

TICYUrb '18

3rd international conference of young urban researchers



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

18 ↗ 22
Junho

ISCTE
IUL



TICYURB

Third International Conference
of Your Urban Researchers

Manuel Garcia-Ruiz
Carolina Henriques
Henrique Chaves
Ana Sofia Oliveira
Ana Catarina Ferreira
Alessandro Colombo
Sebastião Almeida
Rui Santos
(eds.)

© Manuel Garcia-Ruiz, Carolina Henriques,
Henrique Chaves, Ana Sofia Oliveira, Ana Catarina
Ferreira, Alessandro Colombo, Sebastião Almeida,
Rui Santos, (eds.) 2018

Manuel Garcia-Ruiz, Carolina Henriques, Henrique
Chaves, Ana Sofia Oliveira, Ana Catarina Ferreira,
Alessandro Colombo, Sebastião Almeida, Rui
Santos (eds.)

**Book of Abstracts of the Third International
Conference of Young Urban Researchers**

First Edition: November, 2018

ISBN: 978-972-8048-34-1

Design: Marta Almeida Santos

CIES, ISCTE-IUL, Av. Forças Armadas, 1649-026,
Lisboa, Portugal
Tel.: (+351) 217903077
Email: cies@iscte-iul.pt
Site: www.cies.iscte-iul.pt

Participants have responsibility for the book
content.

Presentations were allowed in Portuguese, English
(BrE and AmE), French and Spanish.

Oral Communications and Posters were peer-
reviewed.

CONFERENCE AIM

The TICYUrb (Third International Conference of Young Urban Researchers) was an international event that aimed to echo frontier research, artistic works and professional practice related to different urban contexts around the world, under an environment of vibrant dialog between academia and society.

TICYUrb was held in Lisbon from June 18th to June 22nd, 2018 at ISCTE-IUL.

The conference was split into seven tracks: Collectivecity (the right to the city: 50 years later), Productcity (the city as a product), Divercity (diversity in the city), Fractalcity (the city amid policies), Ucity (utopias and dystopias), TransFearcity (in-security, migrations and racism), Metacity (ways of thinking and making city). TICYUrb intended to act as a bridge between social, human, natural and all other scientific domains.

This event was a platform for sharing ongoing or recent work at the time, open debate and networking. In parallel with the conference sessions, there were open debates among young professional, exclusive networking sessions, and field excursions, among other activities.

TICYURB was a collaborative effort of the Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES-IUL), the Research Center on Socioeconomic Change and Territory (DINAMIA'CET-IUL), the Interdisciplinary Center of Social Sciences (CICS.NOVA), the Institute of Sociology - University of Porto (ISUP) and the School of Architecture of the University of Sheffield (SSoA).

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

MANUEL GARCIA-RUIZ (chair coordinator)

He is a Research Assistant at CIES-IUL and an Associated Researcher at IS-FLUP. He pursues his PhD in Sociology at ISCTE-IUL, supported by Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT). He has a particular interest in Light Festivals as instruments for the territorial development of Portuguese secondary cities (medium and small) through the creation of a highly competitive and specialized creative tourism. He is also an advisory member (international festival advisor) of Spectrum Network. CoEditor of Etno.Urb Network and Director of UAF.

CAROLINA HENRIQUES (coordinator)

She is an Anthropologist and a Research Assistant at DINAMIA'CET, currently pursuing a joint PhD in Urban Studies at ISCTE-IUL and FSCH-UNL. Carolina is currently studying how certain hybrid, emergent creative urban areas materialize unique conceptualizations of utopian ideals by comparing a case in Aarhus, Denmark with other experiences worldwide. Due to her particular interest in interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary methods. Carolina is an active member of the Aarhus University's research group Urban Orders and the co-founder of ISCTE-IUL's first Laboratory of Urban Studies.

ANA SOFIA OLIVEIRA (organiser)

She is a Sociologist and a Research Assistant at DINAMIA'CET, currently pursuing a joint PhD in Urban Studies at ISCTE-IUL and FSCH-UNL. With the support of the Foundation for Science and Technology, Ana is studying the processes of building musical careers in the independent scene and their connection with urban space and with local cultural policies in the metropolitan

areas of Lisbon and Porto. Due to her research interests, Ana has integrated several national and international projects in the scope of the musical scenes and cultural practices and policies.

ALESSANDRO COLOMBO (organiser)

Urban planner and PhD student in Public Policies at ISCTE-IUL. He was research assistant at IGOT-ULisboa for the project "exPERTs - Making sense of planning expertise: housing policy and the role of experts in the programa Especial de realojamento (PER)". His main research interest is multilevel and collaborative governance for the reduction of poverty in distressed urban areas. He worked in several research project at international level, focused on urban development in informal settlements.

ANA CATARINA FERREIRA (organiser)

She is a Research Assistant at CIES-IUL where she pursues a PhD in Urban Studies and integrates the team of the research project 'exPERTs', funded by FCT. Her PhD project is part of the 'exPERTs' and focuses on the role of architects in the implementation of the PER - Programa Especial de Realojamento (Special Rehousing Program) in the Lisbon and Porto Metropolitan Areas. Her main interest is to understand how they constructed their choices in the processes of urban and architectural design and how the different urban contexts influenced their capacity to act.

HENRIQUE CHAVES (organiser)

He is currently finishing his MA in Sociology at FSCH-Lisbon. His research is focused on Social Communities and Social Dynamics. He has a special interest in the field of Urban Studies,

specially on social movements, public art, urban art and graffiti; but as well on the different types of living and mobilities. He conducts his research from a “right to the city” perspective. Henrique is also a member and coordinator of an anti-racism association named FAR (Frente Anti-Racista) and Co-Director of UAF.

SEBASTIÃO FERREIRA DE ALMEIDA

(organiser)

Landscape Architect currently pursuing his PhD in Architecture of Contemporary Metropolitan Territories at ISCTE-IUL, DINAMIA’CET supported by Foundation for Science and Technology. Sebastião is studying how urban vulnerability is linked to ‘invisible territories’ frequently produced by the formal exercise of planning, legislating and governing. He has integrated several national and international projects and realized research exchanges (namely in New Delhi, India) related to a critical review of urban planning and public policies, urban vulnerability, transdisciplinary processes of knowledge production, sustainability evaluation and scenario development.

RUI SANTOS (production)

He is a PhD Student at the Sheffield School of Architecture and Research Assistant at CIES-IUL. His research aims at rethinking spatial practices within the ongoing debates around the (Mis) Anthropocene/Capitalocene/Plantationocene: as part of wider socio-political struggles objecting to growth (degrowth, buen vivir, etc...), STS’s (Science and Technology Studies) ‘ecologising’ propositions and feminist concerns on transknowledging.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Alain Bourdin	MSH - Paris	France
Alexandra Paio	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Alexandre Almeida Barbalho	Universidade Estadual do Ceará	Brasil
Allen J. Scott	UCLA	USA
Álvaro Domingues	FA-UP	Portugal
Ana Lopes	New Castle University	UK
Ana Vaz Milheiro	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Andrea Pavoni	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Armando Castro	U. Federal do Recôncavo da Bahia	Brasil
Assunção Gato	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Carolina A. Guidotti-González	Universidad de la Republica	Uruguay
Daniel Malet Calvo	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Eduardo Ascensão	IGOT-UL	Portugal
Eduardo Brito-Henriques	IGOT-UL	Portugal
Gabriel Silvestre	The University of Sheffield	UK
Graça Índias Cordeiro	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Manuela Ivone Cunha	Universidade do Minho	Portugal
Mara Clemente	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal

Helena Carlota Ribeiro Vilaça	FL-UP	Portugal
Inês Pereira	ISCTE-IUL & FCSH-UNL	Portugal
João Cabral	FA-UL	Portugal
João Ferrão	ICS-UL	Portugal
João Pedro S. Nunes	FCSH-UNL	Portugal
João Queirós	Politécnico do Porto	Portugal
Jordi Nofre	FCSH-UNL	Portugal
Jorge Bassani	Universidade de São Paulo	Brasil
Jorge Malheiros	IGOT - UL	Portugal
José Manuel Henriques	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Lígia Ferro	IS-UP & ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Luís Mendes	IGOT - UL	Portugal
Luísa Veloso	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Luiz Eduardo Soares	U. do Estado do Rio de Janeiro	Brasil
Manuel Carlos Silva	Universidade do Minho	Portugal
Manuel Loff	FL-UP	Portugal
Ricardo Campos	FCSH-UNL	Portugal
Ricardo Freitas	U. do Estado do Rio de Janeiro	Brasil

Alain Bourdin	MSH - Paris	France
Marco Allegra	ICS-UL	Portugal
Margarida Pereira	FCSH-UNL	Portugal
Maria do Rosário Oliveira	ICS-UL	Portugal
Maria Saudade Baltazar	Universidade de Évora	Portugal
Maria Silvério	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Mário Caeiro	ESAD.Cr	Portugal
Mark Purcell	University of Washington	USA
Nuno Dias	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Otávio Raposo	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Patrícia Pereira	FCSH-UNL	Portugal
Paula Maria Guerra Tavares	IS-UP	Portugal
Paulo Machado	FCSH-UNL	Portugal
Pedro Costa	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Rahul Kumar	Instituto Politécnico de Setúbal	Portugal
Helena Carlota Ribeiro Vilaça	FL-UP	Portugal
Rita d'Avila Cachado	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Sandra Marques Pereira	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal

Sara Dalila Aguiar Cerejo	FCSH-UNL	Portugal
Simone Tulumello	ICS-UL	Portugal
Susana Corvelo	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Teresa Alves	IGOT - UL	Portugal
Teresa Costa Pinto	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Teresa Madeira da Silva	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Teresa Marat-Mendes	ISCTE-IUL	Portugal
Victor Eduardo Cabrita Ortuño	Universidad de la Republica	Uruguay

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

RAQUEL ROLNIK

Raquel Rolnik is an architect and town planner and professor at the School of Architecture and Urbanism at University of São Paulo (USP).

She was special rapporteur for the UN Human Rights Council for the Right to Adequate Housing, for two terms (2008-2011, 2011-2014).

She was Planning Director of the City of São Paulo (1989-1992), Urbanisation Coordinator of the Pólis Institute (1997-2002) and National Secretary of Urban Programs of the Ministry of Cities (2003-2007), among other professional and didactic activities related to urban and housing policy.

She is the author of the books “The City and the Law”, “What is City” and “Folha Explica: São Paulo”.

ALAIN BOURDIN

Alain Bourdin is a professor at the Institut Français d’Urbanisme, which he directed between 2003 and 2011. He has taught at several French and foreign universities and has held many university responsibilities.

He is involved in several scientific journals (Spaces and Societies, International Sociology Papers, International Urbanism Review, Socio – both in the process of being created -, Sociology, Journal of the Institute of Sociology (Brussels), Forum Sociologico (Lisbon). He currently directs the research program “Platform for observation of projects and urban strategies” (PUCA – MEDDTL) which brings together a dozen French research teams.

His main themes are: the evolution of urban lifestyles, particularly issues related to mobility and individualization, urban strategy, major urban projects, the organization of action and local urban action, heritage, and various theoretical questions of the sociology of action.

ASSOCIATED RESEARCH CENTERS



SUPPORT



PARTNERS



OFFICIAL CARRIER



TABLE OF CONTENTS

COLLECTIVECITY

The Current Urbanisation Process In The Azores: Questions About Planetary Urbanisation And The Right To The City • Vanessa de Pacheco Melo	24
The Appropriations of the Right to the City: Poliphony, Alterity, and Coincidence in Mexico City • León Felipe Téllez Contreras, Carmen Icazuriaga Montes, Margarita Pérez Negrete, Claudia Zamorano Villarreal	25
Right to the City 2017: (Re)Thinking of Responsibility for Urban Space (Case Study of Lviv, Ukraine) • Inga Kozlova	26
The street as a space of social content, studies in the field of Accessibility Planning • Viridiana Gabriel Gomes	27
The Other City: Urban Activism, Social Movements and Politico-Corporal Production of Space • Carlos Diz	28
Activism and appropriation of urban space in São Paulo • Cintia de Castro Marino	29
Collective Resistance? Reclaiming the Right to the Affordable City • Carolin Genz	30
Struggle where we study? Or study where we struggle? Underestimated Spaces of Youth Resistance Formation in a Post-Dictatorial Neoliberal Country. The Case of the Chilean Student Movement • Leslie Parraguez Sanchez	31
New Urban Activism in São Paulo: Limits and Potencies • Daniel Ávila Caldeira	32
Tourism, Protest and Nimby: analyzing Bairro Alto's (Lisboa) and La Latina's (Madrid) residents contestations against urban changes • Begoña Aramayona, Susana Batel	33
Alfama, Walls of Fame - Framing Graffiti and Street Art as Assertions of Democratic Authority in a Gentrified Neighborhood • Sofia Pinto	34
"We all have the right to housing!" - Migrations and housing struggles in contemporary Lisbon metropolitan area • Jannis Kühne	35
The Right to the City and the City to the Rightful Ones: The Pericentral Self-produced Neighbourhoods of Maputo • Sílvia Jorge	36

TRANSFEARCITY

Impacts of The Substandard Housing Conditions on The Increase of Social Inequality – Container Districts and Roma Encampments in Poland • Katarzyna Czarnota	38
The 300 Spartans in the City of God • Rafael Guimarães Tavares da Silva	39
Impacts of The Substandard Housing Conditions on The Increase of Social Inequality – Container Districts and Roma Encampments in Poland • Inga Hajdarowicz	40
Biopolitics and Migration • Gizem Ekin Çelik, Mehtap Çağlar	41
Surveillance, communities and urban space in Colombia: anthropological perspectives • María Teresa Salcedo R.	42
Don't Walk Alone. Gender, Safety and Urban Spaces • Anna Bednarczy	43
The outside: territorial issues in the female experience of relative's prisionalization • Maria Cláudia Giroto do Couto	44
The Right to the City and the Gender Issue: a Critic Review • Lua Bittencourt	45
Strategies Against Segregation – How European Cities Have Intervened Urban Segregation Processes During The Last Decades • Elina Sutela	46
Double Standards of Belonging as a Means of Coping with The Residential Stigma: Evidence from Helsinki • Juvenius Jutta	47
“It Wasn't Done For Us:” Racialized Residents' Perspectives On Urban Planning In Hamburg-Wilhelmsburg • Julie Chamberlain	48
Placemaking as an Instrument for the Urban Inclusion of Refugees in Berlin and Lisbon. Citizen Participation and Public Financing • Giovanna Gonzalez	49
The rehabilitation process of the built environment as a strategy for the interethnic and intergenerational coexistence - Culturalidades, a case study in Graça, in Lisbon • Maria Alves Ribeiro Baptista Mendes, Maria Manuela Ferreira Mendes	50
The influence of public housing projects in the urban growth, a case study in Teresina – PI • Amanda Lages de Lima, Wilza Gomes Reis Lopes, Karenina Cardoso Matos	51
Recreating Home: Cabo Verdean food habits in a migrant context • Tiago Silveiro de Oliveira	52
From mercearia to Indian Shop's: A study on the trade and social relations in a neighborhood of Lisbon • Karina Martos	53
A Socio-Spatial Study on The Land Walls of Istanbul with the Example of Mevlanakapı Neighbourhood • Zeynep Doğusan	54
'The Postmodern City in crisis: The Ferguson Uprising' • Vera Ksiropita	55

Apartment Biographies: Post-Privatisation Cities, Spatial Practices and Spatial Configurations. Narratives of Urban Transformation of Former Yugoslav Cities Of Banja Luka, Niš And Podgorica • Sonja Lakić	57
Creating new urban identities in the era of global urban competition. Experience of polish postindustrial cities • Patrycja Grzyś	58
A popular market in a gentrified neighborhood: Temporalities and spatialities, a case study of the Wazemmes market in Lille (France) • Karina Martos	59
Impacts of Tourist Urbanization in The Context of Mega Events: The Question of Urban Identities in The Case of Rio De Janeiro • Marcelo Viana Ramos, Raquel Salazar Ribeiro e Souza, Ana Carolina da Silva	60
Fluid Values: A Pluralist Approach to Land-management in the Petro-Chemical Extraction Region of South-Western Ghana • William Otchere-Darko	61
Chronicle of an Announced Privatization: Reconversion and Requalification in Three Acts of A Coruña's Maritime Waterfront • Alberto Rodríguez-Barcón, Estefanía Calo, Raimundo Otero-Enríquez	62
Urban Voids of Campina Grande: Diagnose and Simulation • Aída Pontes, Beatriz Brito Mendes, Claudia Palmeira Lucena Amorim, Francisco Allyson Barbosa Silva, Persio Padre de Macêdo, Thaís Rodrigues da Paixão	63
Welcome, Willkommen, Bienvenut, Bienvenidos to Baixa Pombalina – A review of Baixa Pombalina recent transformation • Leslie Parraguez Sanchez	64
Vijazz Penedès: genesis and structure of a macroevent • Eloi Sendrós Ferrer, Alejandro Gorr	65
The São João celebrations in Campina Grande: evolution and perception of its users in the Parque do Povo • Aída Paula Pontes de Aquino, Ana Clara Bezerra Guimarães, Beatriz Brito Mendes, Bruna Almeida de Lima, Bruna França de Pontes, luzianny Rebeca Lopes Barbosa, Priscilla de Sales Brito, Raiff Mangureira Bezerra Nascimento	66
Chiado and Lisbon: Cultural District in the Creative City? • Daphne Cordeiro	67
Moving Ideas, from Network-City to Cluster-City • Irene Manzini Ceinar	68
The Value of Urban Trees as Ecological Amenities to the Real Estate Market of Lisbon, Portugal • Sofia F. Franco, Jacob L. Macdonald	69
Transitioning through geographies of Higher Education and work • Sinead Marian D'Silva	70

Open Data Quality - An assessment of housing data for Dublin and Ireland • Egeş Tiri, Brian Moran	72
The Tree Map • Sara Almeida Santos Daugbjerg, Ane Rahbek Vierø	73
Complexity Thinking: A New Systemic Language towards Sustainable Urban Cohesion, the Case of Horsh Beirut • Joumana Stephan	74
From Heritage Interpretation to Cultural Systems: Outline of an Urban Semiotics of Culture • Rodrigo Nicolau Almeida	75
Remote Sensing contribution to spatiotemporal evolution study of urban areas: Braga and Guimarães case • Catarina de Almeida Pinheiro	76
Walk-along interviews as a participatory urban planning method in metro spaces in Espoo, Finland • Annaliina Niitamo	77
What is Commons Architecture? • Hulya Ertas, Burak Pak	78
Metanarratives of Experience: The Construction of Participation through Fluidity, Scale and Alterity • Flávia Nacif da Costa, Rafael Silva Brandão	79
The Train and the Community: Space Rehabilitators Instruments • Bruna França de Pontes	80
By Latin American Hands: The work of Architects-urbanists in precarious settlements • Mariely Ferreira dos Reis Luz, Marluce Wall de Carvalho Venâncio	81
Agriculture, Agroecology And Ruralities In The City: Experiences Of Sao Paulo And Bogota • Vítor Amancio Borges Ferreira, Júlio César Suzuki	82
São Paulo as urban rivers' metacity? Dystopias of a developmental industrialist model • Guilherme Augusto Lemos Fest, Paulo Cezar Nunes Junior	83

Urban Art Tourism in Lisbon: From The Construction Of Images Of A Touristic City To A Real Impact On Local Communities • Livia F. Pugliesi, Silvia M. Pina	85
Uses of the street and confrontation of the city of the graffiti practices in Sao Paulo • Gabriela Lea	86
Two Hundred Days of Augusta: Urban Art as an Element of Voice, Resistance and Identity of Public Spaces • Juliana Aoun Monferdini, Tatiana Francischini B. dos Reis	87
Rap, Narratives that Challenge the Counted and Sung Images of the City of São Paulo • Francisca do R. Alexandre de Azevedo, Fernanda Sánchez	88
From Launderettes to Local Pubs: Stories of Migration, Displacement and Redevelopment • Sebnem Soher, Ipek Sen	89
Opening up new spaces in the neoliberal city: Alternative Theatres of Istanbul • Gökçe Sanul	90
An Attempt Towards an Expression of Home in The Age of Multiple Belongings • Lydia Karagiannaki	91
Sensory encounters in the city: A case study of higher education based on spatial and sensory experiences • Daniel Gutiérrez-Ujaque	92
The “Otherness”. Social, Economical and Ethnic Divisions in the Urban Fabric • Maria Manuela Mendes, Olga Magano, Ana Rita Costa	93
Black Territories, Disputed Spaces: Scenarios of the Black Sociability in the city of São Paulo in the First Half of the 19th Century • Angela Fileno da Silva	94
Micro-Geographies of Blackness. Black Activists and Artists in Brussels and Vienna Creating Space in the City • Teju Adisa-Farrar	95
Islam, conflict and community dynamics in the neighbourhood of Prosperidad • Eduard Marco Castellà	96
Religious Diversity In Public Space. The Case Of Institute Of Islamic Cultures In Paris • Víctor Albert Blanco	97
Invisible city landscapes: emerging new spiritual expressions in Barcelona • Anna Clot-Garrell, Mar Grier	98
Notes on the Teatro de Mamulengo and Dom Roberto’s Theatre: Participatory Processes in Brazil and Portugal - Patrimony Policies and Social Context • Ana Beatriz Cunha Gonçalves	99
Culture, Temporary Uses and Unusual Spaces in Rio de Janeiro • Claudia Seldin	100
Nocturnal Porto: fragments of heterotopia • Cláudia Rodrigues	101

Public Policies for Mediation of Socio-Environmental Conflicts in Brazil • Juliana Carioni Di Bernardi, Gabriel Bertimes Di Bernardi Lopes, Adriana Marques Rossetto	103
Public space production and management practices - a (re)production of a fragmented space • Ana Teresa Prudêncio, Ana Luísa Brandão	104
Reflexivity and learning in the hybrid governance of local food systems. The cases of Toronto and Brussels • Alessandra Manganelli	105
When Government Takes All the Space: Centralization of Urban Planning in Montenegro • Sonja Dragović	106
Top-down + bottom-up: Interações políticas na cidade de Lisboa por meio do programa BIP/ZIP • Ana C. C. Farias	107
Analysis of the Evolution of the Masters Plans of Florianópolis • Gabriel Bertimes Di Bernardi Lopes, Juliana Carioni Di Bernardi, Adriana Marques Rossetto	108
Between the urban and the city: a geostatistical reading of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area • João Henriques	109
Urban transformation in eastern Lisbon: Reinvention of Territories • Pablo D. S. Reis Costa	110
Formal City vs Informal City - From the clandestine neighbourhoods to the concept of UAIG (urban areas of illegal genesis) • Ana Catarina Graça, Alexandra Paio	111
Creative and Innovative Potential As A Potential Stimulant Of Medium-Sized Post Industrial Cities Development • Ryszard Nejman	112

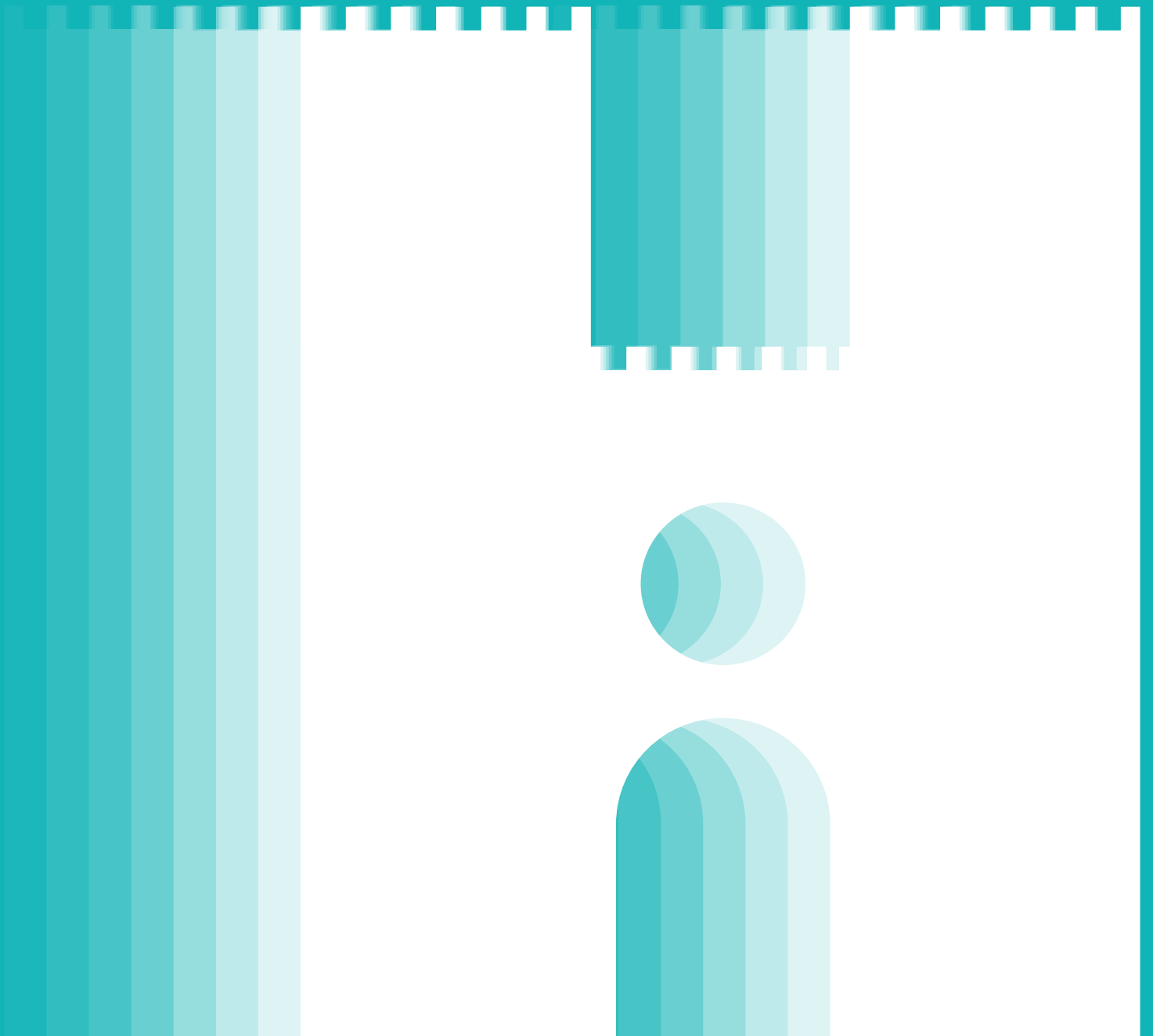
- Spacial Production In Brasil's Iconic Modern Utopia And Favelization In Contemporary Cities: Can We (Out)Smart Our Cities Bad Habits?** • Gabriel Mazzola Poli de Figueiredo 114
- Living and Livable Utopia: Socialist Realism in Eastern Central-European City Planning** • Borbala Jasz 115
- Utopian project and practices in the Auroville intentional community** • Cassandra Fontana 116
- Garden cities: a model for healthy cities** • Cecilia Di Marco 117
- (Counter-) Utopias: Rebounding Narratives on Centre Beaubourg** • Harold Dede-Acosta 118
- Deconstructing Micro-Utopias** • Rafael Silva Brandão, Fernanda Martins Correia, Flávia Nacif da Costa 119
- Dys/U/Topian: The Role of The Artist In A Rapidly Reconfiguring City** • Clare McCracken 120
- Do People Dream of Radio Centric Cities (as urbanists often do)? Opportunities and Dangers of Contemporary Urban Utopias and Dystopias** • João Silva Jordão 121

