railway network connected the Middle East and Europe to an extent that is unthinkable today. However, constant conflicts in the Levant region turned it from a territorial sequence into a fragmented and segregated territory. Multiple areas were completely or partly disconnected from the railway network, consequently losing their inner and international connections. Economic relationships, accessibility and freedom of movement were therefore limited. Today, the former railway and its heritage are forgotten. In Israel, several localities that were detached from the railroad suffer from socioeconomic inequality, lack of accessibility and limitation of movement and overall neglect. This project will explore the possibilities and opportunities along the former railway network. The research aims to find strategies and spatial solutions on the regional and local scale, in order to promote sustainable shared goals in a contested context.

Friday, 1 November 2019, 13.00 - 15.00, Room Y

13.00-13.30   OUMKALTOUM BOUDOUAYA

Co-existence of Contrasts - Towards an alternative development approach to the integration of Les Bidonvilles.
Casablanca, Morocco
Morocco's fast urbanization since its independence in 1956 and the confluence of rapid in-migration, has been met with insufficient employment and housing opportunities resulting in the growth of les Bidonvilles*. This urban phenomenon, strongly concentrated in Casablanca, has been challenging the authorities for many decades, mainly because it was reduced to a "Housing" matter for which relocation or resettlement seems to be sufficient whilst the integration concept is completely ignored. Hence, the vulnerable inhabitants find themselves disintegrated from the city and the economy. This leads to question the existing development methods and think about an alternative model where this population is included in the transformation processes and the city goals to achieve resilient economic growth. The main proposal of the research is that the development of a contextualised Circular economy can put forward a framework that tackles the spatial, social economic and ecological aspects of les bidonvilles on a multi-scalar level.
* The word Bidonvilles came to existence in the late 30's in Casablanca to describe the urban phenomenon of extreme vulnerable life conditions of the urban-poor in dwellings that were built without plans or building permits.

13.30-14.00   MINALIES REZIKALLA

[En]gendering the city - Towards the development of a gender-inclusive approach to urban design and planning.
Seoul, South Korea/Cairo, Egypt/The Hague, The Netherlands
Despite the common idea that urban design and planning is neutral, I stand by many key theorists in perceiving it otherwise, particularly when related to gender. Women have constantly been hindered in cities due to this supposed neutrality of design; whether it is because of safety issues that affect women and other gender minorities more, or due to the extra tasks expected of them to complete, that the city plan does not consider. In this graduation project, I explore how city planning and design can be done in such a way that considers the lifestyles and time-use patterns of its users and how this can progress the development of cities to gender-inclusivity instead of gender-neutrality.

14.00-14.30   DOR COHEN

Transportation infrastructure in conflictual territory – Investigating a tool for colonization through the case of Jerusalem.
Jerusalem, Israel
In the decades following the 1967 war and the annexation of east Jerusalem by the state of Israel, the city, once again united under one national rule, have developed and expanded significantly. From 1967 to this day, all of the city's urban development were heavily influenced (if not led by) the political aspirations of the Israeli governments to settle and dominate the east part of the city, with the clear intention of making any possibility of re-dividing the city unfeasible. This essay will first review the urban development and expansion of the city since 1967, and show how the city's expansion and suburbanization process have been used as a main tool for colonization (Newman, D. 2006). Second, it will examine transportation infrastructure as 'soft power' serving the government in gaining spatial and social control in the city, and the co-existence of dual, separated and heavily unequal transportation infrastructure systems that serves the well-integrated and privileged Israeli community and

the segregated, fragmented and dispossessed Palestinian community in the city (Shlomo, O. 2017; Groag, S. 2006). To conclude, this paper will reflect on the possibilities of reversing the current role of transportation infrastructure development as at tool for segregation and colonization, proposing it as a main tool of urban development for integration, de-colonization and spatial justice.

14.30–15.00   ANNELIESE FUCHSHUBER
Rio 2016 - Reframing the Legacy.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
The process of globalization of the economy created the idea of a global urban hierarchy. Within this context, the Olympic Games and its legacy started to be seen as a tool for cities to attract large scale investment and be projected in this global economic perspective. In the case of the 2016 Olympic Games held in Rio de Janeiro, massive dislocation of people and huge public investments in exclusive areas left behind a legacy of empty venues, gentrification and real estate speculation, further contributing to increase the already existing social-spatial inequality within the city. This project proposes building up on this legacy of the Olympics to create a more inclusive planning for the city of Rio de Janeiro, reintegrating segregated areas into the city and designing strategies for better use of Olympic venues.