POSTERS

- Ephemeral intervention as a way to change thoughts** • Andressa Abrantes, Andrezza Abrantes, Aída Pontes, Dimitri Castor 123
- The Merits of Mandatory Inclusionary Zoning: Policy Effects On Affordability And Racial-Ethnic Integration In New York City Housing** • Carl Hooks 124
- Minimalist in the context of Portuguese Architecture** • Catarina Matias do Vale, Teresa Madeira da Silva 125
- Inhabit the City: Rights, Policies and Challenges. A case study of Bairro Padre Cruz in Lisbon** • Caterina Francesca Di Giovanni 126
- The transformation of nature through cyclical appropriation and linear dominance. Or finding Lefebvre in urban vacant lands and ruins** • Daniel Paiva 127
- Polish Labour Migration in Erfurt** • Daniel Siemsglöß 128
- From Curitiba: A Municipalist based Ecocity Network response to Today's Global Crises** • Duncan Crowley 129
- The City As A Catalyst Of Multiple Identities: The Diversity Of Concrete** • Emanuel Rodrigues de Lima 130
- “Don't give them change!” Stigmatization and Control Towards the Homeless Population in the Neighbourhood of Ipanema, Rio de Janeiro** • Gustavo Clayton Alves Santana, Luciana Marin Ribas 131
- Race and urban policies in France in the 70's** • Janoé Vulbeau 132
- Parasitic City** • Joana Alves, Alexandra Paio 133
- Importing Modernity: Foreign Fashion & Identity Making In Urban Cuba** • Julie Rausenberger 134
- Ways of thinking and feeling the relocation and the appropriation of space** • Marina Pereira, Hélia Bracons 135
- Housing and Community** • Rita Pereira Cosme, Teresa Madeira da Silva 136
- Actions Hacker** • Sálvora Feliz Ricoy, Laura Domínguez Valdivieso 137
- Urban practices and the manufacturing of the contemporary city** • Sara Altamore 138
- Welcoming 'Others' Whilst Segregating 'Ours'? Inclusive Socio-Spatial Dynamics In Contemporary Portugal** • Silvia Leiria Viegas 139
- Analysis of Typological Solutions Found in Low Income Settlements in Recife, Brazil: a Response to the Geographic and Environmental Conditions of the Territory** • Yuri Nascimento Paes da Costa, Múrcio César de Jucá Vasconcellos 140
- Reshaping Organic Space by Creative Collective in George Town, Malaysia** • Zaki Habibi 141

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

COLLECTIVECITY



THE CURRENT URBANISATION PROCESS IN THE AZORES: QUESTIONS ABOUT PLANETARY URBANISATION AND THE RIGHT TO THE CITY

O ATUAL PROCESSO DE URBANIZAÇÃO NOS AÇORES:
QUESTÕES SOBRE A URBANIZAÇÃO PLANETÁRIA E O
DIREITO À CIDADE

Vanessa de Pacheco Melo | vanessa.p.melo@gmail.com
Universidade dos Açores, Departamento de Economia e Gestão (DEG),
Centro de Estudos de Economia Aplicada do Atlântico (CEEApIA)

The impacts of the current process of planetary urbanization in the capitalist context (Brenner and Schmid, 2012), both in growing cities and shrinking ‘rural’ villages, are frequently linked to various forms of socio-spatial fragmentation and disparities. In 1968, already foreseeing the preponderance of cities globally, Lefebvre (2009 [1968]) understands them as central to the promotion of social equity, through the conquest of the Right to the City. The growth of such urbanization process and impacts is equally observable in the Azorean insular context, being influenced more recently by the increase of tourism in the region, where this phenomenon may be analysed in a more interrelated and integrated way. Based on preliminary research about this archipelago (Melo, 2017), this article intends to deepen the reflection on the on-going global urbanization process, in close association to the Right to the City, taking as its overarching theoretical framework Lefebvre’s theory of the production of space (1991 [1974]), enriched by the work of other authors (e.g. Harvey, 2008, 2010; Brenner et al., 2012).

REFERENCES

- Brenner, N., Schmid, C. (2012). “Planetary Urbanisation”. In Gandy, M., ed. *Urban Constellations*. Berlin: Jovis, pp.11-13
- Brenner, N., Marcuse, P., Mayer, M., eds. (2012). *Cities for people, not for profit: critical urban theory and the right to the city*. London; New York: Routledge
- Harvey, D. (2010). *Rebel Cities: from the Right to the City to the Urban Revolution*. London; New York: Verso
- Harvey, D. (2008). “The right to the city”. *New Left Review*, pp.23-40
- Lefebvre, H. (1991 [1974]). *The Production of Space*. Oxford: Blackwell
- Lefebvre, H. (2009 [1968]). *Le Droit à la Ville*. Paris: Economica; Anthropos
- Melo, V (2017). *Cities, villages, landscape and tourism in the Azores: socio-spatial impacts and challenges and opportunities to sustainability within the current growing urbanisation process*. Research project submitted to ERC Starting Grants 2018

KEY WORDS

Planetary urbanisation, Right to the City, Growing Cities, Shrinking Rural Villages, Azores

THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE RIGHT TO THE CITY: POLIPHONY, ALTERITY, AND COINCIDENCE IN MEXICO CITY

LAS APROPIACIONES DEL DERECHO A LA CIUDAD:
POLIFONÍA, ALTERIDAD Y COINCIDENCIA EN
LA CIUDAD DE MÉXICO

León Felipe Téllez Contreras | gylftc@leeds.ac.uk
University of Leeds, School of Geography

Carmen Icazuriaga Montes | icazu@ciesas.edu.mx
Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social

Margarita Pérez Negrete | margapm@hotmail.com
Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social

Claudia Zamorano Villarreal | clauzavi@hotmail.com
Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social

This paper explores from an anthropological point of view how different urban actors that belong to social organisations, international agencies, and the academia appropriate and mobilise the right to the city in contested contexts of urban space production. Thus, this work introduces some concepts to interpret how the 1960s Henri Lefebvre's ideas about the right to the city have been adapted and used in Mexico City, creating, on the one hand, a polyphony from which it is possible to observe the emergence of forms of alterity and, on the other hand, the ideological and political convergence points that bring people together to fight for multiple rights. Terms like polyphony, alterity, and coincidence, therefore, show how the right to the city has become a relevant discourse and practice in urban otherness construction, but also a factor in the production of common agendas to build new collective rights. As such, these specific appropriations reveal how the right to the city becomes intertwined with different but uneven distributed political, social, cultural, symbolic, and economic capitals in order to produce specific legal or political effects in sometimes-fragmented urban struggles. This paper is based on the introduction of the book *Por el derecho a la ciudad. Diálogos entre academia y organizaciones sociales de la Ciudad de México* (Mexico: CIESAS, 2017), where there is a further discussion on the right to the city's use as a legal and administrative tool as well as an analysis of the specific agendas, dilemmas, and challenges faced by urban political movements.

KEY WORDS

Right to the City, Alterity, Cultural Appropriation, Urban Actors

RIGHT TO THE CITY 2017: (RE)THINKING OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR URBAN SPACE (CASE STUDY OF LVIV, UKRAINE)

Inga Kozlova | k.inha@ucu.edu.ua

Ukrainian Catholic University, Department of Social Sciences, Chair of Sociology

A. Lefebvre a French intellectual, neo-marxist progenitor of the idea of right to the city understand this right as a result of some kind of struggle. Struggle between city dwellers from the one hand and the state and developers – from the other. He meant that habitants have a right to use a city space and have a right to take part in its management. So this text aims at the consideration of the processes of performance of the right to the city as a theoretic concept, taking specific examples of Lviv. The two main modes of the right to the city are considered here. They are: the right to participation and the right to appropriation of the local space. Throughout practical analysis of the current situation in Lviv, and namely the consideration of situations in which the community protect certain objects of space from the undesired transformation as well as the analysis of various local initiatives the author comes to a conclusions that the very subdivision into appropriation and the right to participation is rather blurred, as some practices aiming at (trans)formation of city's physical surface may actually relate to both verified dimensions of the right to the city. Besides, the dimension of appropriation, is more varied, as it comprises the practices of fighting back and further abandonment of the objects in question, the practices of fighting back and (trans)formation of the object in question, and what is the most important, the practices of creation of a new space. Here, there is not simply the right to use what belongs to the community, but the right to create something new. This last model of appropriation shows that the society is ready to move from placing responsibility on someone else to placing responsibility on oneself.

KEY WORDS

Right to the City, Right to Participation, Right to Appropriation, Responsibility, Space

THE STREET AS A SPACE OF SOCIAL CONTENT, STUDIES IN THE FIELD OF ACCESSIBILITY PLANNING

A RUA COMO ESPAÇO DE CONTEÚDO SOCIAL, ESTUDOS
NA ÁREA DE PLANEJAMENTO DE ACESSIBILIDADE

Viridiana Gabriel Gomes | viridianagg@gmail.com

Universidade do Porto - Faculdade de Engenharia da Universidade do Porto
Centro de Investigação do Território, dos Transportes e do Ambiente (CITTA)

Accessibility as a concept associated with the idea of a fair city is consolidated when planning has the ability to balance the displacement of people in space relating to destinations location while preserving the urban environment quality in its various dimensions. The Accessibility Planning at neighbourhood level requires an adjustment of approach which implies on adding an accurate view of space qualities to the traditional quantitative evaluation methods. As the attributes of inclusive spaces are identified, it becomes possible to stress more clearly what Lefebvre means by “urban life, transformed and renewed” over time. This research should be further developed in order to contribute to the understanding of how the processes of city transformation shape the street in its “social feature”.

KEY WORDS

Inclusive Spaces, Accessibility Planning

THE OTHER CITY: URBAN ACTIVISM, SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND POLITICO-CORPORAL PRODUCTION OF SPACE

LA OTRA CIUDAD: ACTIVISMO URBANO, MOVIMIENTOS SOCIALES Y PRODUCCIÓN CORPO-POLÍTICA DEL ESPACIO

Carlos Diz | carlos.diz@udc.es

Universidade da Coruña, Facultade de Socioloxía,
Departamento de Socioloxía e Ciencias da Comunicación

Based on my ethnography on contemporary activism, focused on the practices and experiences of different Spanish groups and movements (15M, Critical Mass, etc.), I will discuss in this paper the relationships between body, city and politics, analyzing the recent reappropriation of the “right to the city” discourse, resemantized and repolitized frequently in recent years. If the original meaning of Henry Lefebvre’s expression defended that urban right to have rights as a vindication of access to resources, the updated reading of authors like David Harvey now contemplates not only the access to resources as the way to materialize the right to city, but also contemplates the right to make the city itself, to intervene in it directly -in its planning, in its infrastructures-; the right to participate in its own materiality and traceability, to transform it, reimagine it and redesign it by civil society with their own hands, with their own bodies. Neoliberal globalization and the crisis started in 2008 have revealed a hegemonic and dominant city, a type of city that restricts the right to claim, make and live it as its own. This is an exclusionary, vigilant, inaccessible, gentrified, police city; a city auctioned and sold based on its exchange value. In this paper I will talk about the other city, one that is built in everyday life -with efforts, incoherencies and complexities- by activists and social movements that make the city its main place of relationship, learning, political struggle and vital expression. This other city, precarious, fragile, intermittent and in movement, produces symbolically and materially the urban space, and produces it mainly through the body, an activist and politicized body that fights -despite its different gaps (racial, gender, technological, etc.) - by making itself differently, and in the making, transforming the space of the contemporary city.

KEY WORDS

Body, Right to the City, Ethnology, Social Movements

ACTIVISM AND APPROPRIATION OF URBAN SPACE IN SÃO PAULO

ATIVISMO E APROPRIAÇÃO DO ESPAÇO URBANO
EM SÃO PAULO, BRASIL

Cintia de Castro Marino | cintiacmarino@gmail.com
Mackenzie Presbyterian University,
PhD Candidate in Architecture and Urban Planning

A new type of appropriation of urban spaces emerges in São Paulo, Brazil. The use of bicycles, the planting of communal gardens and the organization of street parties are part of a phenomenon that gains strength along with direct action of urban activism. These groups started to mobilize in the context of the crisis of political representation of 2013, in which multitude took the streets against Brazil's political system. The activists aim to discuss the everyday life in cities and seek new ways of building the urban spaces. This paper analyzes territories that resistant groups occupy as part of their direct actions and activism. "Minhocão" is currently a dual function public space: a 3.4 km in length highway that people use as an urban park at night and in weekends. In 2011, young activists of the Baixo Centro Movement independently organize artistic and cultural interventions as urban festivals. In 2013 another group of activists founded the Civil Association Parque Minhocão with the specific objective of influencing the municipality to permanently interrupt the road use and transform the public space into a high line park. "Parque Augusta" is a private plot of land neighbors and collectives claim as a public green area. As a strategy of preserving the remaining vegetation of the Atlantic Forest, a coalition of activists occupied the land, and organized art and culture activities. That activists initiatives of self-management seeks new forms of space transformation, not through projects and plans, but by constructing a new urban paradigm. The hypothesis is that there is a tension between freedom of action and institutionalization in the dispute over urban spaces. Somewhat controversial can be the kind of power that activism tactics can exercise in territorial transformation. The urban space becomes the scene of conflict with playful developments and political disputes.

KEY WORDS

Activism, Appropriation of Public Space, Direct Action, Urban Common

COLLECTIVE RESISTANCE? RECLAIMING THE RIGHT TO THE AFFORDABLE CITY

Carolin Genz | carolin.genz@hu-berlin.de | www.urban-ethnography.com
Humboldt-University of Berlin
Geography Department, Cultura and Social Geography
Urban Ethnography Lab, Georg Simmel Center for Metropolitan Studies

Berlin is considered to be a 'tenant's city' with relatively low cost housing options. However, recent developments show increasing foreign real estate investment and the sale of public property by the city. At the same time, more and more activists arise to reclaim their right to the city. The case study brings to light the activist's urge for collective action against neoliberal development processes. Networks and collective protest practices are central for Berlin's housing grassroots movements, such as established protest initiatives like "Kotti & Co", "Bizim Kiez" and the "Retiree Rebels". The last two years have seen an increasing effort to build up a citywide network in order to support each other with access to knowledge on urban resistance strategies, resources for appropriating urban public spaces and collective actions on social media networks. These local actors try to increase their clout against global players. They attempt to form urban resistance collectives to counterbalance their disadvantages such as local settings, limited financial and human resources and uneven power structures. However, this case study will make the point that they have so far not achieved their goals.

Accordingly, I analyze the dynamics of collective resistance of urban communities seeking to oppose the effects of the global real estate market on a local base by initiating a citywide network proclaiming the right to affordable living and housing. 50 years after Henri Lefebvre demanded the quality of urban life as a right for everyone, and the city as a place for diversity and cultural exchange (Lefebvre ([1968]1996, Holm 2011), his theoretical ideas offer an urban ethnographical approach to questions of contemporary relevance: How can urban development be fashioned to suit "everyone"? Further, what can local citizens achieve in terms of urban development and political processes through their collective urban resistance practices? How can they connect and develop long-term structures?

KEY WORDS

Right to the City, Affordable Housing, Grassroots Movements, Henri Lefebvre, Urban Resistance

STRUGGLE WHERE WE STUDY? OR STUDY WHERE WE STRUGGLE? UNDERESTIMATED SPACES OF YOUTH RESISTANCE FORMATION IN A POST-DICTATORIAL NEOLIBERAL COUNTRY. THE CASE OF THE CHILEAN STUDENT MOVEMENT

Leslie Parraguez Sanchez | lparragu@uc.cl
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile,
Urban and Territorial Studies Institute

In this paper I offer evidence to demonstrate the urgency of recovering time-space dialectics in the study of youth urban social movements, particularly in post-dictatorial neoliberal countries where economic and repressive trauma persistently remains in the population, regardless political ideology. The Chilean student movement, as most student movements, has systematically used traditional and innovative forms of mobilization. Nonetheless, most of them public space means repression, criminalization and segregation of all kinds. Therefore, after the triangulation of spatialized quantitative data, and qualitative data coming from active students and their significant adults, I argue that other substantial processes of youth resistance formation have occurred within the most intimate spaces of life, that is, their high schools and families, which remain highly underestimated as political spaces. Within these contested spaces, time means the conflicting encounter of different generations and their respective daily mobility experiences, interpretations of the recent past, and ideologies regarding social change.

KEY WORDS

Urban Youth, Student Movements, Socio-Spatial Segregation, Critical Consciousness, Time-Space Dialectics, Geography of Education

NEW URBAN ACTIVISM IN SÃO PAULO: LIMITS AND POTENCIES

NOVO ATIVISMO URBANO EM SÃO PAULO:
LIMITES E POTÊNCIAS

Daniel Ávila Caldeira | dac@usp.br
University of São Paulo, Faculty of Philosophy and Human Sciences,
Department of Social Anthropology

This work investigates what has been dubbed a “new urban activism” in central São Paulo, Brazil. Rather than mere stage for political action, public space is itself the agenda of a number of groups which claim the right to the city as the right to produce urban commons. My research focuses on three spaces and groups whose practices aim to fight an urbanism that prioritizes private spaces of sociability. In Bixiga, a working-class neighborhood, I have been researching a network of artists and activists engaged in cultural activities critical of proposals to privatize the area underneath an elevated expressway. Westward lies Roosevelt Square, under which runs the expressway that crosses Bixiga. The square has become a lively nightlife hub in central São Paulo, which has caused tension among residents who want to restrict the uses of public space. Lastly, I have been following the struggle for the implementation of a public park on Augusta Street, a few steps away from Roosevelt Square. The proposed park is currently a lot covered by dense woods, owned by a group of developers who plan to build residential and commercial towers there. In the summer of 2015, activists squatted in the lot for over two months in a self-managed experiment to oppose the project. As a participant observer I have been working with a number of initiatives which, led mostly by white, middle-class city dwellers, face a permanent tension between action directed against structures and processes perceived as segregating, and the reproduction of those same structures. Dilemmas emerge: how to act on public space without prescribing modes of appropriation? How to amplify the reach of transformative activist practices? I suggest that the privileged positions these groups occupy within the city can explain the paradoxes they face as well as the strength their activism displays.

KEY WORDS

Urban Anthropology, São Paulo, Public Space, Activism, Commons

TOURISM, PROTEST AND NIMBY: ANALYZING BAIRRO ALTO'S (LISBOA) AND LA LATINA'S (MADRID) RESIDENTS CONTESTATIONS AGAINST URBAN CHANGES

Begoña Aramayona | begonna.aramayona@uam.es
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (UAM), Faculty of Psychology

Susana Batel | susanabatel@gmail.com
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-UL

Several European urban centres are experiencing glocal-oriented changes (Brenner, 1998; Benko, 2000), often accompanied or triggered by an urban tourism boom (Keller, 2005). Southern European cities are also joining this trend, being the scenario of diverse social tensions. Opposition from the so-called “traditional residents” to these urban interventions, frequently discredited as NIMBY (Pendall, 1999; Dear, 2007), has led to diverse forms of collective actions triggering specific conflicts between public administration and local population. However, fuzzy definitions of these groups are often found in the literature, as it is on the incorporation of other factors that may lead to the success or failure of these urban collective actions.

In this paper we perform a comparative analysis between two central neighborhoods, one in Lisbon (Bairro Alto) and the other one in Madrid (La Latina), which have been witnessing similar changes throughout the last decades - increase in night-time economy, mass tourism and organized residents contests-. Based on empirical research -ethnography, semistructured and narrative interviews- conducted between 2004-2008 (in Lisbon) and 2012-2015 (in Madrid), we analyze the discursive practices of long-time residents in their struggles with local administrations. We aim to pay particular attention to the interplay between recent globalization and multi-scalar place attachment processes (Devine-Wright, 2013), trying to identify the similarities and echoes of the neoliberal societies that pervade the Global North in these two places, and also their contextual, cultural and political differences. Through the use of Tomaney's (2013) and Massey's (1995, 2004, 2005) debates around the benefits and perils around the construction of 'parroquial' or 'global senses of place' identities, we aim to explore the impact of recent European rise in right-wing populist rhetoric on who is seen as belonging or not to these local communities (Batel & Devine-Wright, 2016). The role of middle-class led protests against mass tourism in Southern European central neighborhoods will also be discussed.

KEY WORDS

Mass Tourism, Nimby, Protest, South Europe, Madrid, Lisbon

ALFAMA, WALLS OF FAME - FRAMING GRAFFITI AND STREET ART AS ASSERTIONS OF DEMOCRATIC AUTHORITY IN A GENTRIFIED NEIGHBOURHOOD

Sofia Pinto | sofiarodpinto@gmail.com

Catholic University of Portugal, School of Human Sciences, Lisbon
University of Copenhagen, Department of Arts and Cultural Studies

Urban walls and similar surfaces consist in an attractive canvas for alternative channels of expression and communication. Graffiti and street art, especially when unsanctioned, resonate with the urban imagination as conceptualized by Henri Lefebvre. Indeed, these practices constitute an alternative to the perspective of the urbanist, the architect, and the city planner, and embody a voice from the city user's point of view. New concepts of the city dweller are emerging, proposing to overcome notions of ownership or property, moving from the "subject-position of owner" to the "subject-position of space adapter" or "space hacker" (Young, 2014). Similarly, graffiti and street art have been redefined theoretically in terms of "self-authorized" practices, instead of "illegal", moving from and surpassing notions of ownership and property in the city, and embracing alternative perspectives (Blanché, 2015). In fact, these practices can be seen as democratic assertions of authority, rather than confrontations with authority (Iveson, 2017).

I propose to frame and discuss graffiti and street art as assertions of democratic authority, drawing on the case of Alfama. In a neighborhood increasingly gentrified that has lost many of its inhabitants due to tourism, how has graffiti and street art addressed the right to the city

KEY WORDS

Capitalism, Tourism, Right to the City, Democracy, Graffiti and Street Art

“WE ALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO HOUSING!” – MIGRATIONS AND HOUSING STRUGGLES IN CONTEMPORARY LISBON METROPOLITAN AREA

Jannis Kühne | jannis.kuehne@gmail.com
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)
Universidade Nova de Lisboa - Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas
MSc Urban Studies Psychology

How comes that people from deeply marginalized neighbourhoods – often migrants – ultimately raise voices and organize themselves in assemblies and organize events to struggle together for better housing conditions and probably achieve them in some way? This paper examines different perspectives of activists on organizing struggle and collective movement in auto-constructed and rehousing-neighbourhoods through an ethnography in the field of the Caravana pelo Direito à Habitação. This Caravana, organized by local neighbourhood associations and collectives and groups outside of these localities, took place in fall 2017 and passed through several places across the country of Portugal to collect testimonies and to engage with local groups and associations struggling for housing. The project of the Caravana first emerged in the context of the Assembly of Residents of metropolitan neighbourhoods that consist of four bairros (Torre and Quinta da Fonte – Loures, Jamaica – Seixal and 6 de Maio – Amadora) and exists since fall 2016. At the base of this paper is a fieldwork that explores what kind of everyday resistance we find in those contexts and that questions if there are revocations of the right to housing an to the city, important to these groups to “integrate” in society from which having been excluded for a long time. Further, racism and social housing politics that aggravated the segregation and discrimination limited the horizon of possibilities for migrants over the last decades. In the actual context of financialization of the housing sector, it is very important to raise the visibility of those who are continuously facing a lack of right to housing for decades, since the visible middle class is already affected by gentrification and market driven expulsions. Besides that, sociabilities between activists with different backgrounds – different migrations trajectories, diverse experiences in social struggles but similar precarious housing issues – are being analysed in this work.

KEY WORDS

Right to Housing, Migrations, Social Movements, Urban Ethnography, Lisbon Metropolitan Area

THE RIGHT TO THE CITY AND THE CITY TO THE RIGHTFUL ONES: THE PERICENTRAL SELF-PRODUCED NEIGHBOURHOODS OF MAPUTO

O DIREITO À CIDADE E A CIDADE A QUEM DE DIREITO:
OS BAIRROS PERICENTRAIS AUTOPRODUZIDOS DE MAPUTO

Sílvia Jorge | aivlisjorge@gmail.com

Group of Socio-Territorial, Urban and Local Action Studies

Research Centre for Architecture, Urbanism and Design, Lisbon School of Architecture

The notion of the right to the city re-emerges in the last years, although often with a distant meaning from that attributed by Lefebvre in 1968, reflecting different visions of the urbanization process. According to Lefebvre, the right to the city is not limited to the access to a more dignified life within the capitalist production of space, to the access to basic infrastructure and services, to an apparent democratic urban management or to the opening of planning to participation (2012 [1968]: 119). It represents a struggle for the city as an Oeuvre, focused on the appropriation of space and collective achievement, and, simultaneously, an open, non-linear and long process to go through, which implies a new strategy and the resolution of the contradictions inherent to the hegemonic system (Idem). In this sense, what path has been taken towards the right to the city? How is this right perceived?

Resuming the PhD research centred on the Mozambican capital context (Jorge, 2017), support by in-depth interviews, direct observation and iconographic production, we intend to contribute to the reflection around the right to the city and its relevance within the urban critical theory. We take as case studies two paradigmatic neighbourhoods – Maxaquene A and Polana Caniço A –, due to the intensity of the transformations at place there since the new millennium, influenced by the increase of the market dynamic. We focus our attention on the perception of residents, technicians and politicians regarding the notion of the city and of the right to the city, confronting dominant practices and resistance practices with the aspirations and future scenarios outlined for these territories. From a critical point of view, it is questioned how citizens can fulfil their desires and collectively lead the processes of urbanization, looking at another (im)possible tomorrow.

REFERENCES

- Jorge, S. (2017) Lugares interditos: os bairros pericentrais autoproduzidos de Maputo. PHD Thesis in Urbanism. Lisbon: Lisbon School of Architecture.
- Lefebvre, H. (2012 [1968]) O Direito à cidade. Lisbon: Letra Livre

KEY WORDS

Right to the City; Pericentral Self-Produced Neighbourhoods; Maputo

TRANSFEARCITY



IMPACTS OF THE SUBSTANDARD HOUSING CONDITIONS ON THE INCREASE OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY - CONTAINER DISTRICTS AND ROMA ENCAMPMENTS IN POLAND

Katarzyna Czarnota | katarzyna.czarnota@amu.edu.pl
Adam Mickiewicz University, Institute of Sociology

During the presentation, the author will present two forms of substandard residential districts: social welfare containers and the encampments of Romanian Romani migrants and analyse how housing conditions impact the perpetuation of social inequalities. Increasingly often, substandard housing becomes a tool of social and spatial segregation aimed at social groups of a low economic status. The sociological intervention, in both cases, was understood not only as the description of specific phenomena and their social and economic consequences for the purpose of the academic debate. The results of the studies were used mostly in social operations aimed at the improvement of the situation of specific groups (in this case the residents of container districts and Romani living in the encampments). The results of the research were used in a public debate, as well as in the activist field as a tool of social change. The analysis will be based on the results of the two-intervention research project conducted at 6 encampments in Poland and 7 container settlements.

KEY WORDS

Substandard Housing, Housing Policy, Right To The City, Segregation, Poverty, Social Inequality

THE 300 SPARTANS IN THE CITY OF GOD

Rafael Guimarães Tavares da Silva | gts.rafa@hotmail.com
Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG)
Postgraduate Studies in Literature (Pos-Lit)

In antiquity, Sparta practiced for more than four centuries the domination and enslavement of a neighboring population (the Messenians), employing them as labor for the most basic works of agriculture and general services. Meanwhile, they forbade (or deprecated) their rites, cults, artistic manifestations and kept them in a regime of constant vigilance. From this basic picture, I suggest a comparison with a nefarious aspect of the socio-historical reality in Brazil (more specifically of Rio de Janeiro), in order to propose a comparative reflection: the enslavement of the black population and the inheritance of that period are still felt in certain social practices. On the basis of the denunciation that such a comparison seeks to delineate, I shall advance a series of propositions which could be taken into account in order to modify this general framework.

KEY WORDS

Enslavemen, Ancient Sparta, Brazil, Violence, Security

IMPACTS OF THE SUBSTANDARD HOUSING CONDITIONS ON THE INCREASE OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY - CONTAINER DISTRICTS AND ROMA ENCAMPMENTS IN POLAND

Inga Hajdarowicz | inga.hajdarowicz@doctoral.uj.edu.pl
Jagiellonian University, Institute of Sociology

Current 'refugee crisis' revived the debate about strategies of hosting newcomers. Anthropological research conducted in refugees' camps show that camp settings do not contribute to empowerment and preparation for the life in a new place. Although the average time spent in refugee come is 17 years, they are still perceived as a temporary solution. The approach to organization and management is based on centralization and effectiveness that goes along with short-term goals of non-governmental organizations, donors, and institutions in charge, contributing to rising feeling of powerlessness and resignation among residents.

The proximity to the labor market, education, and recreation have encouraged refugees to move to cities, despite multiple threats related to urbanized areas (such as a risk of arrest, racist attacks etc.). The urban location provides an opportunity to make autonomous decisions about urban mobility, not restrained by the camp borders of tight control of community members. On the other hand, isolation, distance from social networks, dispersion of services and difficult access to information about them are only few challenges faced in an urban context. Concerning the ambiguity of multidimensional urban setting, can it have an emancipatory impact on refugees? How everyday decisions about mobility can contribute to spatial appropriation? Does the city provide a space to regain a feeling of agency and construct a new form of citizenship? I will reflect on these questions using observations from my fieldwork in Athens in Greece and several places in Lebanon.

KEY WORDS

Refugees, Migration, Urban Citizenship

Gizem Ekin Çelik | gizemekin@gmail.com

Ankara University, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Journalism Department

Mehtap Çağlar | caglarmehtap@gmail.com

Ankara University, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Journalism Department

In this paper, the concept of migration will be analyzed in accordance with Foucault's biopolitics concept. Immigration is an individual or mass movement from a land to another across the administrative borders for a permanent or long-term change of place of residence in a residential unit, group or a land with specific political boundary. In recent years, international migration has become one of the most important issues of international politics.

The Western nation-states, which are preferred places of immigrants, have developed policies to strengthen the control mechanisms to stop migration and immigrants, who considered a threat to them. Policy developments to control and limit immigration, of the nation states, which are threatened by the growing, lasting immigrant population, cannot stop immigration. Nonetheless, the wars, the global economic crisis and the labor deficit needed by the labor market cause migration to continue.

Foucault's biopolitics, which he sees as the level of technologies, mechanisms and techniques of power, is quite functional as this power type tries to understand this process. Population biopolitics, namely birth and death rates, level of health, life expectancy and all the conditions that can affect them have become important; and assuming responsibility needs a number of interventions and regulatory control. Body disciplines and population regulations constitute the two poles in which the circles of power organized over life.

This paper will try to understand how this boundary is rebuilt by immigrant deaths in everyday life. The importance of the normality built upon those fragile lives will be emphasized to understand our era.

KEY WORDS

Immigration, Foucault, Agamben, Governmentality, Bio-Power

SURVEILLANCE, COMMUNITIES AND URBAN SPACE IN COLOMBIA: ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

VIGILANCIA, COMUNIDADES Y EL ESPACIO URBANO EN COLOMBIA: PERSPECTIVAS ANTROPOLÓGICAS

María Teresa Salcedo R. | msalcedo@icanh.gov.co

Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History, ICANH, Social Anthropology Group

This paper focuses on the role of the local associations for citizen security and coexistence as well as on some other instances of community participation in the fulfilling of practices of care, welfare, surveillance and citizen security in Colombia. First, it is emphasized their doings as agents of local knowledge in urban localities and neighborhoods. Second, I contrast two perspectives of urban spaces: the one of the community action boards and the one of the police. Third, there is the reflection about the emergence of the “local fronts for citizen security and coexistence” as one of the many State proposals that coordinates institutions, community associations and citizens. Finally, I look at the relationship between citizen security, the prohibitions and laws that configure implicit and explicit social knowledge, stratification by social class in the city, legality and illegality, from an anthropological perspective. This presentation engages in the local knowledge of urban spaces beginning with the practices and agency of citizen security and coexistence in behalf of the neighbors and policy agents who carry out order and the prevention of perils according to contingencies of insecurity.

KEY WORDS

Anthropology of Security, Insecurity, Public Spaces, Legality, Illegality.

DON'T WALK ALONE. GENDER, SAFETY AND URBAN SPACES

Anna Bednarczyk | anna.bednarczyk@doctoral.uj.edu.pl
Jagiellonian University, Institute of Sociology

The presentation challenges the social construct of safety of girls and young women in cities. The city itself offers educational and economic opportunities that can lead to social advancement. On the other hand, the urban environment may deepen social inequalities, weaken social relations and foster crime and acts of violence. Issues related to security in cities are deeply gendered. There are a number of assumptions about women's safety, especially that of girls and young women. Because of their age and gender, they are believed to be more vulnerable to urban crime, and these convictions lead to practices of regulation and social control over their lives. In the presentation I want to change this perspective and focus on the sense of safety that girls and young women have and how they construct it. I aim to challenge the approach to the urban environment seen only as a source of harassment and fear for women by giving them a space to share experiences about their city. I will want to identify the factors that impact the sense of safety and explore the strategies that this group develop to navigate their safety. The anti-feminist backlash often uses women's safety as a tool for political goals, and particularly targets young women as those who should be protected. I believe that making cities safer is more about women being empowered and aware of their right to shape the urban environment. The research is inspired by critical urban theory and the approach to urban spaces developed by Henri Lefebvre, David Harvey and Peter Marcuse. I will build upon the theoretical framework of the "right to the city" and social production of space in order to capture the dynamic relation between gender and urban spaces. The presentation will be based on the preliminary research for my PhD project that I did in Cracow, Poland and Córdoba, Argentina.

KEY WORDS

Gender, Safety

THE OUTSIDE: TERRITORIAL ISSUES IN THE FEMALE EXPERIENCE OF RELATIVE'S PRISIONALIZATION

O LADO DE FORA: QUESTÕES TERRITORIAIS ENVOLVIDAS NA VIVÊNCIA FEMININA DIANTE DA PRISIONALIZAÇÃO DE FAMILIARES

Maria Cláudia Girotto do Couto | gcmariaclaudia@gmail.com
University of São Paulo - USP, Law School, Department of Criminal Law

Brazil has one of the highest incarceration rates in the world. The existence of prison institutions prints the urban landscape with enormous concrete buildings characterized by stigma and segregation. But the punishment is not felt only inside the jail walls. Families, symbolized in their majority by women (mothers and wives), suffer from the mourning and the financial responsibility on bodies exiled by the state. The outskirts of male prisons become vectors of female pilgrimage and materialize oppressions. The aim of this paper is to investigate the territorial relations involved in these cases and the gender components implicit in the duty of care. This article intends to analyze the phenomenon through a bibliographical survey, relating studies of Law, Urbanism and Social Sciences.

KEY WORDS

Prison, Exclusion, Gender, City

THE RIGHT TO THE CITY AND THE GENDER ISSUE: A CRITIC REVIEW

O DIREITO À CIDADE E A QUESTÃO DO GÊNERO:
UMA REVISÃO CRÍTICA

Lua Bittencourt | lua.bittenca@gmail.com
Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Arquitetura, Grupo BEAM

Since Lefebvre first brought the idea and the ensuing debate about the right to the city and what it implies, much has been discussed by theorists and decision makers regardless of the economic system in focus. David Harvey then defined that already claimed right to the city as much more than the individual freedom to access urban resources, but as a collective right, since it refers to a transformation that depends on the exercise of a collective power to reshape the urbanization process. However, the argument defended nowadays is that Lefebvre and Harvey lacked the inherent differences to the collective. In analyzing the idea, the first question that arises is to which level this notion is sensitive to individual and collective difference. Their definition, therefore, does not challenge any kind of power relations (ethnic, national, cultural) and much less power relations of gender as dictating and affecting the possibilities of realizing the right to use and the right to participate in urban life. In this line, domination continues to be observed in studies related to urban, spatial and temporal issues, disregard for gender differences and the consequent tendency to obtain solutions that are unique to the entire population. From this point on, this study is a critical construction about the insertion of gender differentiation on the conception and exercise of the right to the city. Using basic theorists and others of feminist discourse, the discussion comes to identify common points and gaps in the discourses in order to conclude what still can be transmitted for urban planning that would bring balance to the said right to the city once that the way in which society and the vast majority of governments deal with gender inequalities today have not yet proved sufficient to guarantee the autonomy of women in the cities.

KEY WORDS

Right to the City, Gender Study, Urban Life, Urban Studies

STRATEGIES AGAINST SEGREGATION – HOW EUROPEAN CITIES HAVE INTERVENED URBAN SEGREGATION PROCESSES DURING THE LAST DECADES

Elina Sutela | elina.sutela@utu.fi
University of Turku, Faculty of Social Sciences

Growing inequalities are a major concern in European countries. Previous research suggests that growing inequalities are related to the rising levels of urban segregation in cities as well. Though urban segregation is rather modest in European cities compared to many other parts of the world, the research shows that the spatial gap between classes is widening. In European context, the urban segregation refers commonly to spatial concentration of poverty, unemployment and low education. This socio-economic segregation is often linked with some levels of ethnic segregation as well. All in all, questions of tackling urban segregation are interweaved with questions of reducing inequality, poverty and social exclusion in spatial context.

In European cities, several projects, policies and interventions of different scale and magnitude have been carried out in order counteract urban segregation processes and regenerate areas defined as “deprived”. Although these efforts have not been entirely without positive outcomes, they most often lack long term effect and the social change they were aiming at. Also, the rising levels of segregation imply that the efforts have not been successful in breaking the segregation processes.

So, why do these efforts lack long term effect and social change when it comes to regenerating “deprived” neighborhoods and countering urban segregation? This is the main question of my research. My research is a critical review that will analyze a vast array of European efforts on different scales to counteract urban segregation. My analysis will focus on initiatives funded by public sector and the research material comprises of previous studies. The analysis will synthesize the key features and strategic lessons of different approaches on different scales and connect questions of countering urban segregation into wider context of public policy and societal change.

KEY WORDS

Urban Segregation, Inequality, Urban Policy, Critical Review

DOUBLE STANDARDS OF BELONGING AS A MEANS OF COPING WITH THE RESIDENTIAL STIGMA: EVIDENCE FROM HELSINKI

Juvenius Jutta | jutta.juvenius@helsinki.fi
University of Helsinki, Department of Social Research

Until the 21st century, the level of socioeconomic and ethnic segregation had remained low in Helsinki. In this Nordic setting, social cohesion has also been based on a belief in an egalitarian ethos able to transcend class and race/ethnicity-based differences. However, increasing income differences and settlement in the city of unprecedented numbers of non-European migrants have led to the emergence of stigmatized residential areas in the city as the ethnic minorities concentrate in the poorest areas with a stock of public housing.

The current situation is paradoxical. The native middle and upper classes are portrayed as multiculturalist tolerates and the working class, who actually share the residential space with stigmatized minority groups, are blamed of racist attitudes and practices. Then again, substantial evidence points to emergence of patterns of avoidance of the stigmatized areas, their inhabitants, and institutions by the well-off native population.

In order to understand how the residents of stigmatized areas cope with the discredit cast on them, we have realized a field research in two such neighborhoods of Helsinki.

Ruoholahti is known as an area for upper middle-class, while Meri-Rastila concentrates an underprivileged working class population. As a result of the city's social mixing policy, both areas have a stock of public housing and a considerable migrant population. Despite the differences between these areas, similar observations were made: native residents make strong moral distinctions between "us" and "the others" and distinguish themselves from the stigmatized minority groups in terms of behavioral norms which however are far from being as neutral as the residents wish to present them and based on a particular understanding of social order. Coping with the residential stigma hence strengthens in both areas the ethnic divisions which provides evidence of a deeply hierarchialized understanding of the national community in the Finnish context.

KEY WORDS

Ethnic Minorities, Housing Areas, Social Stigma

“IT WASN’T DONE FOR US:” RACIALIZED RESIDENTS’ PERSPECTIVES ON URBAN PLANNING IN HAMBURG-WILHELMSBURG

Julie Chamberlain | j2chambe@yorku.ca
York University, Faculty of Environmental Studies

This paper explores the perspectives of racialized and immigrant residents of Hamburg-Wilhelmsburg on recent changes in their neighbourhood. Once called “the Bronx of the north” (Brinkbäumer, 2000) and treated as a backyard dump for the city (IBA Hamburg, 2010), Wilhelmsburg has recently become the target of large state-directed development projects and policies that aim to create living space for white middle class families while de-segregating what was seen as a ‘problem area’ and ‘social flashpoint’ (see Twickel, 2011 and Hohenstatt & Rinn, 2013 for examples of these labels). Based on interviews conducted for my current doctoral research, this paper starts from an analysis of how the racialization of the neighbourhood has fueled and justified urban planning interventions in Wilhelmsburg (Chamberlain, 2012, 2013). It presents residents’ analyses of the resulting changes, describing what they see as the pros and cons of their home being made more attractive to a “German” middle class, the relief in its changing image, and the risks that they perceive to the place with which they deeply identify. The paper reveals residents’ assessment of planning interventions as only superficially for their benefit and in fact detrimental to the most vulnerable residents among them, and touches on their hopes and strategies for the future in their changing neighbourhood.

KEY WORDS

Racism, Urban Planning And Development, Hamburg, Germany, Immigrant Neighbourhoods

PLACEMAKING AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR THE URBAN INCLUSION OF REFUGEES IN BERLIN AND LISBON. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND PUBLIC FINANCING

PLACEMAKING COMO INSTRUMENTO PARA LA INCLUSIÓN URBANA EN BERLÍN Y LISBOA. PARTICIPACIÓN CIUDADANA Y FINANCIACIÓN PÚBLICA

Giovanna Gonzalez | giovanna.gonzalez82@yahoo.de
University of Lisbon, Faculty of Architecture,
Post-graduation in Urbanism

The lack of information and clarification in the legal field, the complicated bureaucratic procedures and the language barriers are often combined to prevent refugees from having access to basic rights and services. As a result, their contribution to a sustainable development of the cities is zero. (Habitat III, 2015) Simultaneously, they face a continuous marginalization: After crossing an international border, their legal status is denied and therefore they are accused of criminals. This illegality is translated into the denial of equal participation in urban life. (Bauder, 2016).

An attempt to answer the problematic of the refugees' urban inclusion will be elaborate with the correlation of different urban planning elements articulated with urban sociology concepts that include the analysis of literature of authors such as Henri Lefebvre, David Harvey, Zygmunt Bauman, Henrik Lebuhn, Jan Gehl among many others. However, the first questions that arise are: How to achieve a livable city for refugees in which the sense of belonging, the coverage of basic needs, The Right to the City and the active participation in the urban development would be intrinsic elements to the planning of the place where they are living? How to ensure that refugees are included to be part of the decisions to transform the territory they inhabit? How to improve the participation and empowerment of refugees in the planning of urban areas they inhabit?

The identification of cases that give a solution for similar problems and the analysis of their good practices -related with Placemaking, Citizen Participation and Financing- will allow to answer the questions enounced above and its articulation will guarantee the application of the Right to the City. All this in order to establish theoretical and physical spaces as a contribution to the urban inclusion of refugees living in the cities of Berlin and Lisbon.

KEY WORDS

Refugees, The Right to the City, Citizen Participation, Placemaking, Urban Inclusion

THE REHABILITATION PROCESS OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AS A STRATEGY FOR THE INTERETHNIC AND INTERGENERATIONAL COEXISTENCE - CULTURALIDADES, A CASE STUDY IN GRAÇA, IN LISBON

A REABILITAÇÃO DO EDIFICADO COMO ESTRATÉGIA PARA A CONVIVÊNCIA INTERÉTNICA E INTERGERACIONAL - CULTURALIDADES, UM ESTUDO DE CASO NA ZONA DA GRAÇA, EM LISBOA

Maria Alves Ribeiro Baptista Mendes | mariabaptistamendes@gmail.com
Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Arquitetura
Maria Alves Ribeiro Baptista Mendes | mariabaptistamendes@gmail.com
Maria Manuela Ferreira Mendes | mamendesster@gmail.com
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL); CIES-IUL
Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Arquitetura
Maria Manuela Ferreira Mendes | mamendesster@gmail.com
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL); CIES-IUL
Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Arquitetura

In the city of Lisbon, several age and cultural groups coexist in the same urban space but their importance and contributions to the cultural pluralism of the city are, nonetheless, comparatively unrecognized. The evolution of the city, which progressed, over the years, in accelerated and unplanned ways, created social and physical barriers that, in addition to the lack of openness to acknowledge the Other, made the inclusion and interaction amongst all citizens – namely the elderly, immigrants and ethnic minorities – more difficult.

Based on a qualitative methodology, specifically concerning a case study located in Graça, this investigation seeks to answer the following question: How can architecture, through the rehabilitation process of the built environment, facilitate the integration and coexistence between immigrants and the autochthonous population in the city centre?

In this sense, in addition to the qualitative research that was carried out, an intervention strategy that is based on the concept and program Culturalidades is presented, and it implies the rehabilitation of a set of empty buildings which will have a dynamic impact in social, cultural and even economic terms, as well as in the renewal of the urban-social image of this area of the city of Lisbon.

Assuming that all of us will, in time, grow old and that current and future migratory movements aren't likely to stop, this study intends to enable a broader and more interdisciplinary discussion on the need to create more inclusive spaces that ensure inclusion and social cohesion, and in which architecture has a key role to play.

This study is thus a contribution to the understanding of how the rehabilitation of the built environment can create an opportunity for the creation of spaces that generate social interaction, sharing and inclusion. The rehabilitation process of the building is a possible way to achieve better inclusion.

KEY WORDS

Immigration, Ageing, Rehabilitation of the Built Environment, Social Inclusion

THE INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS IN THE URBAN GROWTH, A CASE STUDY IN TERESINA - PI

A INFLUÊNCIA DAS POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS HABITACIONAIS NA EXPANSÃO URBANA BRASILEIRA, UM ESTUDO DE CASO EM TERESINA - PI

Amanda Lages de Lima | amanda.lages@hotmail.com
Federal University of Piauí, Architecture and Urban Planning
Department of Civil Construction and Architecture

Wilza Gomes Reis Lopes | wilzalopes@hotmail.com
Federal University of Piauí, Architecture and Urban Planning
Department of Civil Construction and Architecture

Karenina Cardoso Matos | kareninamatos@hotmail.com
Federal University of Piauí, Architecture and Urban Planning
Department of Civil Construction and Architecture

The urbanization process in Brazil, just like in most of other developing countries, happened fast and disorderly, creating various urban problems that exist until nowadays. Taking the urban expansion in the Brazilian cities as the starting point, it was perceived that in one hand there was an intense physical, economical and demographic growth, but in the other hand, a mismatch between this growth and the social development of its inhabitants.

Among the various conflicts provoked by the intense growth of the urbanization process in the country, highlights the emergence of the housing problem, being it a result of the capitalization of the habitations and its high cost of reproduction. On the other side, the mass production of low-cost houses associated to the implantation of the housing projects in peripheral regions created a new urban problem, the socio-spatial segregation.

Teresina presents the same problems as other Brazilian cities, being marked by the intense and disorderly urban expansion. Besides that, it also presents various peripheral areas occupied by big housing projects, as the Residencial Jacinta Andrade, or even, irregular occupations, like villages and “favelas”, with no infrastructure or basic services.

As it was observed during the development of this paper, the housing projects were, and still are, big inductors to the growth of Teresina. Therefore, it was intended to identify the interference of the construction of Residencial Jacinta Andrade, the housing project with the greatest number of houses constructed in the city during this period, in the process of urban expansion of Teresina, as the impacts of this project in its surroundings.

KEY WORDS

Urbanization, Social Housing Projects, Socio-Spatial Segregation

RECREATING HOME: CABO VERDEAN FOOD HABITS IN A MIGRANT CONTEXT

RE-CRIAR A CASA: HÁBITOS E CONSUMOS ALIMENTARES
CABO-VERDIANOS NUM CONTEXTO MIGRANTE

Tiago Silveiro de Oliveira | tsilveiroo@fcs.unl.pt
Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas
Centro em Rede de Investigação em Antropologia

This paper discusses the influence of space/place in the maintenance or neglect of practices and food consumption habits, considered Cabo Verdean, in the migrant context.

Migrant food habits, alongside further cultural manifestations, make it possible to shorten geographic and emotional distances between the host territory and the place of origin. In the case of Cabo Verdean food consumption, the physical and symbolic distance from Cabo Verde translates into the comparison between the “flavours of over there” [Cabo Verde] and the “flavours of over here” [Portugal], but also in the extra value ascribed to the “taste”, “freshness”, “quality” and “healthy benefit” of food originating from Cabo Verde, as is the example of corn, beans, fish, fruit or even grog.

On the other hand, the maintenance of food habits and the consumption of Cabo Verdean symbolic food play an important role, by allowing the recreation of home in the migratory context. Even acknowledging the adaptation to the host territory - the practices and “Portuguese habits” -, nostalgia of the homeland and, consequently, Cabo Verdean food (somehow synthesized in the concept of *kumida di téra*), overcomes. In this sense, it is necessary to look into how the “purchase or production, preparation and tasting” of Cabo Verdean food (beyond the frontier of biological satisfaction) operate and are projected in migrants’ representation(s) of Cabo Verde.

Therefore, it is through the analysis of the narratives and practices of Cabo Verdean migrants, residing in two neighbourhoods of Amadora [Cova da Moura and Zambujal], that the attempt is made of understanding the ways of inhabiting, the strategies of appropriation of the physical space by Cabo Verdean residents, in order to preserve eating habits and practices that have travelled from Cabo Verde to Portugal.

KEY WORDS

Place, *Kumida di Téra*, Food, Cabo Verdean Migrants

FROM MERCEARIA TO INDIAN SHOP'S: A STUDY ON THE TRADE AND SOCIAL RELATIONS IN A NEIGHBORHOOD OF LISBON

DE LA MERCEARIA DU COIN À CHEZ L'INDIEN: UNE ÉTUDE
SUR LE COMMERCE ET LA CONSTRUCTION DE L'ALTÉRITÉ
DANS UN QUARTIER POPULAIRE DE LISBONNE

Karina Martos | martoskarina@gmail.com
University of Lille, Sociology Department

This article is based on a study of commercial dynamics in the Mouraria (Lisbon). In a context of tourism in the city, strong investment of public power, private investors and urban renewal, trade is a fertile approach to capture the social relationships and forces related to social change in the neighborhood. Therefore, this article aims to provide additional insights into the social issues that affect the populations of working-class, central neighborhoods, marked by immigration, strong commercial activity and in which a process of gentrification began.

KEY WORDS

Commerce, Working-Class Neighborhoods, Immigration, Gentrification

A SOCIO-SPATIAL STUDY ON THE LAND WALLS OF ISTANBUL WITH THE EXAMPLE OF MEVLANAKAPI NEIGHBOURHOOD

Zeynep Doğusan | zeynepdogusan@gmail.com
İstanbul Şehir University, Social Sciences Institute, Sociology

The Land Walls of Istanbul which were built by Theodosius II in the 5th century and mark the boundaries of the Byzantine capital, are a unique example of Istanbul's architectural heritage. They don't stand only as a fortification wall, but over the centuries they turned into a rich cultural landscape. As a part of this long history, the old neighborhoods next to the walls contain elements of an urban culture with a multi-layered history found in everyday life. There is a reflexive relation between the spatiality of the walls, their history, and their everyday usage. In order to understand the relationship, a social memory research with a spatial perspective was done in Mevlanakapı Neighborhood, of Istanbul, Fatih. Mevlanakapı is one of the oldest neighborhoods next to the Land Walls. In the last two years the settlers of neighborhood face an ongoing threat from the municipality, whence plans is to construct a park next to the walls by demolishing the houses there. People living in the neighborhood construct their memories in relation to ongoing administrative conflicts and in relation to their space. Settlers of Mevlanakapı mostly refer to their biographies, family memories and their local knowledge on the neighborhood while emphasizing their right to keep on living there. Also the social memory of the neighborhood's everyday life, includes heterogeneous aspects which are not included in grand narratives of the land walls. This memory has a manipulative power against historiography of the land walls and an empowering aspect for the settlers, to stand in a group against upcoming threats from the municipality.

KEY WORDS

Social Memory, Cultural Heritage, Urban Transformation

THE POSTMODERN CITY IN CRISIS: THE FERGUSON UPRISING

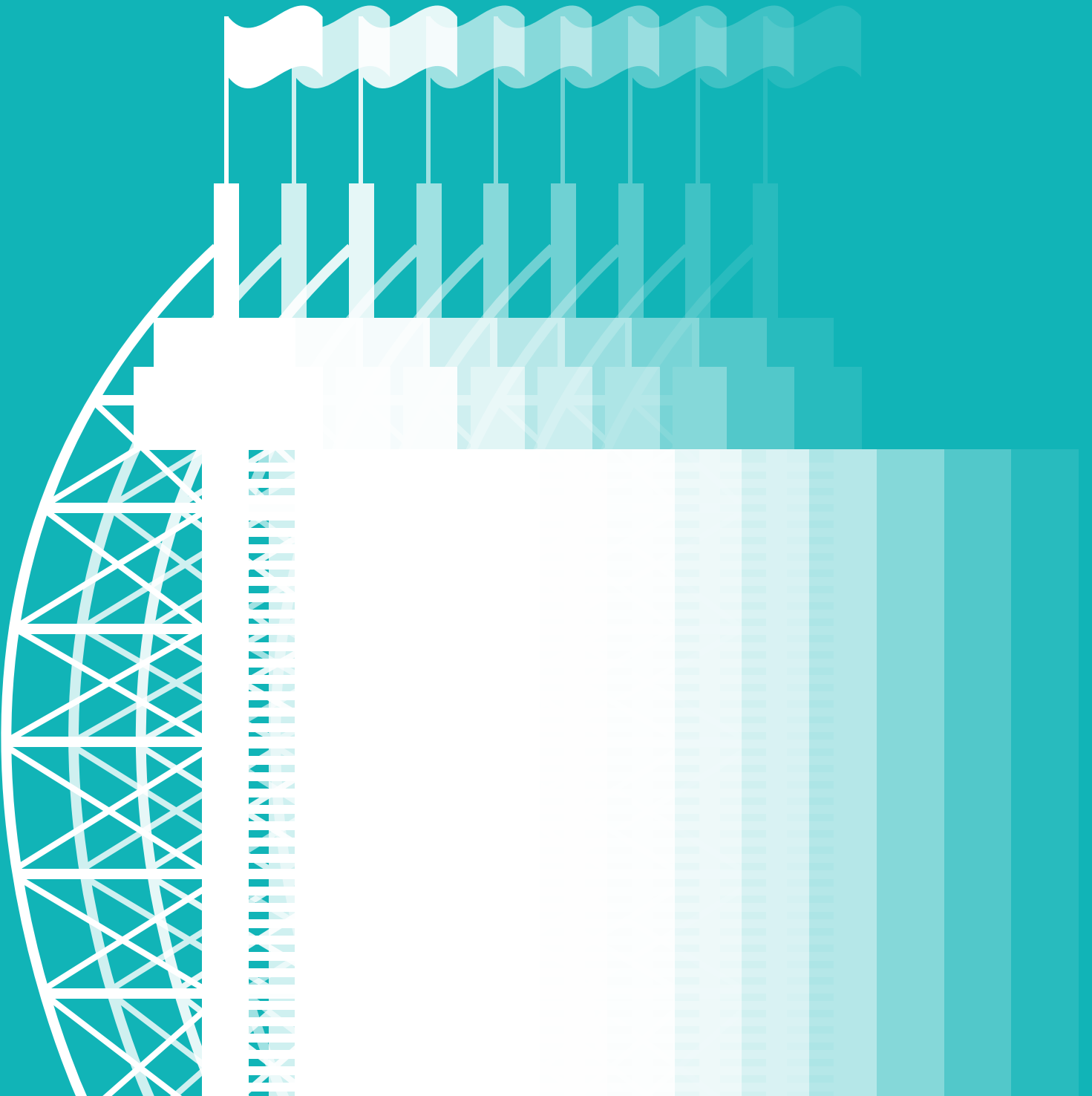
Vera Ksiropita | veraksirop@gmail.com
National Technical University of Athens, School of Architecture

The paper focus on Ferguson Uprising that took place in August of 2014 after the murder of Michael Brown, a black, unarmed teenager by a police officer. The research focus on the uprising moment and seeks to depict and conceptualize the dynamic connection between race and space in terms of representations, practice, symbolisms and transformations occurred during the contentious moment of the uprising. The focus on the dialectic relationship between 'city of enclaves' and the 'city of thresholds', attempts to highlight the spatio-temporal quality of threshold experience as a counter-example to the dominant enclave city.

KEY WORDS

Ferguson, Race, Urban Struggles

PRODUCTCITY



APARTMENT BIOGRAPHIES: POST-PRIVATISATION CITIES, SPATIAL PRACTICES AND SPATIAL CONFIGURATIONS. NARRATIVES OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION OF FORMER YUGOSLAV CITIES OF BANJA LUKA, NIŠ AND PODGORICA

Sonja Lakić | sonja.lakic@gmail.com
Gran Sasso Science Institute, Department of Social Sciences

Massive process of privatisation of formerly socially owned apartments in the former Yugoslav medium-sized cities of Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Niš (Serbia) and Podgorica (Montenegro) resulted in a radical change of the ownership pattern hence announced the beginning of the new era of the homeowners, providing masses with the new kind of personal freedom: the one of making individual choices with respect to the appearance of the personal living space. This paper detects the gap in the knowledge with regard to the privatisation-triggered urban transformation of the aforementioned former Yugoslav medium-sized cities, demonstrating how have the changes in ownership patterns contributed to the emergence of both the new types of behaviour of the masses and the outburst of different anarchy-driven acts modifications of privatised apartments, as well as appropriations of common space, that altogether transformed the built environment of cities to a significant extent. The original contribution of this paper to the body of knowledge is the following: the paper exclusively focuses on the never investigated do-it-yourself and mainly informal spatial practices that thousands of individuals, who were abruptly set free from the rigid socialist control and regulation, undertook in the name of personal needs and/or taste. The paper employs the self-developed micro-level and mix-method research approach of “Apartment Biographies” and, through series of individual family stories and a variety of visual material, tells the story of the privatisation-triggered urban transformation through the eyes of privatised and modified homes. The study makes a clear distinction between material and social outcomes of privatization hence explains both visual and interpretative significance of new spatial configurations by applying the smallest urban scale of all – the one of an apartment – as something of a medium that demonstrates how has the privatisation process provoked significant socio-spatial changes and finally resulted in a whole new world of entirely new standards and principles, hence affecting society as a whole.

KEY WORDS

Privatisation, Spatial Appropriation, Former Yugoslavia, Housing, Informality

CREATING NEW URBAN IDENTITIES IN THE ERA OF GLOBAL URBAN COMPETITION. EXPERIENCE OF POLISH POSTINDUSTRIAL CITIES

Patrycja Grzyś | patrycja.grzys@phdstud.ug.edu.pl
University of Gdansk, Institute of Geography, Spatial Management Department

Contemporary world is shaped by rapid changes in almost every level of its functioning. These changes are both political, economic, social and spatial. They significantly affect cities, since urban centers have become dominant place of residence of the majority of society. Cities, in addition, are especially vulnerable to these changes as units particularly related to the process of globalization. Increasingly sophisticated needs of the growing group of urban stakeholders and new global conditions urge cities to look for the new ways of achieving competitive advantages. One of this possibility is creating new urban identities. This often artificially created identity is more and more frequently becoming a basic urban strategic resource and thus one of the most important tool of generating competitive advantage at the national and even global scale.

Cities that are specifically exposed to the problem of the contested context are the postindustrial cities. Currently, most of them are struggling with the new shape of their policies. Often this new policy is formulated in total isolation from its “uncomfortable” heritage, sometimes called as “black identity”. This dispute evokes many doubts relating to the urban management. However, urban development does not have to mean losing its identity, as well as maintaining it does not have to exclude development-oriented urban policy. Proper diagnosis and strategy based on unique, local resources often appears more successful than creating the kind of urban image prosthesis.

The paper aims at presenting how polish urban authorities are dealing with this problem. The author will demonstrate current conclusions from the experience of polish postindustrial cities in terms of reorganization its development strategy. Both negative and positive examples of contemporary urban polish brands will be presented, with reference to their original identity. The author’s intention is to emphasize the essence of urban identity as a new urban capital that has to be redefined in the present conditions within the context of globalization processes.

KEY WORDS

Postindustrial Cities, City-Branding, Urban Identity, Globalization

A POPULAR MARKET IN A GENTRIFIED NEIGHBORHOOD: TEMPORALITIES AND SPATIALITIES, A CASE STUDY OF THE WAZEMMES MARKET IN LILLE (FRANCE)

UMA FEIRA POPULAR NUM BAIRRO GENTRIFICADO:
SOBRE ESPACIALIDADES E TEMPORALIDADES, O CASO DA
FEIRA DE WAZEMMES, EM LILLE

Karina Martos | martoskarina@gmail.com
University of Lille, Department of Sociology

This article presents a study carried out in the district of Wazemmes in Lille (France). Based on a socio-anthropological approach and an ethnographic methodology, this research aims to provide complementary insights into issues related to the urban and social transformations of working-class neighborhoods, marked by immigration, and the existence of a significant commercial centrality, in which a form of gentrification has started. Therefore, the commercial scene and especially the street market have emerged as a fertile ground for seizing the processes of changing the urban landscape and intercultural relations that occur in the context of Wazemmes.

KEY WORDS

Working-Class Neighborhoods, Commerce, Market, Gentrification

IMPACTS OF TOURIST URBANIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF MEGA EVENTS: THE QUESTION OF URBAN IDENTITIES IN THE CASE OF RIO DE JANEIRO

IMPACTOS DA URBANIZAÇÃO TURÍSTICA NO CONTEXTO DOS MEGA EVENTOS: A QUESTÃO DAS IDENTIDADES URBANAS NO CASO DO RIO DE JANEIRO

Marcelo Viana Ramos | marcel2772@gmail.com
Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto, Departamento de Turismo

Raquel Salazar Ribeiro e Souza | salazaraquel@live.com
Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto, Departamento de Turismo

Ana Carolina da Silva | carolzinhalois@hotmail.com
Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto, Departamento de Turismo

The urban transformations taking place at the beginning of this century demand the continuous analysis of the interface between urbanization, tourism and the environment. The production of the space in the host city of the mega-event 2016 Olympics is analyzed in this article from the concept of Tourist Urbanization and Urban Identity. This complex relationship supports our analysis, based on this important case study, involving theoretical assumptions proposed by Santos and Lefebvre. Among the aspects mentioned in the set of impacts of tourism, we highlight the analysis of socio-spatial exclusion, in this case, as a function of urban reform, geographically projected to accentuate the commodification of the urban in the context of tourism appropriation, giving rise to new spatialities and urban territorialities, originating in these important areas of tourist interest and real estate.

KEY WORDS

Urbanization, Tourism, Identity, Exclusion, Territoriality

FLUID VALUES: A PLURALIST APPROACH TO LAND-MANAGEMENT IN THE PETRO-CHEMICAL EXTRACTION REGION OF SOUTH-WESTERN GHANA

William Otchere-Darko | w.otcheredarko@campus.unimib.it
University of Milan-Bicocca, PhD school of Urban Studies,
Department of Sociology and Social Research

This research uses the concept of value incommensurability/plurality for the analysis of land-use in Ghana's South-Western petrochemical extraction region. Value-incommensurability argues for value-pluralism (O'Neill, 1993), espousing the physical, social and intrinsic values of natural "resources" such as land based on ethical, cultural, technical/physical, metaphysical aspects (Funtowicz & Ravetz 1994; Martinez-Alier 2002). As a foundation of ecological economics (Martinez-Alier, 1998), the incommensurability concept allows for "plural but conditional valuation" in a decision problem, whereby in this case land-use approval is undertaken as a decision-problem with land as part of an interdependent system (entailing ecological, production, finance, livelihood and cultural aspects).

This research therefore focuses on land-use decision making by state-agencies in South-western Ghana within the period 2007-2017. It focuses on sub-national land-use planning regime (entailing land ownership, land use and environmental regulatory agencies).

It focuses on the (i) valuation languages of land used in the Petro-Industrial region; (ii) legitimation of certain valuations of land use over others through planning discourse, policy and practice after resource discovery; (iii) the reshaping of planning practices through such legitimation processes after resource discovery. Research methods include exploratory and semi-structured interviews, land-use data analysis, as well as discourse, document and policy analysis.

Preliminary findings show that planning decision-making is characterized by elite-capture at the national-parastatal level and by actors contracted by the Petro-chemical industry, hence sidelining regional planning regimes (into administrative tasks).

Land has therefore been further pushed into a spectrum of economic valuation; as banked and speculated product (economic) and as potential community equity (socio-economic). Land is also conceived as potential store of (environmental) capital to offset carbon from resource extraction activities and house waste recycling facilities. Additionally, community adaptive uses of land (e.g. for informal economic activities) is being outcompeted and delegitimized by languages of 'more efficient' and 'aesthetically pleasing' land-uses.

KEY WORDS

Valuation, Land, Planning, Fossil-Fuel, Commensurability

CHRONICLE OF AN ANNOUNCED PRIVATIZATION: RECONVERSION AND REQUALIFICATION IN THREE ACTS OF A CORUÑA'S MARITIME WATERFRONT

CRÔNICA DE UMA PRIVATIZAÇÃO ANUNCIADA:
RECONVERSÃO E REQUALIFICAÇÃO EM TRÊS ATOS DA
FACHADA MARÍTIMA DE A CORUNHA

Alberto Rodríguez-Barcón | arbarcon@fe.up.pt
University of Porto, Faculty of Engineering,
Research Centre for Territory, Transports and Environment (CITTA)

Estefanía Calo | calo@unex.es
University of Extremadura, Faculty of Teacher Training, Department of Business
Management and Sociology, Group of Territorial Studies of University of A Coruña

Raimundo Otero-Enríquez | rotero@udc.es
University of A Coruña, Faculty of Sociology, Department of Sociology,
Group of Territorial Studies of University of A Coruña

This communication analyzes how the liberation of large industrial-port spaces has triggered the privatization and rehabilitation of the waterfront of the urban centre of A Coruña (Galicia, Spain). This dismantling of industrial activity has left areas of public ownership in disused. Some political spheres propose to privatize them through the sale to private developers for ambitious real estate ventures with speculative character.

This remodelling is the starting point for this privatizing dynamic, which constitute the transformation of the city's urban and tourist centre. The intervention in this enclave evidences significant processes of: touristification and artificialization, emptying of the social and commercial spots, loss of identity elements of the neighbourhood and the acceleration of the gentrification phenomena. In the second phase, public administrations (namely the Port Authority) planned the privatization of the grounds of the sports complex "La Solana" and Hotel "Finisterre", located in a privileged central enclave. This privatization project has been strongly opposed by the A Coruña City Council, which opts to implement recreational and cultural uses retaining its public ownership. This debate between administrations reveals two completely antagonistic city models. Finally, a third stage would correspond to the privatization for tertiary and residential use of the so-called "inner ports" of A Coruña.

This transformation of the port area is related to the metaphor of the city as a "growth and entertainment machine", and is part of the configuration of a "brand image" based on cruise tourism. The Port Authority accepts these speculative movements, what indicates a model of neoliberal management of urban space, while the City Council defends its public use. This dispute between two openly opposing intervention projects expresses the existing models of the city and constitutes the central object of the ideological debate on how to conceive the urban development in the city of A Coruña.

KEY WORDS

Privatization, Touristification, Gentrification, Port, Growth, Neoliberal City

URBAN VOIDS OF CAMPINA GRANDE: DIAGNOSE AND SIMULATION

VAZIOS URBANOS DO CENTRO DE AMPINA GRANDE: DIAGNÓSTICO E SIMULAÇÃO

Aída Pontes | aida@labrua.org
Unifacisa, Architecture and Urban Design Department

Beatriz Brito Mendes | bea@labrua.org
Director of the Laboratório de Rua; Graduate student in Design and Architecture of Ephemeral Spaces at IESP; Master Student at UFPB

Claudia Palmeira Lucena Amorim | claudia@labrua.org
Researcher at Laboratório de Rua

Francisco Allyson Barbosa Silva | allyson@labrua.org
Researcher at Laboratório de Rua

Persio Padre de Macêdo | persio@labrua.org
Researcher at Laboratório de Rua

Thaís Rodrigues da Paixão | thais@labrua.org
Researcher at Laboratório de Rua

The physical and population growth of the cities has been marked by its peripheral expansion, resulting in a discontinuous urban spot with great social, demographic and economic disparity. This work has the purpose of investigating the urban voids of the central nucleus of Campina Grande, which were identified and categorized through geoprocessing tools, on-site visits, and then a simulation of occupation of these spaces. It was identified that 52% of the constructed area in the analyzed perimeter is presented without use or underutilized, not fulfilling its social function. There are several idle spaces in the existing urban perimeter, without the need of spreading the urban environment to peripheral areas of the city as it is observed in Campina Grande. The results presented here demonstrate the dynamics in the center of the town, which presents little residential use and underutilization of the spaces, bringing negative consequences for the area, such as insecurity at night.

KEY WORDS

Urban Voids, Central Nucleus, Soil Use and Occupation, Social Function of Property

WELCOME, WILKOMMEN, BIENVENUT, BIENVENIDOS TO BAIXA POMBALINA A REVIEW OF BAIXA POMBALINA RECENT TRANSFORMATION

Rita de Menezes Negrão | ritamsmnegrao@gmail.com
Universidade de Lisboa, Instituto Superior Técnico, Master in Architecture

Ana Brandão Estevão | ana.luisa.brandao@tecnico.ulisboa.pt
Universidade de Lisboa, Instituto Superior Técnico, Urbanism & Architecture

Focusing on public space, this paper addresses the changing urban dynamics of Baixa-Pombalina over the past ten years, with particular attention to the issue of “Touristification”.

The reconstruction of Chiado, after 1988’s fire, is the starting point of the analysis of Baixa-Pombalina changing process. Since then, the main problems identified were related to the degradation, depopulation and loss of attractiveness. Local policies targeted this issue with no overall reversal of problems. In 2008, the severe economic crisis presented new challenges and since then, tourism activities have gained importance in the urban dynamics – the Baixa-Pombalina revitalization process was supported in most cases by tourism and leisure activities.

Today, however, the continuous increase of tourism and its consequences on public space use and public life dynamics, have started to be considered as an issue that needs to be addressed and fully acknowledged. Within this process of change, public space has a central role, not only regarding new projects and redesign features, but also being an enabler of tourism activities, where tourist are made visible to other city users.

In this context, this paper aims to understand, by integrating and reviewing relevant collected data, the urban process of Baixa-Pombalina’ revitalization through an analysis of its public space, especially nowadays where the problem of “touristification” has replaced a problem of “desertification”.

Starting from previous authors works, this study will be organized in two parts. The first develops a timeline between 1988 and 2018 identifying public space projects, public policies and local strategies, furthermore collecting the changing patterns. The second one analyses a part of Baixa-Pombalina’s public space system using PSSS Project assessment tools.

Finally, we intend to diagnose how public space systems in Baixa could evolve to allowing the articulation of the needs of the local population and the ones of tourists.

KEY WORDS

Public Space, Tourism, Baixa-Pombalina, Assesment, Urban process

VIJAZZ PENEDÈS: GENESIS AND STRUCTURE OF AN EVENT

VIJAZZ PENEDÈS:

GÉNESIS Y ESTRUCTURA DE UN EVENTO

Eloi Sendrós Ferrer | sendrosferrer@gmail.com
University of Barcelona, Social Anthropology Department

Alejandro Gorr | alejandro.gorr@gmail.com
École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, UMR SAGE

The Banc Sabadell Vijazz Penedès is a cultural macro-event that takes place in the city of Vilafranca del Penedès and consists on jazz concerts (by international artists and local groups), a wine and cava fair of the Penedès' appellation of origin, and wine and food tastings; a programme of activities that takes place over three days in the area of the 'historic centre' of the city. Vijazz, therefore, mobilizes a set of cultural, symbolic and economic resources around itself through the presence of musicians, music critics, political figures, gastronomic critics, chefs, small distinguished wineries and great wine capitals, etc. As a result of the articulation of different approaches coming from the sociology and anthropology of culture, institutions, public action and the State, and based on an immersion in the field carried out in 2016, the present work proposes a research programme aimed at analysing the social conditions of the emergence, institutionalisation and legitimisation of the Vijazz Penedès as a macro-event.

KEY WORDS

Vijazz, Wine, Jazz, Festival, Public Intervention, Social History, Sociology of Institutions

THE SÃO JOÃO CELEBRATIONS IN CAMPINA GRANDE: EVOLUTION AND PERCEPTION OF ITS USERS IN THE PARQUE DO POVO

OS FESTEJOS JUNINOS EM CAMPINA GRANDE:
EVOLUÇÃO E PERCEPÇÃO DOS USUÁRIOS
NO PARQUE DO POVO

Aída Paula Pontes de Aquino | aida@labrua.org
Director President of the Laboratório de Rua; Professor at UNIFACISA

Ana Clara Bezerra Guimarães | ana@labrua.org
Researcher at Laboratório de Rua; Undergraduate student at UNIFACISA

Beatriz Brito Mendes | bea@labrua.org
Director of the Laboratório de Rua; Graduate student in Design and Architecture of
Ephemeral Spaces at IESP; Master Student at UFPB

Bruna Almeida de Lima | abruna@labrua.org
Researcher at Laboratório de Rua; Undergraduate student at UFCG

Bruna França de Pontes | bruna@labrua.org
Master student at Universidade Nova de Lisboa and Instituto Universitário de Lisboa
(ISCTE-IUL); Researcher at Laboratório de Rua

luzianny Rebeca Lopes Barbosa | zuzu@labrua.org
Researcher at Laboratório de Rua

Priscilla de Sales Brito | priscilla@labrua.org
Researcher at Laboratório de Rua; Undergraduate student at UFCG

Raiff Mangueira Bezerra Nascimento | babu@labrua.org
Researcher at Laboratório de Rua; Undergraduate student at UNIFACISA

Naturally complex, the urban environment is linked to diversity and liable to the infinite possibilities of appropriation of its space. The celebration of festivities in the public space is a form of urban appropriation and strategy to encourage experiments and social relations. Depending on the scale, such festivities reflect directly on different aspects of the city, such as landscape, culture, economy, tourism, politics and even affective issues of identity and belonging of the population. Within this scenario, the municipality of Campina Grande, located in Paraíba, Brazil, is characterized to include this type of appropriation, like the June festivities, having nationally known: “The biggest São João of the world”. The space that happens the party, titled “Parque do Povo”, has been taking new proportions in this trajectory of more than 30 years. Its current configuration is the result of historical transformations directly related to the June festivals, where the vivacity of this culture by the population was seen and fought as a political strategy. The approach of this work is to study the modification of the layout of the “Parque do Povo” during the “São João” over the years and to investigate the perception of the users about this physical layout. For this, the layouts were compared between the years of 1997 and 2017, noting the modifications of its structure, besides the application of a questionnaire with more than 700 people, merchants and party visitors in the last edition. As a result, it is perceived that these changes are always linked to political issues and private initiatives. The event, then, is gaining a more elitist and segregating character.

KEY WORDS

June Celebrations, Public Space, Perception of its Users

CHIADO AND LISBON: CULTURAL DISTRICT IN THE CREATIVE CITY?

CHIADO E LISBOA:
BAIRRO CULTURAL NA CIDADE CRIATIVA?

Daphne Cordeiro | dcordeiro.uff@gmail.com
Universidade Federal Fluminense, PPGA

The article aims to analyse the use of culture as a dispute resource (Yudice, 2002) and legitimacy by entrepreneurs around the construction of Chiado as a “cultural district”; the practices, conflicts and negotiations in the use of categories as preservation, tradition, authenticity and heritage. It will be complementarily in focus the uses of various agents related to the Program “Lojas com História” for safeguard and promotion of stores and crafts considered traditional by the Lisbon City Hall (CML), which pursue the recognition as “creative city” (Costa & Babo, 2007).

KEY WORDS

Uses of Culture, Chiado, Cultural District, Creative City

MOVING IDEAS, FROM NETWORK-CITY TO CLUSTER-CITY

Irene Manzini Ceinar | irenemanzini@gmail.com
The Bartlett School of Planning, University College London,
Faculty of the Built Environment

The contemporary city represents the main node for interconnected systems of people, information and money, where the long-term economic growth is largely influenced by human capital and its ability to produce new ideas. It is possible to speak about the phenomenon of brain drain of “precious migrants” (Peixoto,2001), whose mobility influences and interacts with the urban spatial dynamics of the city.

With the increasing use of technology, followed by the distortion of space-time principle, arise the concept of network society (Castells,1996), the urban spatial distribution has been neglected by the possibility to work from anywhere”- making the whole urban space, the environmental workspace. The network-city introduces the idea that cities are not fixed but subjected to an ongoing intangible transformation, able to renew itself rapidly depending on the volatility of the needs.

While the structure of the network-city is reduced to an abstract connected city without geographic identity, today’s contemporary society is witness of a considerable demographic realignment, where the space experienced by workers becomes that “between” connections.

It is a massive movement of highly skilled workers to specific attractor poles (Florida,2007), as the most ambitious people need to move to a geographically defined urban space. The physical proximity of people with high educational level has a powerful effect on economic growth as it increases the production of ideas and triggering chain processes in different application fields, e.g. knowledge-based sectors.

Labour mobility is one of the mechanisms by which it enhances the dissemination of knowledge process between cluster organizations, thus stimulating the innovative capacity as well as learning, updating and dissemination of best practices. Local policies provide the necessary space to take place attracting skilled migrants, pointing toward flexible working principles, where the periodic unemployment is seen as an opportunity for a continuous recirculation where new subjects are easily assimilated.

KEY WORDS

City Making Urban Design, Production, Digital Economy, Tech-City, London, Cluster, Workspace, Network Society, Brain-Drain

THE VALUE OF URBAN TREES AS ECOLOGICAL AMENITIES TO THE REAL ESTATE MARKET OF LISBON, PORTUGAL

Sofia F. Franco | sfranco@novasbe.pt
Nova School of Business and Economics

Jacob L. Macdonald | jacob.macdonald@novasbe.pt
Nova School of Business and Economics

This paper looks at the amenity value of urban street trees in Lisbon, Portugal. Using the hedonic valuation method, we look at the relative contribution of street trees to property prices paying specific attention to capturing the heterogeneity of tree characteristics. We employ a novel GIS and remote sensing database to characterize residents' availability of urban trees by vegetation health, canopy density and foliage type. These characteristics are then interacted with ecological dis-amenities and aesthetic amenities to explore how urban street trees may provide broader influences on a resident's local environment that is translated through the residential real estate market.

Urban street trees have positive impacts in the range of 0.301% of a dwelling's value for 10 additional trees in 100 meters, which decays over space as the marginal tree contributes less to the relative landscape to 0.063% for 10 additional trees in 500 meters. Further, the value of trees is conditional on heterogeneous characteristics as perceived by residents, with healthier trees drawing housing premiums while dense tree canopy coverage detracts from dwelling prices. Different species yield varying premiums with more aesthetic trees such as palms or jacaranda's having influences of 5.531% and 0.893% within 100 meters while deciduous and evergreen trees have impacts of 0.134% and 0.370% in 300 meters respectively. Tree canopy is found to have a positive amenity value in terms of mitigating dis-amenities such as pollution, heat, flooding and noise.

KEY WORDS

Ecological Amenities, Urban Street Trees, Hedonic Pricing, Urban Canopy Coverage

TRANSITIONING THROUGH GEOGRAPHIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND WORK

Sinead Marian D'Silva | gy13smds@leeds.ac.uk
University of Leeds, School of Physics and Astronomy

Over the last 20 years England has seen a high level of engagement with Higher Education (HE), and universities in particular, with students moving away to get degrees and transition to their career futures (Holdsworth, 2009). The focus of the research is on the factors that influence decisions about graduate prospects for which 8 individuals narrated their transitions from a degree to their future careers through in-depth qualitative methods. This paper presents place as one of the factors that influence the ways in which students from a Science, Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) discipline at a Northern Urban English university transition from degrees to their career futures. Contrary to the managerial expectations of universities and policy, students and graduates make decisions that respond to personal motivators, one of which is place including their experience of university life and their geographical location (see Holton and Riley, 2016). Despite the push to recruit STEM students, the trajectories of these students do not respond to the STEM skills gap. These decisions are a manifestation of individual agential capacity. This has wider implications for cities and how they are constructed amidst agendas of inclusion. It also demands an increased collaboration between university population and the general population, and what it means to be citizens even in student spaces.

REFERENCES

- Holdsworth, C., 2009. 'Going away to uni': mobility, modernity, and independence of english higher education students. *Environment and Planning A*, 41(8), pp.1849-1864.
- Holton, M. and Riley, M., 2016. Student geographies and homemaking: personal belonging (s) and identities. *Social & Cultural Geography*, 17(5), pp.623-645.

KEY WORDS

Student Geographies, Employability, Higher Education, Work & Employment, Youth Transitions

METACITY



OPEN DATA QUALITY – AN ASSESSMENT OF HOUSING DATA FOR DUBLIN AND IRELAND

Egess Tiri | egess.tiri.2017@mumail.ie

Maynooth University, National Centre for Geocomputation, Kildare, Ireland

Brian Moran | brian.moran.2017@mumail.ie

Maynooth University, National Centre for Geocomputation, Kildare, Ireland

Smart cities are using open big data to inform and engage citizens of current situation in their city and also enabling city managers to better operate public services by improving their decision making through the sharing of information in real-time. City dashboards are considered a critical infrastructure in communicating this information to the users. In this context, Dublin Dashboard, with the primary focus to be a tool for interacting with urban data, is a collection of real-time and non-real-time data for Dublin City. Although there is a huge amount of data circulating, and the importance of reporting data quality is known through different ISO and city standards, yet there is little assurance on their quality and standards. In this research paper, we are focusing on the quality assessment of housing data by reviewing their current state for Dublin and Ireland with the purpose of looking how that affects policy makers in the process of increasing urbanization.

By questioning the provenance of the data and asking what are the known issues that Ireland is experiencing with the current state of housing, we are looking into many datasets from different sources for their completeness, validity, accuracy, coverage and metadata. Testing the above specifications, we are seeing how the results differ from one area to another and how these data have affected decision making in construction sector and as a result the quality of life of the city. We extend our discussion by highlighting the importance of improving metadata around data quality.

KEY WORDS

Open Data, Data Quality, Dashboards, Smart Cities

THE TREE MAP

Sara Almeida Santos Daugbjerg | sasd@ruc.dk
Roskilde University, Department of People and Technology

Ane Rahbek Vierø | avieroe@ruc.dk
Roskilde University, Department of People and Technology

In the winter of 2017, the city council of Copenhagen asked citizens where to plant new trees using an interactive online map. This data was later used in the design of a plan for where to plant trees in the city. The use of such technology for public participation raises questions regarding who is able to participate and how the inputs are used in the planning process. This project investigates how these questions are handled by the city council and which problems and potentials the city administration encounter by using GIS in public participation.

Through the perspective of critical cartography we raise questions regarding the use of maps as tools in planning practices, and how 'Public Participation GIS' can be used to make planning more inclusive and transparent. Furthermore, the concepts of 'digital public administration' and 'spatially enabled society' are included as perspectives that elucidate the broader context for the use of GIS for public participation, and helps explain how the use of methods such as interactive maps can be understood.

Using GIS for public participation can be problematic if the citizens' prerequisites are not considered in the design of the technical solution as well as during the overall use of the tool. For such methods to achieve the vision of a more inclusive process in the context of public planning, those in charge need an understanding of the potential pitfalls with using digital tools, as well as the potential benefits they offer. It is furthermore crucial to be able to ask the right questions about what the collected data represents and what it can and cannot be used for. If done correctly, the use of GIS in public participation can help include more citizens in the municipal planning process, and make the issues at hand more apprehensible and accessible.

KEY WORDS

Urban Planning, Public Participation, GIS

COMPLEXITY THINKING: A NEW SYSTEMIC LANGUAGE TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE URBAN COHESION, THE CASE OF HORSH BEIRUT

Joumana Stephan | stephan.joumana@gmail.com

Lebanese University, École Doctorale Des Sciences Et De Technologie, Laboratoire De Recherche En Architecture, Environnement Et Développement Durable

Université De Versailles Saint-Quentin-En-Yvelines, École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture De Versailles, Léav

1+1 doesn't always equal 2. This is particularly true in the case of complex systems, where synergetic interactions create emergent properties. The Internet is a good example, also the human body, a community, a company, a building and a city. A new scientific language has emerged from the use of this analogical, relational and trans disciplinary approach: Complexity Thinking. In this paper, we discuss the case of an urban park, Horsh Beirut, under the light of complexity thinking, aiming to understand the role of green public spaces in sustainable urban cohesion. Horsh Beirut makes up to 70% of green spaces in Beirut, but has been mostly closed to the public since the end of the Lebanese civil war in 1990. Surrounded by three culturally heterogeneous neighborhoods, the triangular park embodies both urban multiplicity and exclusion. In this perspective, the complexity thinking approach does not only offer us a new urban language and discourse but also innovative methods and practices such as: Systemic Triangulation, with its functional, structural and historical angles; Power Mapping, by modelling the interactions between different actors; and Mapping Urban Synergies, by hunting for synergetic opportunities between urban components. This approach has provided us some new insights. First, addressing cities as urban systems could diverge our perception from observing separate components towards observing networks and connections, which can eventually lead to a deeper understanding of the complex reality of urban problems. Second, green public spaces are a main sub-system that can either glue the urban system together or rip it apart. And finally, architects and urban planners should act as catalysts inducing urban synergies and auto-organization.

KEY WORDS

Horsh Beirut, Complexity Thinking, Urban Synergies, Public Space, Systemic Triangulation

FROM HERITAGE INTERPRETATION TO CULTURAL SYSTEMS: OUTLINE OF AN URBAN SEMIOTICS OF CULTURE

Rodrigo Nicolau Almeida | rodrigo.almeida@iscte-iul.pt
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), DINAMIA'CET-IUL

Urban and social realities have always been marked by researchers as “complex” and on the edge of chaos, with phenomena involving hundreds of thousands of different processes converging towards the dynamics of city life. However, attempts to harness this complexity into the very lines of study have remained relatively modest, with researchers opting for relatively linear explanations, or failing to integrate their findings into theoretical considerations into dynamical models. In this study we focus on the meanings of heritage, their evolution and distribution throughout individuals who experience it, in the city of Tomar, Portugal, as mediated by the presence of specialized information that can be thought of as “imposing” a certain view of the location. We use this as a starting point for multiple lines of inquiry: how to estimate the impact of elements such as information on cultural systems; how to conceptualize the ontology of urban reality with its differential agents and their respective teleologies; how to attempt to visualize different theoretical explanations for such motions with the help of Agent Based Modelling, and possible analytical considerations taken from these models. The study aims to provide theoretical and empirical guidelines for policy-making in the context, with a view to integrate semiotic concerns into the design and management of cities, as well as developing an academic research program articulated by middle-range systems theory.

KEY WORDS

Urban Semiotics, ABM, Middle-Range Systems, Urban Complexity, Urban Heritage

REMOTE SENSING CONTRIBUTION TO SPATIOTEMPORAL EVOLUTION STUDY OF URBAN AREAS: BRAGA AND GUIMARÃES CASE

CONTRIBUTO DA DETEÇÃO REMOTA PARA O ESTUDO DA EVOLUÇÃO ESPACIOTEMPORAL DE ÁREAS URBANAS: O CASO DE BRAGA E GUIMARÃES

Catarina de Almeida Pinheiro | catarina-pinheiro@mail.com
Universidade do Minho, Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Departamento de Geografia

Over the last years, Urban Geography (UG) was undoubtedly one of the fields in Geography within which scientific knowledge production has evolved the most as result of the adoption of new instruments/technics, specifically satellites – which allow Earth Observation in a synoptic and repetitive way. Remote Sensing (RS) anchored in Geographical Information Systems has unquestionably contributed to the way cities are analyzed. RS allows us to answer, at least partially, one of the most central questions of UG – “how urban areas change over time?”. It provides spatiotemporal data on urban spatial structure, enabling to relate urban forms and their underlying processes. Ergo, RS allows for an approach to spatiotemporal urban changes from structure to process (bottom-up), while UG traditional view, limited by the lack of spatial data, has adopted a deductive logic (or top-down); by emphasizing urbanization processes, studies developed under this perspective are only able to capture marginally the spatial and temporal complexities of urban change. Therefore, based on six Landsat images urban evolution of Braga and Guimarães municipalities was established from 1984 to 2016. The Landscape Expansion Index (LEI) was applied. This index catches information about the change process in urban areas, based on multitemporal RS data. Indeed, LEI doesn’t analyze the spatial structure at a given date (static vision) but rather the pattern of change, that is, the urban growth processes responsible for landscape changes (dynamic vision). LEI assesses urban change based on three modes of urban growth: infilling, edge-expansion and outlying. The purpose of this research is to understand the urban dynamics of the two studied municipalities, and to establish whether or not it confirms the theoretical hypothesis that urbanization occurs in a cyclic alternation of two phases – a dispersion phase (i.e., appearance of new urban segments) and a coalescence phase (i.e., fusion between neighbouring urban patches).

KEY WORDS

Urban Geography, Remote Sensing, Urban Growth, Braga and Guimarães

WALK-ALONG INTERVIEWS AS A PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING METHOD IN METRO SPACES IN ESPOO, FINLAND

Annaliina Niitamo | annaliina.niitamo@helsinki.fi
University of Helsinki, Faculty of Social Sciences,
Department of Media and Communication

This paper explores the role of young people in urban planning in Espoo, Finland. Urban planners report having difficulties in getting the voice of young people into urban planning processes. According to previous research, above all, they lack needed time resources and flexible methods to gain young people's knowledge in official planning processes. At the same time, young people across cities in Finland and many other European cities have reported feeling the lack of opportunity to participate in influencing their built environment.

This article will present the method of walk-along interviews as a form of participatory urban planning. Walk-alongs are done with young people aged 14-17 and municipal urban planners and youth workers to discuss metro spaces as urban spaces. Themes discussed in the walk-along interviews are safety and the metro space as an emotional and social space as well as a differential space (Lefebvre 1974). These walk-along interviews are done in the new extension of the metro line (opened in November 2017) that extends from Helsinki to the neighbouring city of Espoo. I observe metro spaces as in-between urban spaces (Häyrynen et al. 2008) that are often left on the fringes when observing public space. Metro spaces are also heavily surveilled urban spaces which makes it an exceptional combination of public and private space and imposes questions of control and power (Koskela 2007).

Questions I explore in this paper are: How do walk-along interviews function as a method in gaining the voice of young people in urban planning? Can collaboration between municipal urban planners and youth workers be beneficial in engaging young people in urban planning processes? What are the issues raised by young people concerning the metro space as an urban environment?

KEY WORDS

Urban Participation, Communicative Planning, Participatory Planning, Walk-Along Interview, Differential Space

WHAT IS COMMONS ARCHITECTURE?

Hulya Ertas | hulya.ertas@kuleuven.be
KU Leuven Department of Architecture Campus Sint-Lucas Brussels

Burak Pak | burak.pak@kuleuven.be
KU Leuven Department of Architecture Campus Sint-Lucas Brussels

In this paper we introduce a manifesto of commons architecture as provocation to rethink architecture and its practitioners. We frame commons architecture as the critical practice of social (re)production of space. We propose three ends and two means for an operative framework for commons architecture, and move on to elaborate on the concepts and practices of the common good, the critical spatial practice and post-capitalism as ends, and the agency of hacking and feminism the relevant means. These are neither complete nor exhaustive collections of possibilities. In this context, the manifesto is a call for the co-ideation of the “commons architecture” as a knowledge commons which needs to be criticized, developed and hacked into via an open-source debate, and spatial practice.

KEY WORDS

Commons, Critical Spatial Practice, Common Good, Post-Capitalism, Hacking, Feminism

METANARRATIVES OF EXPERIENCE: THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPATION THROUGH FLUIDITY, SCALE AND ALTERITY

METANARRATIVAS DA EXPERIÊNCIA: A CONSTRUÇÃO DO ESPAÇO PARTICIPATIVO NA RELAÇÃO ENTRE FLUIDEZ, ESCALA E ALTERIDADE

Flávia Nacif da Costa | flavianacif@ufs.edu.br
Universidade Federal de São João Del Rei,
Departamento de Arquitetura, Urbanismo e Artes Aplicadas (DAUAP)

Rafael Silva Brandão | rbrandao@ufs.edu.br
Universidade Federal de São João Del Rei,
Departamento de Arquitetura, Urbanismo e Artes Aplicadas (DAUAP)

This paper investigates the process of spatial production by amplifying the concept of “participation” through the notions of scale, fluidity and alterity. Crucial components that redefine spatial relations are produced and are considered as aspects to be observed both at the moment of production and reception of architecture and its urban contexts. We aim to disconnect the concept of “participation” from common associations with co-authorship between architect and the general population either in social housing or in public space design.

By understanding the frequent limitation of current procedures, we recognize the difficulty in engaging users in spatial experience, pointing out cooptation and manipulation by local agents or self interested leaderships. These situations exclude users from crucial parts of the design process or distort their contributions as a way to legitimate strategies that they actually do not share. We present a concept of space based on a constant potentialization of its virtuality, as showed by Pierre Lèvy, which implicates in an effectively open and participative process that includes the user in a logic of everyday appropriation and transformation of objects and of urban texture. For this purpose we resort to Doreen Massey’s concept of space, which highlights the mutant nature of spatial agents and establishes the premise that spatial experience always depends on reinventions articulated to habitants’ use of the city. In this sense, urban space’s mutating condition is connected to its capacity of activating users when they appropriate space, which reflects in other perceptions and new possibilities of interfering in the experience of place experience, as on in their own bodies. It becomes essential to think about the collective construction of this spatial experience, that is, to recognize the body itself as an instrument of mediation and the other as a co-inhabitant. This process is activated when the transition of scales – from body to building and to the city – occurs with fluidity. Thus the participation exists in opening and expanding space into various arrangements, in reinventing social relationships through spatial experience and in the construction of autonomy as critical thought.

It is important to investigate different results produced by diverse approaches, considering both, traditional and alternative practices.

KEY WORDS

Participation, Scale, Fluidity, Alterity, Space

THE TRAIN AND THE COMMUNITY: SPACE REHABILITATORS INSTRUMENTS

O TREM E A COMUNIDADE:
INSTRUMENTOS REABILITADORES DO ESPAÇO

Bruna França de Pontes | bruna.frpontes@gmail.com
Universidade Nova de Lisboa & Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL);
Researcher at LabRua

Each city has its own social dynamics, by which it evolves in a natural and disorderly way. Contemporary and sustainable urban development seeks to bring the challenge of rebuilding the existing city by reinventing it. Cities and their public spaces, as living organisms, are in constant transition and require immediate and creative planning. Gehl (2013) emphasizes that cities need to be strengthened as a laboratory for human relations, as a test space that needs to be questioned and rethought frequently. The border of the railroad of Campina Grande - PB, Brazil, is in the context of degradation and abandonment. The need for an intervention in space that awakens the conviviality among individuals and promotes social and cultural events is necessary. Reusing and reviving abandoned objects and spaces can generate considerable solutions in front of the city - "The spaces educate. Creative spaces generate creative people. Our landscape is part of what we are." (PORO, 2013, p.5). The research and proposal of the work aims to study the surroundings of the railway line of Campina Grande, and propose the reactivation of the train as a traveling object and as a pilot project, approaching the train as a space rehabilitation agent, applied to its transitory movements as an emergent and temporary solution. Following the same rationale for mobile units that offer itinerant services, the wagon will also be in a position of supporting other needs, such as education, culture, leisure, health and citizen support, for communities and their environment. Throughout the investigative process, aspects such as the existing uses of the surrounding areas, the spontaneous actions of the local residents and their affective memories associated to the locomotive were analyzed.

KEY WORDS

Train, Urban Intervention, Pilot Project, Memoirs

BY LATIN AMERICAN HANDS: THE WORK OF ARCHITECTS-URBANISTS IN PRECARIOUS SETTLEMENTS

PELAS MÃOS LATINO AMERICANAS:
A ATUAÇÃO DE ARQUITETOS-URBANISTAS EM
ASSENTAMENTOS PRECÁRIOS

Mariely Ferreira dos Reis Luz | ma.reisluz@gmail.com
Universidade Estadual do Maranhão, Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo,
Centro de Ciências Tecnológicas

Marluce Wall de Carvalho Venâncio | marlucewall@gmail.com
Universidade Estadual do Maranhão, Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo,
Centro de Ciências Tecnológicas

The bad distribution of wealth and the unavailability of resources among people are determinant for the continuity of world inequalities and poverty. Theme of discussions in various governmental agendas and social movements, the search for better housing conditions and urban spaces, reveal the efforts of citizens in fighting for better quality of life in cities. According to the United Nations Human Settlements Program's reports (UN-HABITAT), in 2010, Latin America urban centers clustered 80% of its population, whose approximately 111 million people was living in precarious situations (UN-HABITAT, 2012). Despite the great economic and technological advances provided by urbanization, the quantity and quality of housing did not correspond to the growing urban population, leading to the emergence of subnormal settlements and their poor living conditions. Through the participatory process in the planning of the metropolis, citizens are able to defend their discontent with the marginalization of the issues that concern them and be their own resources of work in needy areas (Bordenave, 1994). Inspired by the curatorial proposal of the exhibition "Reporting from the front" developed by Alejandro Aravena for the XV Biennial of Venice and by the growing debate of the contemporary architect-urbanist's role in improving people's lives, this study confronts indifference in cities. Therefore, it tries to "learn from architectures that, despite the scarcity of means, intensifying what is available instead of complaining about what is lacking" (Aravena, 2015), by studying the practices of three offices of architecture and urbanism in Latin American precarious settlements, namely: ELEMENTAL (Chile), Al Borde (Ecuador) and the Atelier Metropolitano (Brazil). The present thematic contextualizes the problems of Latin American cities, understanding their precarious urban scenarios, analyzes the global context of the exercise of offices in Latin American agglomerations and investigates the performance of case studies, their main working methodologies and areas of intervention.

KEY WORDS

Precarious Settlement, Offices of Architecture and Urbanism, Latin America

AGRICULTURE, AGROECOLOGY AND RURALITIES IN THE CITY: EXPERIENCES OF SAO PAULO AND BOGOTA

AGRICULTURA, AGROECOLOGIA E RURALIDADES NA CIDADE: EXPERIÊNCIAS DE SÃO PAULO E BOGOTÁ

Vítor Amancio Borges Ferreira | vitor.amancio.ferreira@usp.br
University of São Paulo, Postgraduate Program in Latin American Integration

Júlio César Suzuki | jcsuzuki@usp.br
University of São Paulo, Postgraduate Program in Latin American Integration

Urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA) is one of the alternative practices that have stood out in recent years because of its multifunctional potential for transformation in the city, which would then become hybrid spaces, with the presence of urban elements and rural elements, implying in the notion of movement: the urban in contact with the rural generating new elements with their own features. The presence of the rural in the space of the cities is understood through the category of ruralities in the city. In addition, we propose to see them through Agroecology, science and set of practices that intends to be the basis for the planning and management of agricultural systems that consider the environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects. Therefore, the present paper aims to understand the meaning of urban and periurban agriculture with an agroecological base in the environmental, social, economic and cultural transformations in the cities through the production of ruralities, based on the cases of São Paulo and Bogotá in the period from 2004 to 2017. In order to achieve the proposed objectives, we used, as primary sources, the interviews and questionnaires carried out with the actors involved with urban and periurban agriculture in São Paulo and Bogotá, as well as photographic and audiovisual material collected in the field investigations. As secondary sources, we used statistics from several institutions, as well as reference works that were the basis of the theoretical debate of this paper. We highlight the theoretical contributions of Andrea Fantini, Júlio César Suzuki, Vincent Berdoulay, João Rua and Miguel Altieri. The construction of the research counted, therefore, with a strong interaction between primary and secondary sources. The primary sources reflect the experience of the field investigations, the contact with the phenomena of reality and the collection of materials that constitute an essential part of the research. Secondary sources are responsible for building the point of view that we take to field research and for maturing the debates. That is why a methodological resource of great importance for the work was the execution of field research, since they provided the contact with the studied reality. As a result, we emphasize that urban and peri-urban agroecological agriculture has, in fact, transformed the space of cities in the Latin American context, particularly in the cases of São Paulo and Bogotá. The creation of ruralities in the city, starting from urban and periurban agriculture, has altered the large cities with transformations in the environmental, social, economic and cultural aspects, representing an important practice that has obtained more and more prominence. The cases of São Paulo and Bogotá also represent important examples for all Latin America, with guiding principles that can be applied in the search for and building of another urban sociability and another way of life in our cities.

KEY WORDS

City, Agriculture, Agroecology, São Paulo, Bogotá

SÃO PAULO AS URBAN RIVERS' METACITY? DYSTOPIAS OF A DEVELOPMENTAL INDUSTRIALIST MODEL

Guilherme Augusto Lemos Fest | galf_fest@hotmail.com
Graduando em Ciências Sociais - Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP)

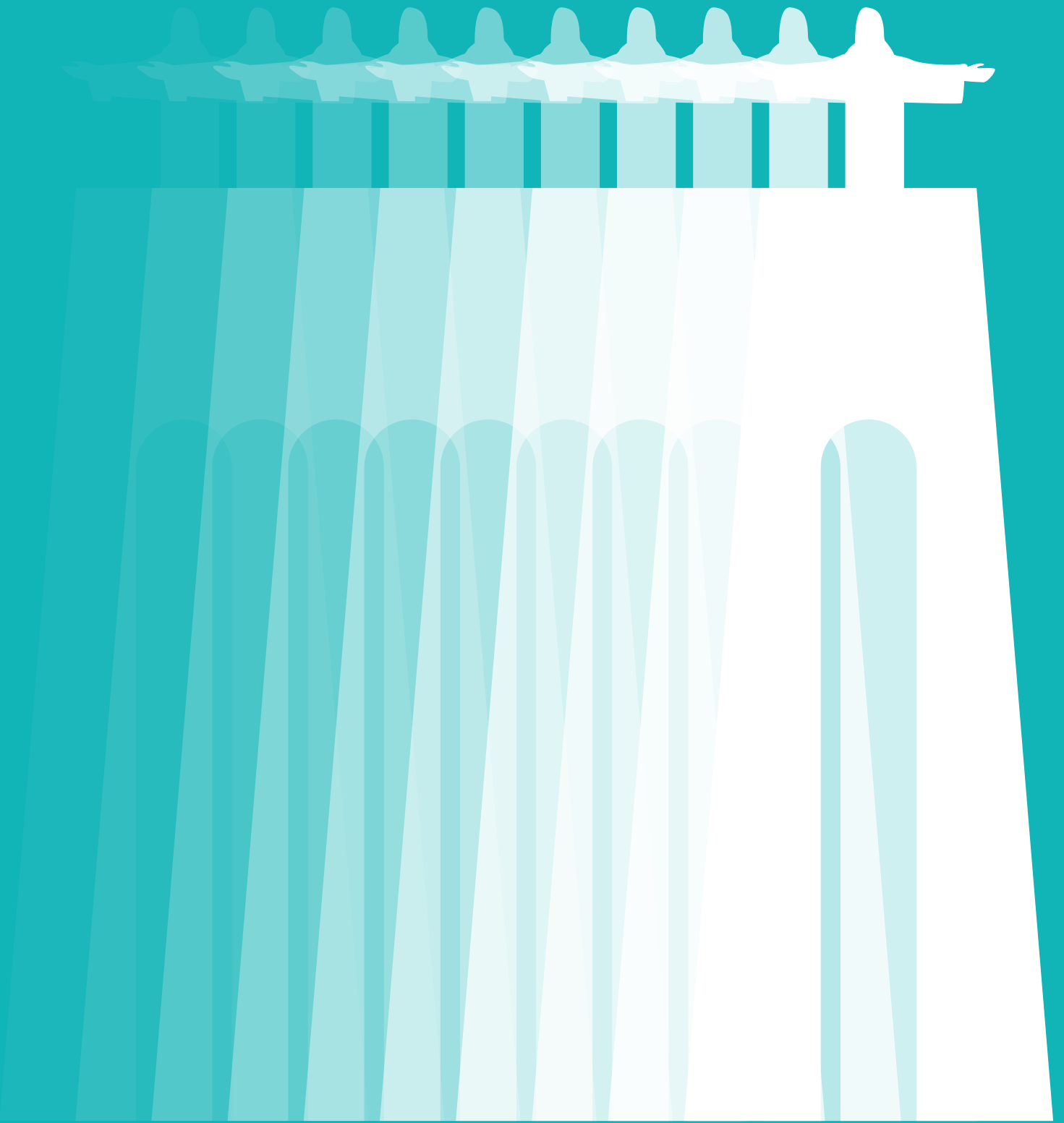
Paulo Cezar Nunes Junior | paulonunes.unifei@gmail.com
Doutorando - Universidade de Coimbra
Docente - Universidade Federal de Itajubá (UNIFEI)

This paper intends to investigate the relationship between the modern development of the city of São Paulo and the dystopias generated by such a model in the surroundings of its urban rivers. From an extensive bibliographical review work in original and subsequent sources, a course is made to analyze the most recent public policies aimed at mitigating the harmful effects of São Paulo's development. Inundation, traffic jam and other urban-environmental problems of the first order faced today in this metropolis are directly related to the disappearance and re-qualification of important water courses, such as the Tietê River, the Tamanduateí River and others that are now rectified or run under or asphalt. In addition to the technical issues involved, such processes are based on a series of interests sustained by models of road development and hygienist urban development and a series of urban requalification policies carried out since then. Even with the change of paradigm in urbanistic thinking, we see a perpetuation of the old problems together with a poor execution of proposals considered as innovative. In addition, the paper will also try to think about the debate about city and dystopia from the "100 parks for São Paulo" project, carried out by the Environment Department of this city since the beginning of the 2000s.

KEY WORDS

Urban Rivers, Cities, Urbanism, Environmental Sociology, Dystopia

DIVERCITY



URBAN ART TOURISM IN LISBON: FROM THE CONSTRUCTION OF IMAGES OF A TOURISTIC CITY TO A REAL IMPACT ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES

A ARTE URBANA COMO FORMA DE APROPRIAÇÃO DO ESPAÇO URBANO E SUA CONEXÃO COM A SOCIEDADE, SUSTENTABILIDADE URBANA E RESILIÊNCIA

Lívia F. Pugliesi | livia.pugliesi@gmail.com
UNICAMP. Departamento de Arquitetura e Construção

Sílvia M. Pina | smikami@fec.unicamp.br
UNICAMP. Departamento de Arquitetura e Construção

This article deals with the appropriation of urban spaces by the various actors that compose the city as a way of building a collective consciousness, a basis for strengthening citizenship in a society and as a way of urban environmental valorization; this appropriation comes through urban art and its symbolic importance in the process of social construction of public spaces, in the search for the right to the city and in the critical formation of individuals. It has as reference the “Paris Culteurs” Program and, from this reference, two cases are analyzed in the city of São Paulo: an artistic intervention in the housing community Community of the White Water and the implantation of urban garden in the Occupation Mercedes Sosa, in the city of São Paulo, Brazil, linked to a Housing Movement. Keywords: public spaces; urban sustainability; social movements; resilience.

KEY WORDS

Urban Space, Urban Sustainability, Sustainability, Resilience

USES OF THE STREET AND CONFRONTATION OF THE CITY OF THE GRAFFITI PRACTICES IN SÃO PAULO

USOS DA RUA E ENFRENTAMENTO DA CIDADE
NAS PRÁTICAS DE GRAFFITI EM SÃO PAULO

Gabriela Leal | gabs.leal@gmail.com
Department of Anthropology, University of São Paulo

This paper approaches some aspects of graffiti practices in the city of São Paulo from the situational analysis of a painting process. These practices are understood as a doing where there is subjectivity invested in the action, so it is also through it that writers constituted themselves. Forgetting the wall and understanding the interactions, representations, values and meanings that are far beyond it allowed us to apprehend a particular way of being in the city, embedded in specific ways of using and interacting with urban spaces. Through painting in the street without permission they sign their existence as authors of the inscriptions, but also as authors of the city: they draw on the surfaces at the same time they redraw symbolically and aesthetically the constructed urban space from their own interests.

KEY WORDS

Graffiti, Anthropology of the City, Uses of the Street

TWO HUNDRED DAYS OF AUGUSTA: URBAN ART AS AN ELEMENT OF VOICE, RESISTANCE AND IDENTITY OF PUBLIC SPACES

DUZENTOS DIAS DE AUGUSTA:
A ARTE URBANA ENQUANTO ELEMENTO DE VOZ E
RESISTÊNCIA À PERDA DE IDENTIDADE
DOS ESPAÇOS LIVRES PÚBLICOS

Juliana Aoun Monferdini | jujua1@hotmail.com
Universidade São Judas Tadeu, Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo,
São Paulo, Brazil

Tatiana Francischini B. dos Reis | tatyfranci@hotmail.com
Universidade de São Paulo, Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo,
São Paulo, Brazil

The purpose of this article was to both investigate and document, through photographic record and literature review, the production of urban art in rua Augusta, São Paulo, and to discuss the role of these manifestations in the formation of a local urban image and identity. In this perspective, this article resumes the role of artistic actions as urban “micro-resistances”, as proposed by Paola Berenstein Jacques (2010), seen as tools to fight urban homogenization and mercantilization processes. Such processes construct (and sell) a scenographic tourist image of cities, made of opaque spaces mentioned by Milton Santos (1978), concepts related to the smooth and striated spaces of Deleuze / Guattari (1997). Rua Augusta is an important road connection between the city’s historical center and avenida Paulista’s neighborhood, and it was appropriated by various social groups, becoming a popular meeting space and a symbol of certain lifestyles, modes of consumption and collective identities. This includes graffiti, paper paste-ups and other typically ephemeral artistic manifestations. As a research method, we used the observation and daily photographic record of seven walls in an area known as “Baixo Augusta”. The pictures were taken in two periods of one hundred days, from February to May of 2016 and 2017. The total reunion of the images allowed visualizing the intense rhythm of transformation of the walls, exposed to the intemperies, the interference of the population, and to the action of other artists, in constant dispute by space. It was evidenced the importance of the walls as a powerful channel of artistic and popular expression. The almost daily metamorphosis of the surfaces also reflected the intense transformations experienced in the country during the period photographed, being impossible to ignore the political content of many of the posters and inscriptions, that is, the research presented interest as a historical record.

KEY WORDS

Street Art, Photography, Urban Identity

RAP, NARRATIVES THAT CHALLENGE THE COUNTED AND SING IMAGES OF THE CITY OF SÃO PAULO

QUANDO O PAPO É RETO: RAP, NARRATIVAS QUE DESAFIAM AS IMAGENS CONTADAS E CANTADAS DA CIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

Francisca do R. Alexandre de Azevedo | francisca.alexandre@hotmail.com
Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF),
PPGAU - Programa de Pós-Graduação em Arquitetura e Urbanismo

Fernanda Sánchez | sanchezf2010@gmail.com
Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF), Departamento de Urbanismo (TUR)

Rap, as an artistic-musical production with a territorial and class registration was chosen in the present work as an instrument to understand the disputes, territorial and political-symbolic tensions, allowing a complex understanding of the reality of the city and the effects of urban transformations on city dwellers, residents and workers in favelas and peripheries of the metropolis. It seeks to recognize this specific way of reading the city, by the narrative of rap, an approach to the process of production of urban space by the lens of culture, choosing for analysis the city of São Paulo. For the development of the reflection, discographic researches, literature analysis, interviews, documentaries, observation in shows and events about the universe of rap, collection of information and news published in newspapers, websites, social networks, that dealt with or touched the issues studied.

KEY WORDS

Rap, Culture, Territory, Disputes

FROM LAUNDERETTES TO LOCAL PUBS: STORIES OF MIGRATION, DISPLACEMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT

Sebnem Soher | sebnem.soher@gmail.com
Istanbul Technical University, PhD

Ipek Sen | zeynepipeksen@gmail.com
Istanbul Technical University

What happens if some parts of urban space were closed for long stretches of time? What does it mean for its users to watch a construction every day for an indefinite time?

As a very controversial area, Tarlabası is worthy of attention with the extreme interventions it had to face in last three decades. Located at the centre of the CBD, Tarlabası became a popular hotbed for informal sectors, marginalised social groups and physical deterioration after the construction of the Tarlabası Boulevard between 1986-1988. Hundreds of buildings were demolished, many inhabitants were displaced and abandoned buildings were squatted by newcomers. After 2000, local government initiated an urban renewal project, involving three large blocks. Introduced as an inclusive rehabilitation project, it resulted in forced eviction of the illegal inhabitants and young creatives, who chose the area because of its low rents and centrality.

As there was an ongoing lawsuit concerning the rightfulness of the claims of the project, the construction was stagnated for some time. Even though its unfinished-ness and the disruption of the everyday flow of urban space persevere, Tarlabası, with a three-block-wide gap in the middle of it, continues to exist and function.

Therefore, we would like to draw attention to the experiences of small shop owners and tenants in relation to a vague future of a redevelopment project. We would like to trace the reconstruction of everyday life that is built around an unstable present. The question here are; who will have right to this place, when and if it is finished? Our aim is to trace the recurring displacements that created inconsistencies and gaps in the collective memory and to document the new ways in which people invent methods of existing.

KEY WORDS

Urban Redevelopment, Memory, Everyday Life

OPENING UP NEW SPACES IN THE NEOLIBERAL CITY: ALTERNATIVE THEATRES OF ISTANBUL

Gökçe Sanul | rgokcesa@vub.be

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Cosmopolis Centre for Urban Research,
Department of Geography

Istanbul has drastically changed with the marriage of neoliberal policies with conservative principles of ruling party AKP. This change has manifested itself with the successive closure of the spaces of everyday life culture in İstiklal Avenue of Beyoğlu which is known as the cultural hub of Istanbul and raised concerns over the freedoms of expressions and lifestyles. Therefore, this research aims to scrutinize new cultural infrastructures which contest this neoliberal transformation by focusing on recent alternative theatre movement. It explores the ways in which alternative theatres create new cultural infrastructures in today's Istanbul and ask how they open up space for equality and common life in the neoliberal city.

Preliminary theoretical thoughts concerning the idea of opening up new spaces are informed by spatial theorisations of contentious politics and the Political. Drawing on detailed empirical research in Istanbul, the dataset consists of interview transcripts, texts published in the websites, brochures and social media accounts of the cultural organisations as well as notes and photos gathered during their activities. This data set has been analysed by combining qualitative content analysis with social network analysis and participant observation.

Therefore, it starts with an introduction about the meaning of being an alternative in the wider theatre scene of Istanbul. Second, it takes a closer look at their location, funding sources, aesthetic and socio-political content, internal structure, use and accessibility of venues as well as organisational tactics. Then, by highlighting Alternative Theatres Joint Initiative as an important symbolic form of organization, it moves towards a deeper analysis and elaborate on the notion of spaces of openness.

KEY WORDS

Alternative Theatres, Cultural Infrastructures, Political Space, Istanbul, Spaces of Openness

AN ATTEMPT TOWARDS AN EXPRESSION OF HOME IN THE AGE OF MULTIPLE BELONGINGS

Lydia Karagiannaki | lydia.karagiannaki@gmail.com
Independent architect and researcher

In the era of globalization, migration is not the simplified scheme for a transition from point A to point B. It increasingly becomes a constant movement along multiple places, a journey with stages of varying duration. The notion of “origin” as an important element of one’s definition of identity and the Self is becoming insufficient. One’s identity instead emerges as a palimpsest of fragments gathered throughout the places one has traversed. It is in a state of constant negotiation and becoming, exactly as the spatialized tactics and embodied practices which express and reify this identity.

“Home is where you are (not)” was my Master Thesis project conducted as a kind of “contemporary archaeology” and contemplating on the notions of identity and representation from the perspective of an Anthropology of Architecture. Departing from the territory of the domestic as the locus for the expression of hybrid cultural identities, it investigated the transference of this expression into the realm of public space. In a condition of displacement or exile, how can one trace the passage from the House to the Home? How are cultures of domesticity modified when they are re-installed into a new cultural environment? How does the Home recreate a sense of belonging, by constructing and reconstructing the identity of its inhabitants? And what are the similarities and differences between diverse notions of Home?

The project is continuing as participatory workshop in cooperation with various local groups and initiatives in Brussels. With the aim to construct a “Public Salon” in summer 2018, residents are invited to join a series of discussions, mappings, construction and activation moments, which evolve around diverse notions of Home and possibilities for their expression in public space. While the individual and the collective are linked in interdependent ways, we explore ways of representation, participation and creativity.

KEY WORDS

Home, Identity Construction, Cultural Identity, Participatory Design

SENSORY ENCOUNTERS IN THE CITY: A CASE STUDY OF HIGHER EDUCATION BASED ON SPATIAL AND SENSORY EXPERIENCES

Daniel Gutiérrez-Ujaque | dgutierrez@pip.udl.cat
University of Lleida, Department of Geography and Sociology

What can you hear, feel, smell, taste and see in any city? Cities are not just static landscapes, but strongly experienced through our everyday lives. This paper has focused on sensory studies at the city. The perception and the sensoriality are fundamental to how we learn and understand people's lives. Moreover, as of "sensorial turn" (Howes, 2003) we can find a sensuous geography (Paterson, 2009), sociology of the senses (Vannini, et al. 2012), a cultural history of the senses (Classen, 1998) and so on. All these innovative approaches are focused on shaping our life. The aim of this paper is to give a Ph.D.'s advance based on geography and education. Specifically, I would present a case study of the module - Geography and History - of the second year of the degree in Social Education of the Faculty of Education, Psychology and Social Work at the University of Lleida, Spain. For seven weeks, I have analyzed the role of sensory experiences of my students. I have explored how the sensoriality and spatiality help to them in their everyday practices and in their formations. All this process has been studied within a qualitative investigation by an educational methodology based on contemporary art, hybrid space and sense spatial narrative. These multi-disciplinary and multi-methods approaches have allowed me to have a broad view of the everyday life. Results suggest that sensoriality and spatiality invite new and complex forms of knowing. The sensory paradigm allows us to understand the sensory experiences lived in the city and the daily experiences that we live in the city beyond how we have conceived it. This has an impact on the space lived, making infinite changes in our daily life and, as a future social educator; it creates a different position in front of the society.

KEY WORDS

Sensory Experience, City, Thirdspace, Contemporary Art, Hybrid Space, Social Educator

THE “OTHERNESS”. SOCIAL, ECONOMICAL AND ETHNIC DIVISIONS IN THE URBAN FABRIC

Maria Manuela Mendes | mamendesster@gmail.com
Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Arquitetura (FAUL)
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL),
Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia

Olga Magano | olga.magano@uab.pt
Universidade Aberta
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL),
Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia

Ana Rita Costa | costaartl@gmail.com
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL),
Centro em Rede de Investigação em Antropologia

Urban areas continue to be characterized by physical spaces that reproduce social inequalities arising from the economic and symbolic value attributed to different areas, owing both to the pressure of the real estate market and the higher classes or social elites who tend to gather on the “best” places in general more expensive and with good mobility. In contrast, economically poorest people are confined to urban spaces with unskilled population and to the outskirts of the urban fabric (poor accessibility, urban abandonment, lack of urban planning and no landscaping, dilapidated housing, etc.).

In general, this latter context applies to the Ciganos/Gypsy/Roma population who is usually poorly housed and reside in disqualified urban areas. These gatherings are the unwanted effect of massive relocations and reinforce the daily difficulties in fulfilling social needs through professional competence, indicating the high vulnerable condition of social housing.

These territories are marked by a strong stigma, mainly due to the effects of hyper media coverage and by a strong isolation in relation to the surrounding areas. This reality impacts directly in the schools of these neighborhoods, regarding the level of success and the continuity of the education pathways of children and youth, many of which are of Ciganos/Gypsy/Roma origin. Similarly, it influences their life chances and their capacity of citizen participation. This paper intends to give an account of these existing urban concerns in specific territories (neighborhood relocation) within the metropolitan area of Lisbon. An ethnographic approach shows in a critique way the history of the presence of Ciganos/Roma/Gypsy population until now around Lisbon and Oporto, this analysis reveals the significant role of the state in producing their marginalization. Moreover, the persistence of segregation processes in space reflects and reinforces strong social inequalities and spatial divisions.

KEY WORDS

Social Inequalities, Ethnic Divisions, Urban Space, Ciganos/Gypsy/Roma

BLACK TERRITORIES, DISPUTED SPACES: SCENARIOS OF THE BLACK SOCIABILITY IN THE CITY OF SÃO PAULO IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

TERRITÓRIOS NEGROS, ESPAÇOS EM DISPUTA: CENÁRIOS DA SOCIABILIDADE NEGRA NA SÃO PAULO DA PRIMEIRA METADE DO SÉCULO XIX

Angela Fileno da Silva | angelafilenos@gmail.com
Escola de Comunicação e Artes, da Universidade de São Paulo e
Universidade de Guarulhos

We know that the architectural shape of the buildings, the design of the streets, the conferred use of the squares, the temples and other public spaces, apart from containing the experiences of those who constructed them, denote their worlds, beliefs, mentalities and everyday life. Deciphering the meanings behind the concrete of the buildings implies us perceiving the organisation of the city as a form of writing, historically produced by a society. Like a mosaic of texts being constantly cut and overlapped, the city can be read through more than one narrative bias.

Thus, this paper has as its purpose to bring some elements up for discussion about how the São Paulo from the beginning of the 19th century delimited the territories of circulation, work and recreation of the black population which lived in the city. Stories of travellers, official letters sent to the municipality and descriptions from the everyday life in São Paulo during this period allow us to get a glimpse of the public spaces occupied by a black population consisting of enslaved individuals, frees and freed.

Working as hawkers of foods, firewood and grass or working as carriers of people and objects, the black individuals (enslaved and free) made up an urban framework marked by its territorial delimitation that established which were the places where their work, recreation and circulation were allowed. In this sense, it is also the purpose of this text to discuss the processes through which the territorial marks that pointed out the black presence in São Paulo were wiped out, in order to construct a version of a civilized society, modern and strong, erected from the European immigration. What are the historical milestones that point to the resistance of this “black city” still present today in the center of São Paulo? This is the final question that this paper intends to answer.

KEY WORDS

History of São Paulo City, Slavery, Resistance and Urban Daily Life

MICRO-GEOGRAPHIES OF BLACKNESS. BLACK ACTIVISTS AND ARTISTS IN BRUSSELS AND VIENNA CREATING SPACE IN THE CITY

Teju Adisa-Farrar | teju.adisa.farrar@gmail.com
World Unwrapped, Founder and Director

In European cities there are social, political and cultural geographies of Blackness. These geographies are in some part expressed through artistic creativity and activism. Organizations and individuals create spaces to discuss, express, and expose the realities of the African diaspora creating an Afropean lifestyle with transnational affiliations and implications. The art and activism of the African Diaspora is informed by a global Black consciousness and the belief that activism can evaporate borders and integrate multiple layers of identity. Black artists and activists use city life as the platform to celebrate their multicultural identity and reimagine diversity as a necessity in urban public space creation. Black activists and artists use and transform certain spaces in the city to create anti-racist spaces that are truly inclusive. These spaces attempt to produce a sense of belonging and relay diversity. Having events that include marginalized and postcolonial communities is one way Black artists and activists in Brussels and Vienna are constructing their own Black diasporan geographies and creating space in the city.

KEY WORDS

Belonging, Urban, Black Geographies, Inclusive

ISLAM, CONFLICT AND COMMUNITY DYNAMICS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF PROSPERIDAD

ISLAM, CONFLCITO Y DINAMICAS COMUNITARIAS EN EL BARRIO DE LA PROSPERITAT

Eduard Marco Castellà | edumarcocastella@gmail.com
Universitat de Barcelona

Case study on the ritual and community dynamics of the Muslim community of the Prosperitat neighbourhood in the district of Nou Barris in Barcelona and in a context of conflict due to its intention to open a cult center on Japan Street. Through the observation participating throughout the period of Ramadan, individual and group interviews with different actors from the neighbourhood, it will be analysed how the Islamic expression can be re-defined in a secular context, and that can be supposed by neighbours, entities, administration and the same Muslim community, the conflict by the oratory.

KEY WORDS

Secularism, Ritual, Ramadan, Islam, Community Dynamics, Social Conflict

RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY IN PUBLIC SPACE. THE CASE OF INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC CULTURES IN PARIS

Víctor Albert Blanco | valbert.blanco@gmail.com
Université Paris 8 – Saint Denis, Equipe CRESPPA – GTM

Goutte d'Or is one of the most popular neighborhoods in Paris. Along the XXth century, it became a territory for migrant population. This phenomenon is linked to the emergence of a strong religious and cultural diversity. In this context, Muslim population started to pray in the street at the end of 90's because of the lack of space in neighborhood mosques. In 2011, this action was forbidden by the Home Office. During the same years, the Mayor of Paris decided to build an "Institute of Islamic cultures" (ICI) in the district, with the stated aim to resolve the same problem.

Thus, approved by the municipality in 2006, ICI was inaugurated in 2013. It includes two differentiated spaces: one is a worship room for Muslim whereas the second one was designed for cultural activities offered to the "general public". The Institute resulted from a policy which aimed to offer a dignified worship place to Muslim population. But at the same time, it pretended to frame a religious practice that was judged as disruptive by dominant discourses. ICI construction was also part of urban transformation policies in the district. These policies attracted a newer and richer population and the administrations facilitated the installation of new establishments, like the ICI, supposed to contribute to the revalorization of the neighborhood image.

This paper analyses the policies and discourses inherent to the ICI construction process, which are not indissociably from the alterity reports affecting neighborhood and society. I aim to interrogate these discourses relating them to the national context which produces a negative representation of Islam. Also, I attempt to link this analysis to the urban transformation process in the neighborhood. The data structuring the presentation emerges from fieldwork carried in the neighborhood between May 2016 and April 2017. It includes ethnographic observations in the ICI; thirty interviews with key actors; and the analysis of a hundred of documents.

KEY WORDS

Public Space, Islam, Diversity, Urban Transformation

INVISIBLE CITY LANDSCAPES: EMERGING NEW SPIRITUAL EXPRESSIONS IN BARCELONA

Anna Clot-Garrell | anna.clot@uab.cat
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, ISOR, Department of Sociology

Mar Griera | mariadelmar.griera@uab.cat
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, ISOR, Department of Sociology

In the last decades, there is a growing consideration of the role of religions in diversifying contemporary cities. Catholic processions, Sikh celebrations in the streets or Islam prayers in squares are some examples of this religious performance of the urban diversity that has recently received scholar attention. While the study of religious phenomenon in the public space has been mainly centered on religious traditions, particularly this increasing visibility of religious minorities and the counter-strategies of historical churches, less attention has been drawn on the growing presence and significance of new spiritualities in the city. From a public transport campaign called “Travel with karma” to a wide range of meditation, yoga, qi gong encounters in squares, parks and streets. These spiritual expressions, usually based on Eastern religious traditions –mainly Buddhism–, have spread across Barcelona. A complex spiritual geography can be observed thus behind public religious regulations and traditional forms of religion. The relevance of this phenomenon does not only lay in the social significance of its invisibility that makes these spiritual geographies to be perceived as unproblematic, but also how they enable to reconsider the forms of religious diversification of the city and rethink traditional categories to examine public expressions of religion: private versus public, religious versus secular, member versus non-member. The empirical work on this phenomenon, therefore, leads us to rethink these categories as a continuum rather than an opposition. The presentation draws on the results of a collaborative research project on urban religion in Spain (EREU-MYB).

KEY WORDS

Public Space, Diversification, Religion, New Spirituality, Religious Minorities

NOTES ON THE TEATRO DE MAMULENGO AND DOM ROBERTO'S THEATRE: PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES IN BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL - PATRIMONY POLICIES AND SOCIAL CONTEXT

APONTAMENTOS SOBRE O TEATRO DE MAMULENGO E TEATRO DE ROBERTOS: PROCESSOS PARTICIPATIVOS NO BRASIL E EM PORTUGAL - POLÍTICAS DE PATRIMÔNIO E CONTEXTO SOCIAL

Ana Beatriz Cunha Gonçalves | anagoncalves@id.uff.br
Universidade Federal Fluminense, Instituto de Ciências Humanas e Filosofia,
Programa de Pós-Graduação em Antropologia

The circuit of objects, and the networks formed from them, allows access to sociabilities and classificatory systems of certain social groups. The objects occupy different aspects of social life and are often inserted in important processes that go from the most ordinary day-to-day to the official institutions, where they are part of different patrimonialization processes.

The investigation that began in Brazil took place with the “Associação de Mamulengueiros e Artesãos de Glória do Goitá” (Association of Mamulengueiros and Craftsmen of Glória do Goitá), in the state of Pernambuco, Brazil). The focus of the research came from the production of the Mamulengo dolls and the theater presentations with the dolls in the “Museu de Mamulengo” (Museum of Mamulengo) de Glória do Goitá, as well as in a large handcraft fair that takes place annually. In Portugal, the development of the research has, as its starting point, the “Museu da Marioneta” (Museum of Puppetry) and the activities provided by this one around the “Teatro de Dom Roberto” (Theater of Dom Roberto), a theater of glove puppets, and with very particular and peculiar characteristics, such as improvisation and having orality as an important aspect in the transmission of knowledge.

In this way, some central questions arise regarding the “Teatro de Dom Roberto” (Theater of Dom Roberto): how and where the construction of spaces for presentations happen; where do the dolls live: Museum (s), permanent exhibitions and / or itineraries. As well as the context in which puppets and “bonecreiros” are inserted, such as the circuits of which they are a part of, and the established networks, whether in the form of associations, or from family and neighborhood ties.

With an investigation based on participant observation, data collection and interviews with a focus on the movement of objects and people, being these, the holders of material and immaterial agency, it is understood that the subjects that manipulate, produce and create meaning for such objects in the context of memories and social identities, constitute daily and professional relationships around social practices.

KEY WORDS

Puppet Theater, Associativism, Patrimonial Policies, Brazil, Portugal

CULTURE, TEMPORARY USES AND UNUSUAL SPACES IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Claudia Seldin | claudia-prourb@ufrj.br
Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (PROURB/FAU-UFRJ),
Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Graduate Program in Urbanism

The city of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) has various socially and historically marginalized regions lacking cultural and leisure facilities. Within its context of immense social inequalities, many of its urban voids and formerly degraded areas have been planned in line with the global trend of spectacular architectural and urban projects in vogue since the 1980s. Like in the USA or Europe, these projects are concentrated in regions perceived as strategic to the real estate market and cultural tourism, disregarding the places where the demands and needs are latent, such as the favelas (local slums) and the peripheral lower-class neighborhoods. It is in these places, relegated by the public policies and the private capital, that we observe new ways of thinking and occupying urban space. These are improvised, often temporary actions that represent alternatives to the formal projects that seek mainly the creation of salable urban images. These initiatives usually emerge from collectives of artists or associations of younger people seen as (sub)cultural groups, who carry on interventions in the existing “gaps” of public space – underneath viaducts, in hidden alleys, or even in abandoned/empty sites. In Rio de Janeiro, these interventions often represent bottom-up solutions that reflect the need of the poorer inhabitants to transgress beyond the idea of scarcity surrounding them and to focus on the notion of potency in places still unexplored. These actors are able to see opportunities and possibilities where others cannot in a tactical manner. Their diverse means of appropriating certain hidden places through art and culture also generate a transformation in the original function of these spaces, which is representative of the contemporary era where uses are no longer strictly separated, but mixed. In our research, we refer to these examples of fluid appropriation and transformation of uses as “unusual spaces” (“espaços insólitos” in Portuguese).

KEY WORDS

Collectives, Peripheral Culture, Public Space, Rio de Janeiro, Temporary Use

NOCTURNAL PORTO: FRAGMENTS OF HETEROTOPIA

O PORTO NOCTÍVAGO: FRAGMENTOS DE HETEROTOPIA

Cláudia Rodrigues | claudiambrodrigues@gmail.com

Within The Gender (WTG), Research in Education and Community Intervention (RECI)

Heterotopia, introduced by Michel Foucault (1984), is another and different face of society. Heterotopia breaks with linearity, uniformity and everyday adjustments and produce others and/or different spaces and different times. In its origin and essence, heterotopia - also intimately related with liminality - has to do with the experience of antieconomic places and times. Heterotopia is nowadays disseminated by the city and imbedded in the dialectical space production.

Heterotopies are frequently connected with temporal discontinuities, with heterochrony (Foucault, 1984). In a primary approach, the nocturnal city is a heterotopia and heterochrony reverting both the circadian rhythm and the linear every day. The Nocturnal City can be presented as a time and space of difference and diversity; as opposed to day time as linear, laboral, economist, normative, hierarchical and hegemonic. Therefore, the nocturnal city can be approached as a heterotopia comprising a diversity of moments and space-time with heterotopian qualities (Rodrigues, 2013).

Here I explore the heterotopic qualities that inject diversity in the Nocturnal City, using as basis the rhythmographic experience (Rodrigues, 2016) with the field work in the city of Porto by night.

The night city is listened to on its own heterochronian and heterotopian attributes but also on its public, festive, disruptive, emancipatory qualities which the fragments expose. Yet, by entering every day, the night city, full of emancipatory and heterotopic potential, exposes itself to the trivialisation/control of difference and diversity. Being absorbed by everyday life, heterotopia and liminality are exposed to a more or less subtle and subliminal control, management, and minimization.

The polyrhythmic vibe, the porosity, and the dialectic of the nocturnal city invites us to enquire the right to the city and the urban revolution (Lefebvre, 1972; Harvey, 2012), instigating the debate about the right to the city at night...

KEY WORDS

Heterotopia, Rhythmography, Nocturnal City, Difference, Emancipation

FRACTALCITY



PUBLIC POLICIES FOR MEDIATION OF SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICTS IN BRAZIL

POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS PARA MEDIAÇÃO DE CONFLITOS SOCIOAMBIENTAIS NO BRASIL

Juliana Carioni Di Bernardi | juliana.carioni@posgrad.ufsc.br
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

Gabriel Bertimes Di Bernardi Lopes | gabriel.di.bernardi@ufsc.br
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

Adriana Marques Rossetto | arossetto@arq.ufsc.br
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

The general objective of this research was to analyze public policies for mediation of socio-environmental conflicts in Brazil, with emphasis on the Federal Constitution of 1988, the National Environmental Policy, the Public Civil Action Law, the National Coastal Management Plan, National Water Resources and, finally, the City Statute. The type of research regarding the approach was qualitative. The research was supported by a theoretical framework and method that made possible the understanding of social, economic and environmental relations, responsible for public policies, which determine in practice, the guarantee of the preservation and equitable distribution of natural resources for the next generations. For this, the theoretical framework of sustainable development was adopted.

KEY WORDS

Public Policies, Socio-Environmental Conflicts, Sustainable Development

PUBLIC SPACE PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES – A (RE)PRODUCTION OF A FRAGMENTED SPACE

Ana Teresa Prudêncio | a.teresaprudencio@gmail.com
University of Lisbon, Instituto Superior Técnico, CERIS

Ana Luísa Brandão | ana.luisa.brandao@tecnico.ulisboa.pt
University of Lisbon, Instituto Superior Técnico, CITUA

Public space is embedded in urban space production, its transformation dynamics and instruments, and it is marked by the relations between urban system public and private stakeholders, strongly influenced by its own interests. More than a place for meeting and social interaction or leisure activities, public space plays relevant roles in contemporary cities, being an important element to the image of the city and its competitiveness, for example. Frequently used as an instrument of political action, to deliver social, economic and environmental policies, public space is currently part of a complex framework of purposes, challenges and actors' interests.

In this paper we present an analysis on the Portuguese public space production and management framework, specifically addressing municipal governance and practices, in Almada's municipality case study. This paper aims to study public space as an example of a space built between policies, developed at multiple scales and at different levels of governance. The production of public space is studied in a wider perspective ranging from its planning and programming, its execution (either planned or not) and management and stakeholders engagement.

By identifying the main factors and instruments that regulate and affect public space – i.e., the legal framework of public space production – the stakeholders involved in this process and the main difficulties and management practices, we intend to explore the public space production diversity and to study how production and management practices affect public space design and daily use.

Based on this analysis we question if the public space production framework has consequences for its performance as a structuring element of urban fabric and public life and if it is a main conducting element of the urbanization process or just a result of the legal dispersion and the segmentation of different levels of urban policies and governance.

KEY WORDS

Public Space, Urban Production, Management Practices, Stakeholders, Spatial Fragmentation

REFLEXIVITY AND LEARNING IN THE HYBRID GOVERNANCE OF LOCAL FOOD SYSTEMS. THE CASES OF TORONTO AND BRUSSELS

Alessandra Manganelli | alessandra.manganelli@kuleuven.be
Department of Architecture, Planning and Development Unit,
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
COSMOPOLIS Centre for Urban Research, Department of Geography,
Vrije Universiteit, Brussel (VUB), Brussels, Belgium

This working paper retraces the development trajectories of local food policies in in the city-regions of Toronto and Brussels. Central to the analysis is the role played by reflexivity and (co) learning in fueling governance practices and institutionalization processes of alternative food systems in both cities' trajectories. Reflexivity refers to the positionality of agents, i.e. to the ways local food actors embody as well as re-consider their principles and practices through time, according to their own value systems, but also through interactions, negotiations and conflicts with other actors, organizations and through institutionalization processes. Closely related to reflexivity, (co)-learning refers to the ways through which existing or new institutions are negotiated, contested, or co-constructed among diverse agents of the local food movements of the two cities. The analysis is carried out by identifying key stages in the trajectories of the local food movements of the two City-Regions. For each stage, focus is on how emerging governance tensions solicited the reflexive positionality of key actors of the food movement, and how institutionalization trajectories were diversely fostered, negotiated or contested by key food movement actors.

KEY WORDS

Urban Food Governance, Hybrid Governance Tensions, Reflexivity, Co-learning

WHEN GOVERNMENT TAKES ALL THE SPACE: CENTRALIZATION OF URBAN PLANNING IN MONTENEGRO

Sonja Dragović | sonjadragovic@yahoo.com
ArchCommune – Center for Architecture and Culture

In the fall of 2017 the Parliament of Montenegro adopted a new Law on Planning and Construction, whose controversial and contested main provisions declare urban planning to be the responsibility of the state Government, thereby taking the significant power and resources away from local municipalities. Contrary to contemporary European policies of empowering local communities and decentralizing urban planning decision making processes, this legislation represents a sharp turn toward consolidating state power in all matters related to spatial development, with consequences still to be fully realized and comprehended. The focus of this paper is the process that led to this outcome, which involved intense public and political debate, and results of which have left the municipal governments and civil society organizations startled and worried about the future of spatial, social and economic development of Montenegro.

KEY WORDS

Spatial Planning, Urban Governance, Centralization, Montenegro

TOP-DOWN + BOTTOM-UP: INTERAÇÕES POLÍTICAS NA CIDADE DE LISBOA POR MEIO DO PROGRAMA BIP/ZIP

TOP-DOWN + BOTTOM-UP: INTERAÇÕES POLÍTICAS NA CIDADE DE LISBOA POR MEIO DO PROGRAMA BIP/ZIP

Ana C. C. Farias | carol@sobreurbana.com

Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), ISTA-Escola de Tecnologias e Arquitetura, ISTAR-Centro de Pesquisa em Arquitetura, Tecnologias e Ciências da Informação

The BIP/ZIP-Neighborhoods and Areas of Priority Intervention is an instrument for the promotion of local development in Lisbon, through community-led projects. In it, the collaboration is based on a toolbox composed by: (1) Letter BIP / ZIP, which defines the priority areas; (2) financing program for projects developed by local partnerships; (3) local support offices (GABIPs), which seek to support the communities and networks of partners involved in the projects; and (4) collaborative networks that engage different actors. After seven years of operation, it is recognized the need to evaluate the connections between citizens and municipal administration, which can guarantee sustainability to their actions. Thus, a revision was made in legal frameworks, in search of the objectives and concepts used in the formulation of the BIP/ZIP, as well as interviews with local leaders and Lisbon City Council's technicians to understand how they see the idea and the instruments that they have at their disposal. Thus, it was observed that the BIP/ZIP, well grounded in a wide range of regulatory instruments, needs an update based on permanent diagnoses. We conclude that the transfer of learning between collaboration networks should serve to feedback the regulatory mechanism that underpins local development policy. This reflection is fundamental for the first steps of the author's doctoral research, of which this article is a piece, which proposes the design of a 'BIP / ZIP Observatory' (O-BIP / ZIP), a platform supported by digital techniques to follow the evolution of the interaction and collaboration between the top-down and bottom-up visions that form the BIP / ZIP system, expanding devices for active citizen participation in the Portuguese capital.

KEY WORDS

Lisbon, BIP/ZIP, local development, Europe 2020

ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE MASTERS PLANS OF FLORIANÓPOLIS

ANÁLISE DA EVOLUÇÃO DOS PLANOS DIRETORES
DE FLORIANÓPOLIS

Gabriel Bertimes Di Bernardi Lopes | gabriel.di.bernardi@ufsc.br
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

Juliana Carioni Di Bernardi | juliana.carioni@posgrad.ufsc.br
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

Adriana Marques Rossetto | arossetto@arq.ufsc.br
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

The master plans in Florianópolis were the object of the research, whose general objective was to analyze the evolution in the process of formulation and spatialization of the intentions of these, whose results are presented in the present work. Therefore, the study proposed here required a theoretical framework and method that made possible the understanding of the multiple determinations and geographic combinations responsible for urban and regional planning, evolution of urban planning legislation and the urbanization process in Santa Catarina Island. In this way, socio-spatial formation was used as a category of analysis. This is a brief study of Florianópolis five master plans, approved by municipal laws in 1955, 1976, 1985, 1997 and 2014, establishing a relationship with the design of development, especially tourism, for the city.

KEY WORDS

Urban and Regional Planning, Urban Planning Legislation, Master Plan, Urbanization of Florianópolis

BETWEEN THE URBAN AND THE CITY: A GEOSTATISTICAL READING OF THE LISBON METROPOLITAN AREA

ENTRE O URBANO E A CIDADE: UMA LEITURA GEO-ESTATÍSTICA DA
ÁREA METROPOLITANA DE LISBOA

João Henriques | jhenriques.ciaud@fa.ulisboa.pt
Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Arquitetura,
Centro de Investigação em Arquitetura, Urbanismo e Design (CIAUD)

The urban phenomenon is a wide concept that includes both a social and cultural dimension associated with a set of principles, organizational forms and relations between individuals within a society and a spatial dimension related with the expansion of the cities.

In Portugal, it is widely recognized that the Twentieth Century was marked by the urbanization. The territory of Lisbon is nowadays acknowledged as a metropolitan area. This is the manifest translation of the territorial transformations that were produced there: at the beginning of the Twentieth Century and until the beginning of the seventies, only two settlements were administratively recognized as cities; nowadays, there are seventeen.

The term “city” is introduced inside the urban phenomenon as an element of differentiation - here, “city” represents the administrative status of the settlements. According to this logic, it is acknowledged that the urban area is an extensive surface; within this extensive urban area, there are different kinds of settlements, which vary both in terms of spatial scale and human dimension. Then, the research question is to know to what extent are the settlements classified as “cities” representative of the urban phenomenon?

The methodology employed to answer this main question is supported on the Census 2011 geodatabase. It is used a set of statistical processing and aerial image interpretation methods to obtain disaggregated statistical data and cartography. First, the aim is to categorize the urbanized territory at the metropolitan scale (urban or rural areas) and, within the urbanized territory, to detach the urban areas that make part of settlements recognized as “cities”. For example, in the sub-system of “cities”, live 56% of the metropolitan population. It is significant, but it is almost as significant as the number of persons living in territories that are not classified as “cities” (1.218.514 individuals).

KEY WORDS

Cities, Urbanization, Metropolises, Lisbon

URBAN TRANSFORMATION IN EASTERN LISBON: REINVENTION OF TERRITORIES

TRANSFORMAÇÕES URBANAS NA LISBOA ORIENTAL:
REINVENÇÃO DE TERRITÓRIOS

Pablo D. S. Reis Costa | pablocosta@campus.ul.pt
University of Lisbon - UL, Lisbon School of Architecture

In much of the traditional urban literature, abandoned spaces are considered anomalies in urban evolution and the “cure” against this would be its regeneration, even if this means a replacement of structures by demolishing the old ones. However, the current urban scenario allows us to understand these spaces under a new perspective, where the obsolescence and ruining of spaces are part of the contemporary urban landscape and to recognize them as such is necessary to take advantage of obsolete aspects as a tool for the construction of new city possibilities.

This abstract refers to a part of a PhD research, which is still ongoing, that aims to analyze the urban transformations by reading obsolete buildings in the city of Lisbon. In the old eastern part of the city it is possible to identify large areas that had their obsolete territory transformed through projects and urban interventions. They are transformations in distinct historical periods that consolidate a critical position that the way we interact in the city is the way we understand the city and this is a constantly evolving process.

The purpose of reading these areas is to understand the process of ruining and the possible answers to the increasingly rapid and constant obsolescence of the urban landscape. The Radicalised Obsolescence thesis (Brito-Henriques, 2017) was used to approach the obsolete not as an empty and unnecessary space, but as places of counterpoint to the excess society, which preserve a spontaneous and necessary memory for the city (Solà-Morales , 2002). From this understanding it is possible to establish a new approach that seeks to take advantage of the potential of the obsolete as an area of freedom that can be a complementary alternative to the traditional urban design.

KEY WORDS

Obsolete Territory, Urban Ruination, Regeneration, Transformation

FORMAL CITY VS INFORMAL CITY - FROM THE CLANDESTINE NEIGHBOURHOODS TO THE CONCEPT OF UAIG (URBAN AREAS OF ILLEGAL GENESIS)

Ana Catarina Graça | acatarina.graca@gmail.com
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), DINÂMIA´CET

Alexandra Paio | alexandra.paio@iscte.pt
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL),
ISTAR-IUL, DINÂMIA´CET, Vitruvius FABLAB

Over time, the definitions of formal and informal city have been changed or acquired different meanings in the various fields of human activity. Since the 1950s, the industrialization and changes in rural practices caused an accelerating mass migration of people from rural areas to major cities, which gave rise to numerous informal settlements on the peripheries of the cities. A large rural migration flows to cities searching for better living conditions.

The main goal of this paper is to present the transformations that have occurred in the territory, with a focus on the peripheries of the city of Lisbon with the constructions of clandestine neighbourhoods, demonstrating through a mapping, the evolution of these informal territories in the formal city, to assess how the UAIG (Urban Areas of Illegal Genesis) developed and influenced the transformations and visions of the formal city, and the relationship that people have with the place they inhabit.

KEY WORDS

Formal City, Informal City, Clandestine Neighbourhoods, Urban Areas of Illegal Genesis

CREATIVE AND INNOVATIVE POTENTIAL AS A POTENTIAL STIMULANT OF MEDIUM-SIZED POST INDUSTRIAL CITIES DEVELOPMENT

Ryszard Nejman | powerwirfm@gmail.com
Warsaw University of Life Sciences,
Department of Horticulture, Biotechnology and Landscape Architecture

Since the political changes in 1989 and the fall of a communist system the urban landscape of Poland has changed significantly. The former socialistic economy felt up and started to be replaced by a modern service-based economy with an increasing role of new high tech industries. As a result big agglomerations such as Warsaw, Tricity, Poznan, Wroclaw and Krakow, that had an adequate human capital to fit into this new economic model, started to develop rapidly and transformed into regional metropolis. Unfortunately, many other smaller cities that have based it's development on industry felt into a crisis. Nowadays Polish urban planners face up a problem of growing development disparities between cities, that lead to an increasing migration to just few best developing agglomerations causing demographical and financial problems in other urban areas.

To face up this situation the National Urban Policy and Medium-sized Cities Development Support Program supporting multifaceted local revitalization programs, and encouraging investors to choose smaller cities and towns were introduced by the government in 2016. Examples of few postindustrial medium-sized cities that successfully came out of the crisis show a significant role that local innovative and creative potential have played in this process.

The aim of this paper is to answer a question if the planned policy of supporting the endogenous creative and innovative potential of the city may be the key to solve the problem.

KEY WORDS

Eastern Europe, Post Communist Countries, Urban Development

UCITY



SPACIAL PRODUCTION IN BRASIL'S ICONIC MODERN UTOPIA AND FAVELIZATION IN CONTEMPORARY CITIES: CAN WE (OUT)SMART OUR CITIES BAD HABITS?

Gabriel Mazzola Poli de Figueiredo | gabriel.poli.figueiredo@gmail.com
Universidade de São Paulo, Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo

This paper aims to emphasize troublesome aspects of the smart city urban model's implementation in Brazil using as a starting point the country's very own modern utopia – the city of Brasilia – considered by some as the pinnacle of urban planning and modernity in Brazil. The paper shows that Smart City projects can be especially problematic due to their central belief, similar to the modern utopias, in (i) the possession of a clear and correct understanding of the urban problems and (ii) the possibility of a homogenic and uniform technological solution to be applied to the whole city. We argue that in Brazil this is far from true, remembering that the troublesome construction process of Brasilia from the ground up was only made possible through the exploitation of an impoverished workforce that, once the work was done, had no place in the city they had just built. Our modern utopia not only was inaccessible for the poor, it thrived only by exploring their cheap labor, while denying them access to land ownership. With nowhere to go and no support from the government, they were forced to inhabit illegally in favelas, systematically produced from the inequality inherent in the production of the city itself. The contemporary Brazilian city is also dependent of systematic favelization, due to its inability to recognize and address inequality and that the selective application of urban policies and laws that continue to ignore and violate the urban poor's most basic human rights. We argue that an urban model, such as the Smart City, could only have a game-changing outcome if the symbolic values of the imaginarium related to the city are re-signified. Finally, a few key questions are proposed to better understand if and how smart technology can be used to reduce urban inequality in Brazilian cities.

KEY WORDS

Smart City, Favelas, Spatial Production, Modern Utopia

LIVING AND LIVABLE UTOPIA: SOCIALIST REALISM IN EASTERN CENTRAL-EUROPEAN CITY PLANNING

Borbala Jasz | jasz.borbala@filozofia.bme.hu
Budapest University of Technology and Economics,
Department of Philosophy and History of Science

The utopian concept in Eastern Central-European urban planning during the years of socialism can be observed in two ways. The general pre-theoretical use of the expression 'Social Realism' refers to all styles during this era. However we need to distinguish late/soviet modern and Socialist Realism, and this can be accomplished by analysing the different utopian visions as an urban design method in these two distinct periods.

The first utopian approach is Socialist Realism. The typical method was the city planning, which was dominant after WW2 in Eastern Central-Europe. This type of constructing style is closely related to the architectural demonstration of the power of the state. To express the intentions of the Stalinist government architects had to work out a new form language for urban design. It has a utopian character, which was created in order to hide reality, and to construct a beautiful illusion to be presented as the truth.

The second utopian approach is a more practical one. The era of Socialist Realism was ended by the famous architectural speech by Khrushchev in 1954. Soviet-style cities emerged with standardized, mass-produced technology, and the era of house blocks began. Architects returned to the concepts of the classical modernism in planning and also in focusing on social responsibility. Newly built cities became more sterile, free from any individuality, and they had a regular structure.

In my paper I distinguish different periods of urban design in Eastern Central-Europe during the socialist era. I analyse the theoretical utopian approach under the dominance of the Socialist Realist style. After that I focus on the practical way of utopian thinking in constructing the new machine cities, which were built from precast, standardised, concrete material house blocks. I conclude that urban planning in Eastern Cental-Europe was a more fine-grained process than it is usually assumed.

KEY WORDS

Utopia, Socialist Realism, Soviet Modern, Eastern-Central Europe, house block system

UTOPIAN PROJECT AND PRACTICES IN THE AUROVILLE INTENTIONAL COMMUNITY

Cassandra Fontana | c.fontana@stud.iuav.it
Università IUAV di Venezia, Regional Planning and Public Policy,
Department of Design and Planning in Complex Environments

The paper focuses on the concept of utopia to highlight its epistemological ambiguity and therefore identify the different interpretation of it within the Utopia Studies literature. The intentional community of Auroville, Tamil Nadu, India, will be taken as case study to deepen the tension between an interpretation of utopia as perfection, characterized by the definition of blueprints for the imagined space, and one that looks at the concept as a transformative and dynamic process of imagining possible alternatives. Beside the comparative, critical, prefigurative and transformative functions of utopia (Levitas, 2013), the attention given to the experimental and concrete dimension will serve as a bridge for an in-depth reflection on the emancipatory and political nature of utopian everyday practices.

KEY WORDS

Experimental Utopia, Everyday Practices, Blueprint

GARDEN CITIES: A MODEL FOR HEALTHY CITIES

Cecilia Di Marco | dimarco.c@grenoble.archi.fr

Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Grenoble, Unité de recherche (LabEx)

Architecture, Environnement & Cultures Constructives Laboratoire Cultures Constructives

To face the increasing housing demand, and to solve health problems related to the current city lifestyle (such as obesity, cancer and stress-related diseases), British government initiatives support the creation of new communities based on garden cities principles. They consider the garden cities utopia as a breakdown in previous trends and practices and as an alternative to the present urban and suburban models. Garden City is a utopia based on good quality houses, with low energy consumption and in close proximity to services and workplaces, on the local production of food, and on a strong community feeling. The same model could be used to answer the challenge of today's health issues as a guide to build cities that provide an attractive environment and promotes an active, sustainable and healthy lifestyle.

In order to achieve a more appropriate model for an urban planning change, and to avoid using the word 'garden' as a convenient label, a study on the garden cities utopia in the 21th century is needed. In this paper, an analysis of new garden cities principles is performed through the study of a project of a new garden city based in Ebbsfleet, UK (Ebbsfleet Garden City). The project, started in 2014 and still under construction, consists of a new development site constituted of brownfields in the east of London. This case study is ideal for understanding whether the garden cities model might be an answer to the challenges of today's health issues and might push cities to provide a more attractive living environment, promoting an active sustainable and healthy lifestyle.

KEY WORDS

Urban Utopia, Garden Cities, Great Britain, Healthy Town

(COUNTER-) UTOPIAS: REBOUNDED NARRATIVES ON CENTRE BEAUBOURG

Harold Dede-Acosta | harolddede@gmail.com
Independent researcher in history and theory of the city

The transposition of utopia from forms of fiction to shapes of reality, brings about a difficulty that transcends mere language complication and penetrates the territories of epistemology, and of course, urban phenomena.

Conceived under the socio-political uncertainty of 1968's aftermath and the diminishing influence of Paris, Centre Beaubourg or simply Beaubourg by Parisians (renamed Georges Pompidou) was the radical response of a France in desperate need of an upgrade and regain of its international prestige. By different means, the center soon signified the theoretical elaboration of utopia, and its realization in 1977 eventually embodied utopia's transposition into a spatial, liveable reality.

Within this time frame, a different number of narratives not only orbited around the Centre but rebounded and clashed, making a formidable arena for the debate on the future of the city, its cultural institutions and its political challenges. This paper delineates a constellation of those narratives fuelling the conception of Centre Beaubourg.

More than an in-depth comprehension of such constellation, a transversal reading of its multiple fictions and discourses is hereby offered, namely: those from the techno-utopian urban experiments in 1960s France; the emergence of leisure as a main social issue and the technical possibilities that late industrial era offered to answer its threats; the deployment of architectural imagination that Pompidou's government mobilized to tackle its political challenges through Piano and Roger's "Machine to produce dreams" and, consequently, the expectations and resistances brought by that monstrous anti-monument landing in the heart of Paris, still occupied by craftsmen's ateliers and made of centuries-old alleyways yet to be readapted for mass-production and consumption.

In a temporal jump to our era, can Beaubourg (still) be considered a utopia? And if it does, has its original purpose expired?

KEY WORDS

Urban History, Utopias, Fantastic Architecture, Centre Beaubourg, Centre Pompidou

DECONSTRUCTING MICRO-UTOPIAS

Rafael Silva Brandão | rbrandao@ufsj.edu.br
Universidade Federal de São João del-Rei (UFSJ),
Departamento de Arquitetura, Urbanismo e Artes Aplicadas (DAUAP)

Fernanda Martins Correa | fernandamartins.arch@gmail.com
Universidade Federal de São João del-Rei (UFSJ),
Curso de Arquitetura e Urbanismo

Flávia Nacif da Costa | fernandamartins.arch@gmail.com
Universidade Federal de São João del-Rei (UFSJ),
Departamento de Arquitetura, Urbanismo e Artes Aplicadas (DAUAP)

Geographer Doreen Massey indicates that contemporary society was built upon temporal thinking, which is based on linear, directional and consistent narratives, as opposed to spatial thinking, which accounts for simultaneity, diversity and process. In temporal thinking, cities are conceived as entities in evolution, ranging from an original wild state to a stable final condition (usually by incorporating social and technological advances). In this sense, utopias (the non-place) constitute the ultimate goal of cities, serving as models for urban action. Therefore, every plan relates to a micro-utopia, as it references an ideal way of life for a society that would occupy that space. The modernist city, as a response to the industrial age, sought to establish a canon of rationality and efficiency to configure a spatial base for capitalism. However, the resultant scenario is more of a dystopic one, since current economic systems are strongly based in inequality and competition, increasing exclusion and segregation. But what would be a truly fair, democratic and inclusive framework? As unitary discourses crumble in the wake of poststructuralist thinking, utopias seem to become insufficient as models for city living. Due to its inherently authoritarian quality, utopia might need to be abandoned altogether. Heterotopia, Foucault's more open and diverse construct, presents an option, but requires a radical shift of urbanism from finalized products to a more processual understanding. This requires a spatial approach, where planners and designers work as activists and activators, relinquishing most of the control they have over urban processes and creating open ended systems. Such forms of spatial appropriation resist social segregation and hierarchy, create displacements and deviations in everyday life and allow for imaginative action. This means that planning could benefit from incorporating art and design strategies that reinforce interaction, alterity and flexibility, allowing for instability and conflict to transform urban relationships.

KEY WORDS

Micro-utopias, Spatial Thinking, Open Ended Systems

DYS/U/TOPIAN: THE ROLE OF THE ARTIST IN A RAPIDLY RECONFIGURING CITY

Clare McCracken | clare.mccracken@rmit.edu.au
RMIT University

In their book *Mobile Lives* Anthony Elliott and John Urry argue that the future of mobility systems – possible scenarios – can only be understood in the “...context of the legacy of the 20th century” (Elliott and Urry 2010: 131). For the city of Melbourne (Australia) the most influential mobility system of the 21st century is undoubtedly the car. We have built one of the world’s great sprawling cities, which, under the pressure of rapid population increase continues to grow, building car dependent communities whose future will be effected by increases in mortgage rates, petrol prices and climate change.

This paper grew out of a collaborative research project between artist, and PhD candidate, Clare McCracken and Knox City Council. It articulates the role site-specific artworks can play in interrogating the individual impact of climate change and new technologies on specific communities, revealing tensions and creating a critical platform for dialogue. The paper will present the impacts of an immersive installation in a suburban home that created a three-dimensional and immersive view of what the house would be like to inhabit at the end of the 21st century. The installation contemplated how domestic routines and the fabric of the house itself will adapt to a post-carbon world affected by climate change, extreme weather events and new technologies such as driverless cars and virtual reality.

The current Australian federal government repealed a carbon tax, has climate deniers in its ranks, and handed around a chunk of coal during a recent questioning time as a solution to the country’s struggling energy industry. In the midst of a lack of federal leadership in planning for the future, this paper demonstrates how site-specific artworks can be used as a platform for discussion - how they can contribute to planning by providing a vision of our dys/u/topian future.

KEY WORDS

Immersive Art, Socially Engaged Art, Climate Change, Creative Research, Site-Specific Art, Utopian Futures, Dystopian Futures

DO PEOPLE DREAM OF RADIO CENTRIC CITIES (AS URBANISTS OFTEN DO)? OPPORTUNITIES AND DANGERS OF CONTEMPORARY URBAN UTOPIAS AND DYSTOPIAS

João Silva Jordão | jlsj023@hotmail.com ; 20113047@fa.ulisboa.pt
Lisbon University, Lisbon School of Architecture, CIAUD

Technological advances have increased mankind's capacity to shape its environment through urban planning and ambitious building projects so that that formerly unobtainable utopian designs can be made into a reality.

Through urbanism we are now capable of approaching real life dystopias that in some ways exceed works of fiction. Dominant visions of what cities can and should become will have a profound impact on the paths that mankind takes and the modes of living that it adopts. Urbanists may consider that one of their most important missions going forward is that of trying to influence popular utopian and dystopian visions, not only of what cities can be, but also their very meaning and place in humanity's present and future.

Furthermore, urban utopian designs often depict rigid zoning and a highly hierarchical organization of space, and none more so than utopian radio centric cities where a central building represents the nexus of political, social and religious power. The ubiquity of the radio centric design within urban utopias is notable- it is a very common element that is found in urban utopias of old and present alike. This element has been incorporated into real urban planning instruments, with Lisbon being one such example- through its subsequent Municipal Master Plans, a radio centric outline was introduced and has endured, profoundly shaping the city.

The radio centric design has made Lisbon into a deeply divided city, with its minutely planned and varied centre in stark contrast with the primary and secondary peripheries occupied mainly by vast swathes of housing, with the peripheries being starkly divided from the centre by natural boundaries, highways and train lines. Paradoxically, as one of the main marks of Lisbon's socio-economic divisions, the radio centric design is an example of how the fulfilling of utopian visions can entail negative results.

KEY WORDS

Hierarchy of Space, Lisbon, Municipal Master Plans, Radio Centric Cities, Urban Utopias

POSTERS



EPHEMERAL INTERVENTION AS A WAY TO CHANGE THOUGHTS

Andressa Abrantes | andressasabrantes@gmail.com
Unifacisa, Architecture and Urban Design Department

Andreza Abrantes | andrezaabrantes@gmail.com
Unifacisa, Architecture and Urban Design Department

Aída Pontes | aida@labrua.org
Unifacisa, Architecture and Urban Design Department

Dimitri Castor | dimitricastor@hotmail.com
Unifacisa, Architecture and Urban Design Department

This research presents an intervention for ephemeral space held at UniFacisa University, located in the city of Campina Grande, Paraíba, Brazil, which consists of the withdrawal of two parking spaces for the transformation into a space common to all, during a day. From the observation of the difficulties faced by the local population in finding collective spaces of quality, it was verified the necessity of producing a place that was a meeting point, conversation, interaction and relaxation for such users. For that, simple furniture such as tables and chairs, potted plants, puffs and natural grass were used, creating an organic setting in the midst of cars. Throughout the intervention, on the campus of the university, a quantitative and qualitative research was developed regarding the sensations of the pedestrians when walking through the city, in which the participants could choose which factors made them more insecure walking the streets of our city. Through a banner, exposed in the facilities of the university, the public voluntarily left its vote in the poster, being able to choose more than one of the nine presented. With this brief intervention, it was noticed a great commitment from the public to the event and the research, as well as the change of thought of the people in relation to the destination of the community space, the appropriation of spaces and the sense of belonging. Finally, it was concluded that the users felt that they belonged to the city, generating requests from them, so that the ephemeral space became permanent, making them think about the right to the city, the relation of the street to the car and how they feel walking throughout our city.

KEY WORDS

Intervention, Ephemeral, City, Collective Space, Community Space

THE MERITS OF MANDATORY INCLUSIONARY ZONING: POLICY EFFECTS ON AFFORDABILITY AND RACIAL- ETHNIC INTEGRATION IN NEW YORK CITY HOUSING

Carl Hooks | chooks@wustl.edu
Washington University in St. Louis '17,
College of Arts & Sciences, Department of Sociology

In March 2016, New York City (NYC) signed into law the most ambitious inclusionary zoning program in the United States, the Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) program. This program utilizes mandatory inclusionary zoning (MIZ), a municipal ordinance that requires property developers to designate a portion of housing units they build for low or middle-income households. While MIZ should foster more socioeconomic diversity in NYC's increasingly expensive housing market, its effects on racial-ethnic segregation has received little attention. Research and census data show high levels of racial-ethnic segregation persist in "pocket" neighborhoods across all five NYC boroughs, despite the city's overall diversity. This persistence matters because segregation has well-documented, negative effects on individuals and communities (particularly communities of color).

In NYC's urban context, this paper examines whether economically driven, race-blind housing policies like the MIH program can improve affordability while altering historically segregated housing patterns – a goal U.S. cities have failed to achieve for decades – by helping low-income minorities move into wealthier, predominantly White areas. In other words, can the MIH program expand both affordable housing and racial-ethnic integration in NYC neighborhoods? This question carries weight for all cities implementing MIZ policies.

Review of the relevant literature on inclusionary zoning (both mandatory and voluntary), racial-ethnic segregation, and the intersection of the two – plus analysis of recent policy reports and media covering the MIH program – shows MIZ policies can only alleviate racial-ethnic segregation in city-wide housing patterns to a certain extent; whether mandatory inclusionary zoning can improve affordability and integration is inconclusive. In fact, MIZ has both increased and decreased integration in several U.S. city case studies, whereas exclusionary zoning (EZ) has consistently worsened segregation. As NYC continues with the MIH program, policymakers and researchers should track its impacts. This will help city officials design smarter, socially progressive, and economically inclusive housing policies.

KEY WORDS

Zoning, Affordable Housing, Segregation, Race, Ethnicity

MINIMALISM IN THE CONTEXT OF PORTUGUESE ARCHITECTURE

Catarina Matias do Vale | camdv@iscte-iul.pt
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL),
Departamento de Arquitectura e Urbanismo

Teresa Madeira da Silva | teresa.madeira@iscte-iul.pt
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), School of Technology and Architecture,
Department of Architecture and Urbanism, DINÂMIA'CET-IUL

The study carried out within this presentation focuses on minimalist Portuguese architecture. The concept of minimal art, comprehensive movement to the different artistic areas, emerged in the twentieth century, more specifically from 1960s. This artistic movement, characterised by the absence of ornaments and focused on the essence of the form, its purity and its simplicity, became to be called minimalism in the late 1960s. The intention to renounce ornamentation and begin to admire the simplicity of the form, manifested itself long before the appearance of the minimalist architecture, namely from the 1920s having as major drivers Adolf Loos, Le Corbusier and Mies van der Rohe. It was only in the early 1970s that the appearance of minimalist architecture was officially considered. This architectural style results from the application of the minimal art principles in the conceptual thinking of spaces. It can be considered that second half of the twentieth century was considerably marked by the presence of minimalist architecture, and it remains to this day. In this way, the main theme of this presentation has as primary purpose to analyse the impact that the minimalist architecture has had and has in the national context, trying to determine if can be considered that exists a Portuguese minimalist architecture. For this, a framework will be made based on the contextualization and historical evolution of the concept of minimalism, followed by a brief study of twentieth century architecture, relating them to the Portuguese architecture of that same century. After the awareness of the minimalist context and its relationship with Portuguese architecture will be made, based on its characteristics, a study of several cases in which minimalism is present in the works of Portuguese architects.

KEY WORDS

Minimalism, Minimalist Architecture, Minimalist Portuguese Architecture, 20th Century Architecture, Minimalist Architects

INHABIT THE CITY: RIGHTS, POLICIES AND CHALLENGES. A CASE STUDY OF BAIRRO PADRE CRUZ IN LISBON

Caterina Francesca Di Giovanni | cfdgi@iscte-iul.pt
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL),
Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia (CIES-IUL)

According to Lefebvre, the right to the city constitutes a request for the construction of urban life able to respond to the needs of everyone. However this presents difficult to achieve as for evictions, occupations, illegal settlements and the “weakness” of public social housing in some contexts such as countries of Southern Europe.

In Lisbon, is chosen Bairro Padre Cruz as a case study due to the interventions in progress within, in order to face the socio-spatial segregation that characterizes many public neighborhoods.

Included in the Urban Rehabilitation Strategy of Lisbon Municipality, the intervention has a lengthy work schedule, aiming to the housing improvement with a new urban project and the involvement of local actors in a horizontal process.

The methodology of regeneration of alvenarias (masonry) seems to correspond to the application of the principle of deliberative democracy defined in the right to the city. However, the first incursions in the neighborhood and the conversations with residents, researchers and technicians are revealing a scenario also filled with conflicts and disagreements.

The present communication is a beginning and ongoing research within the PhD thesis project in Urban Studies of ISCTE-IUL / FCSH-UNL, focused on analyze and evaluate integrated interventions in social housing through a comparison with the Italian approach and a field work in Lisbon.

KEY WORDS

Right To The City, Right To Housing, Housing Policies, Social Housing, Bairro Padre Cruz

THE TRANSFORMATION OF NATURE THROUGH CYCLICAL APPROPRIATION AND LINEAR DOMINANCE. OR FINDING LEFEBVRE IN URBAN VACANT LANDS AND RUINS

Daniel Paiva | daniel.paiva@campus.ul.pt
University of Lisbon, Centre for Geographical Studies

The objective of the poster is to present Lefebvre's perspectives on the transformation of nature in a context of planetary urbanization and illustrate them with research materials from urban vacant lands and ruins. My focus will be the relation between the author's discussion about appropriation and dominance on *The Production of Space*, and the discussion about cyclical and linear rhythms on *Rhythmanalysis*. Combining these, I present two modes of spatio-temporal production - cyclical appropriation and linear dominance - that can be useful for addressing the transformation of nature in the contemporary urban world.

Lefebvre warned us about the progressive destruction of nature by the dominance of human activity and what he called the possible complete urbanization of the world, which would lead to what he called a 'second nature'. For Lefebvre, second nature is a characteristic of the city and can be defined as a union of nature and culture, where the artificial includes and dominates the natural. My argument here is that in a context of 'second nature', it is useful to think about the spatio-temporal production of nature, and this can be done through the concepts of linear dominance and cyclical appropriation that I draw from Lefebvre's works.

The poster is divided in two sections. The first section presents Lefebvre's key concepts to think about second nature, namely absolute space, abstract space, appropriation, domination, the cyclical and the linear. The second section includes a series of photographs collected during an investigation on urban ruins and vacant lands. These photographs illustrate the cyclical appropriation - performed by vegetation, birds, and small mammals - of spaces created through the linear dominance of urban development processes.

KEY WORDS

Lefebvre, Second Nature, Cyclical Rhythms, Linear Rhythms, Space, Urban Ruins

Daniel Siemsglöß | danielsiemsgl@mailbox.org
Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Faculty of Science

After years of stagnation the city of Erfurt experiences a growth in population that is partly induced by the influx of migrants of other than German nationality. Hence, the local society goes through a process of diversification - the share of foreign population increased from 1,3 % in 1995 to 6,8 % in 2017. Hereby the biggest group, Polish migrants, has number of 206 in 2010 it has grown to a number of 1.727 in 2017. Unlike the recently arrived asylum seekers, the presence Polish labour migrants, has been widely disregarded by the local society.

The present inquiry aimed at enhancing knowledge about the situation of this large group of newly arrived migrants in an environment that has generally experienced little migration. Central to this was the study of their work, living and housing conditions. And finally the question was posed of how these people influence and transform their new environment. In order to examine these questions the study drew on the theoretical background of production of space as developed by Henri Lefebvre. Also knowledge on actual migration within an enlarged EU and namely the concept of liquid migration as developed by Gotfried Engbersen and Erik Snel was implemented. The survey focussed on the migrants' perspective. Therefore interviews and a group discussion were conducted with Polish migrants working for a logistic firm based in Erfurt.

KEY WORDS

Liquid Migration, Agency-Led Labour Migration, Production of Space, Eastern Germany

FROM CURITIBA: A MUNICIPALIST BASED ECOCITY NETWORK RESPONSE TO TODAY'S GLOBAL CRISES

Duncan Crowley | fuspey@gmail.com

Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil. Postgraduate Program in Environment & Development, Dissertation Line: Urbanization, the City and the Environment

Occupying less than 3% of the Earth's surface, cities impact today on our planet of limited resources is unsustainable. Failure to respond to today's global crises could signify the end of humanity: Radical alternative visions are needed, accessible to all citizens, not just the few. This paper identifies the city as the frontline in the battle to ensure humanities continued survival and offers the Ecocity concept as a possible solution, moving beyond the limited term of the Sustainable City. The paper proposes scaling up the existing Global Ecovillage Network model, whose principles have been developed over decades and who have over 10.000 communities on all continents, including two urban districts: Los Angeles EcoVillage, USA and Christiania in Copenhagen, Denmark. Regarding how such a complex global family might take form, communicate, exist and function; an open network of neighbourhoods, a federation of urban clusters, communities within communities, acting both horizontally and vertically between the local and global at all times, the paper explores the Radical Municipalism proposals of Murray Bookchin, later labelled communalism. This paper uses a Participatory Action Research approach inspired by Social Ecology, to investigate recent actions of Civil Society groups currently active in Curitiba who are attempting to construct a more Sustainable City through Citizen Participation. Imagining the city as a living organism, the paper examines new experiments in urban transformation, analysing them as possible catalysts for ecological urban change. These urban actions can be moments, processes, eruptions, or built changes in the urban realm, including in the slums of the periphery. Remembering that having the right to the city means the collective ability and responsibility to change the city, the paper explores the challenge of how Curitiba citizens are being encouraged to access and participate. Curitiba is not an Ecocity today, but the transition is underway.

KEY WORDS

Sustainable Cities, Citizen Participation, Curitiba, Ecocities

THE CITY AS A CATALYST OF MULTIPLE IDENTITIES: THE DIVERSITY OF CONCRETE

Emanoel Rodrigues de Lima | emanoel.rodrigues13@gmail.com
Federal of Pernambuco University, Department of Social Sciences

The city of Recife was born at the confluence of colonial exchanges and disputes. This combination of intense commercial traffic, population growth, hierarchies and inequalities resulted in a very peculiar urban diversity. However, it is from the 70's that Recife, in harmony with other cities of the country (Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo), lived an atmosphere of renewal. This modernity was linked to the establishment of new urban territorialities. It is from this period that the spaces of LGBTQ socialization begin to be demarcated by the factor eroticism, sexuality and consumption. With the emergence of these places, which have been changing over the decades, the city of Recife becomes part of the great Brazilian cities where the homosexual subject begins to express his identity away from the repressive looks of society and the family.

Taking into account the transformations that the urban culture of the great contemporary cities, especially in the gay / LGBTQI ghettos, do not necessarily take place in one direction. We located in the city of Recife, but specifically in the neighborhood of Boa Vista, central region of the city, diverse groups that occupy an area, a specific territory where they create, transform, aggregate and segregate identities and lifestyles. Where they create and establish physical and symbolic boundaries within the social and urban fabric. We try to highlight as far as possible the sociological aspects that constitute this territory and the circuit that it establishes. Using the concepts of spot, circuit and space proposed by Magnani we seek to understand the dynamics of the groups that frequent Boa Vista.

KEY WORDS

Diversity, City, Consumption, Sexuality

“DON’T GIVE THEM CHANGE!” STIGMATIZATION AND CONTROL TOWARDS THE HOMELESS POPULATION IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF IPANEMA, RIO DE JANEIRO

Gustavo Clayton Alves Santana | gustavogcas@gmail.com
Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro

Luciana Marin Ribas | ribas85@gmail.com
Universidade de São Paulo, Faculdade de Direito,
Departamento de Filosofia e Direitos Humanos

The forms of interpersonal interaction promoted by social networks constitute a unique set of instruments for analyzing political and social phenomena. Recently, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, a Facebook page called “Alerta Ipanema” – Ipanema being one of the highest-income districts in the city – published reports about the presence of homeless people in the neighborhood. In a tone of protest and threat, the report alerted the population to the so-called dangers of giving money to these individuals. This Facebook page is an example of how collective spaces are left almost solely to the whims of the market, consecrating inequalities and injustices. In the logic of consumerism-based exclusion, urban space is built only for those with purchasing power and homeless people are treated as if they were not or should not be there. The perverse side of this exclusionary logic is the perpetuation of violence against the homeless. In surveys conducted by the National Center of Defense of the Human Rights of the Homeless (Centro Nacional de Defesa de Direitos Humanos da População de Rua - CNDDH), between 2009 and 2015, 860 homicides and 1,012 attempted homicides were reported against the homeless population of Brazil. The relationship between the segregative use of urban space and the exclusionary discourse perpetrated by a not-so-civil society reproduces stereotypes towards a group of socially vulnerable people. It should be noted that formal equality – centered on common cultural principles and representations of the nation – shrouds the conservation of systemic forms of marginalization, poverty and disrespect daily inflicted upon those whose cultural, social class and historical processes are hierarchized and ousted relative to the contents of the dominant group’s representations.

KEY WORDS

Discourse Analysis, Social Networks, Homeless Population

RACE AND URBAN POLICIES IN FRANCE IN THE 70'S

Janoé Vulbeau | janoevulbeau@yahoo.fr
Rennes 1 University, ARENES UMR 6051

France is considered as a « colourblind » country. According to this view, « race » and « ethnicity » must have no space in a Republic that only recognises equal citizens. However, recent scholars have lifted the veil on issues of race, showing that race, as a social construct, does matter in the fields of urban policies (Doytcheva), anti-discrimination laws (Mazouz) or in the study of labour (Jounin). Other scientists investigating history have shown that race has never really disappeared from public agenda. They have demonstrated the striking continuity in the way certain people were treated before and after colonisation (de Barros, Nasialy). Following those studies, our research engages with the way race was used by national reformers and local technicians to address issues regarding with urban slums at the beginning of the 1970's. Our focus is on a specific law called «Résorption de l'Habitat Insalubre»

KEY WORDS

Race And Urban Local Policies In France In The 70'S

PARASITIC CITY

Joana Alves | jmcas@iscte-iul.pt
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)

Alexandra Paio | alexandra.paio@iscte.pt
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL),
ISTAR-IUL, DINÂMIA`CET, Vitruvius FABLAB

“By 2050 the world urban population is expected to nearly double, making urbanization one of the 21st century most transformative trends.” New Urban Agenda, Habitat III, Quito, 2016.

The city is the central theme of research and intervention in the contemporary world, because we are increasingly witnessing the flow of people seeking in the city for the answer to their desires and ambitions, as well as place of sensorial and experiential exchanges between the stage and the actor. Consequently, the architecture of the city cannot be thought of only as heritage that has acquired several layers that value it, but as a space that takes advantage of this heritage simultaneously with a thought about its future. Memory is a key element that allows us to relate architecture to society. However, the speed of growth and the emergence of housing problems in the city has prompted architects to respond increasingly adaptable and exible. In this context, the concept of a parasitic city is associated with a view of a densely populated living organism where there are spaces with memory, underused or abandoned that need to be reappropriated and transformed. The parasite is an organism that feeds on a body, always taking advantage of its best qualities and often modifying its physiognomy.

The theoretical work developed within the scope of the Final Architecture Project explores two concepts. (1) Heritage City, which studies 3 authors. (2) Parasitic city, which presents three case studies, demonstrating how the city can be appropriated and transformed.

KEY WORDS

Heritage City, Memory, architecture and Parasitic city

IMPORTING MODERNITY: FOREIGN FASHION & IDENTITY MAKING IN URBAN CUBA

Julie Rausenberger | julie.rausenberger@uantwerp.be
University of Antwerp, Visual and Digital Cultures Research Center (ViDI),
Department of Communication Studies

Due to the unique character of Cuba's socialist governmental structure and policies, as well as the economic embargo of the United States on Cuba in combination with the economic hardship Cubans faced (and still face) after the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, many Cubans rely on remittances, gifts and imported goods from abroad to survive. While some argue that in Cuba the time seems to stand still as the majority of cars are old timers and internet is still scarce, a new generation of young Cubans seems to pay more attention to obtaining consumer goods such as smartphones and fashionable clothes from abroad. In this project, I examine what kind of imported fashionable items are wanted on the black markets (e.g. brands such as Adidas, and white clothes due to religious faith), and how they add value to a construction of a young person's identity in contemporary Cuba. I particularly pay attention to the role of 'mulas' (mules) in this examination, as they are the persons trafficking consumer goods from abroad to the island. Through a study of local practices of clothing one can understand not only Cuba's economic system, but also what it means to be young and fashionable in contemporary Cuba.

KEY WORDS

Urban Anthropology, Clothing, Fashion, Cuba, Youth, Identity Making

WAYS OF THINKING AND FEELING THE RELOCATION AND THE APPROPRIATION OF SPACE

Marina Pereira | marina.barrocas.pereira@gmail.com
Instituto de Serviço Social. ULHT, Lisboa

Hélia Bracons | helia.bracons@gmail.com
Instituto de Serviço Social. ULHT, Lisboa

This communication follows the production of a final report of 3rd year internship in Social Work, conducted by student Marina with elderly people in a social institution located in Quinta do Cabrinha. With this work seeks to understand the process of relocation and appropriation of new living spaces for three seniors residing in the old neighbourhood. In particular, it examines the way in which translates this change in improving the living conditions and well-being of these people, when faced with a new reality, in particular housing and residential, how are suitable domestic spaces and surroundings and influence family networks.

The results indicate that older people interviewed revealed a very high satisfaction with regard to the new private space, the House. On the other hand, the advantages of the new domestic spaces, such as improvements in living conditions, face new responsibilities, such as current expenditure and the relationship and commitments with the neighbours.

KEY WORDS

Appropriation of Space, Residential Satisfaction

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY

Rita Pereira Cosme | rita-cosme@hotmail.com

Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), School of Technology and Architecture,
Department of Architecture and Urbanism

Teresa Madeira da Silva | teresa.madeira@iscte-iul.pt

Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), School of Technology and Architecture,
Department of Architecture and Urbanism, DINÂMIA'CET-IUL

This communication comes from a practical proposal of the rehabilitation of structures in villages from the neighbourhood of Bairro da Serafina e Liberdade, in Campolide, Lisboa, developed during the 3rd year, in the course unit of Architecture VI, in the integrated Master of Architecture, from ISCTE-IUL, presented in the academic year of 2015/2016.

We should consider that the type of intervention proposed serves new types of families which determine a redesign of the housing programme, bearing in mind the local context where it is localized. This way, this presentation is shown in a study more centred in the reinterpretation of the collective dwelling of the houses, focusing in the collective shared spaces, like the kitchen.

In the proposed rehabilitation, it is stimulated and privileged the sharing of a common space – the kitchen, so that the residents have better housing conditions, with more agreeable spaces where fire is used, bearing in mind the small dimensions of the fires. It is important to notice that most houses of the block are totally or practically unoccupied.

So, in order to propose a new way of housing, an inter-generational contact between old and new residents is promoted, as well as better living conditions and well-being.

This way, it is very important to understand: (1) the essential characteristics of the structures in villages in Lisboa, so that the essential is kept and preserved in a rehabilitation proposal; (2) the importance of the kitchen in the house; (3) the type of space: preparation, confection and eating; (4) the way the kitchen adapts itself to be shared by different fires and if this space of preparation, confection and eating may have no fire at all.

KEY WORDS

Community, Home, Housing Programme, Kitchen, Villages

ACTIONS HACKER

Sálvora Feliz Ricoy | salvora.feliz@upm.es
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid & Conjuntos Empáticos

Laura Domínguez Valdivieso | lauradominguez@conjuntosempaticos.com
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid & Conjuntos Empáticos

The city could be understood as a tissue composed of a series of spaces for articulation that should operate as collective social activators. As a basis, we describe them as permanent or ephemeral actions that trigger or reactivate uses in urban spaces. Many times, these spaces are not equipped appropriately, and this function does not really exist. We search about disused collective space, abandonment environments, places with lack of urban furniture or areas of conflict in the city are potential locations to revitalize the mechanism of urban context. Thus, we demand space assigned to the cars for the citizens, promoting dynamics to socialize.

In the last years, we test pop-up dynamics visualizing the empty space with pneumatic structures and domesticating the context with common elements. The inflatable space can be customized by users and the elements for domesticating can be jingle bells, plastic balls, toys, fisherman's net, artificial flowers, cardboard boxes or other recycled/construction materials as gravel, bark or steel rods. These strategies allow to transform an impersonal environment into a recognizable scale.

The performances or actions hacker can take one or multiple days, depending on the dynamic and the audience (children, teenagers, adults, or a mixture), and they can be made by technicians, neighbours, friends, and so on. We, as technicians, make some actions hacker to show the different possibilities of the particular spaces. It is important to note that these actions are able to generate an attraction of people, who interact with objects and encourage the socialization activities in over-dimensioned urban spaces. In this way, these situations imply the appropriation of public or collective areas through domestic actions.

KEY WORDS

Urbanism, Activators, Disused Spaces

URBAN PRACTICES AND THE MANUFACTURING OF THE CONTEMPORARY CITY

Sara Altamore | sara.altamore@gmail.com
IUAV University of Venice

An attempt to respond to the current ecological, social, political and economic crises could reside in the community-based-initiatives, considered to be key actors in the production of a convivial, socially sustainable, ecological and just city (Ayegman et al., 2003; Geels et al., 2008; Bergman et al., 2010).

This poster explores how contemporary urban practices could be an expression of the right to the city. According to Henri Lefebvre (1968), this right derives from taking part in daily living and making of the city, and from meeting responsibilities which entitle citizens to participate in decision making. Urban collective practices make the kind of city we want, which is related to the kind of socialities, lifestyles and values we desire (Harvey, 2008).

KEY WORDS

Urban Social Movements, Socio-Spatial Segregation, Community, Formation Of Critical Consciousness

WELCOMING 'OTHERS' WHILST SEGREGATING 'OURS'? INCLUSIVE SOCIO-SPATIAL DYNAMICS IN CONTEMPORARY PORTUGAL

Silvia Leiria Viegas | silviaviegas@ces.uc.pt
Universidade de Coimbra, Centro de Estudos Sociais

Experiences concerning the segregation of migrants arriving from Portuguese-Speaking African countries since the liberations of the former Portuguese colonies (1973-5), and their descendants, anticipate difficulties concerning the current reception of refugees.

Objectives. The purpose of the research is to identify local and inclusive socio-spatial and housing interventions capable of supporting ground-breaking and inclusive public policies and instruments, or vice versa.

Questions. How can the Portuguese government, informed by past actions, develop more inclusive socio-spatial and housing policies, instruments and practices? Can local governments, communities, refugees and economic migrants identify practices leading to a larger access to urban space, housing and citizenship?

Reflection. Present restraints and processes of marginalisation are often motivated by the same racial, xenophobic and/or nationalist discourses that support them. Yet, they also inspire a broader and deeper reflection of the government, the private sector and the organised civil society around the subject of inclusion.

KEY WORDS

Inclusion, Socio-Spatial Dynamics, Refugees and Vulnerable Immigrants, Portugal

ANALYSIS OF TYPOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS FOUND IN LOW INCOME SETTLEMENTS IN RECIFE, BRAZIL: A RESPONSE TO THE GEOGRAPHIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE TERRITORY

Yuri Nascimento Paes da Costa | yuri_paes@yahoo.com.br
Catholic University of Pernambuco, Sciences and Technology Center

Múrcio César de Jucá Vasconcellos | mcjuca@hotmail.com
Catholic University of Pernambuco, Sciences and Technology Center

Fifty years after the teachings of Henri Lefebvre, and the intensive debate about what would be a science of the city, there is a consensus among researchers that cities can no longer be understood only under a technicist bias. The analysis of the inhabitants as active subjects of this immense web of complexities becomes paramount in the continuity of efforts to find ways to solve both the collective and private spaces in the City. In this sense, the objective of this study was to propose an initial investigation of how the geography of the city of Recife influenced and defined the architectural typologies of dwellings in areas of settlements of low income population, known as Special Zones of Social Interest. The research also sought to understand the effects of this relationship: typology versus geography of the City and to provoke a reflection on the state of art that Henri Lefebvre left us. The research finds a fertile field for debate, given the huge gap left by local governments, which points to a serious worsening of the housing conditions of the poorest people in the cities. In order to reach our objectives, we sought to base ourselves on the teachings of Lefebvre (1968), Santos (1947, 1956) and Fernandes (2011). The methodology used is qualitative, which, according to Serra (2006), consists of describing the object of study to get to know it in depth, seeking to exhaust the knowledge about the samples chosen for the research. As a result of the study, in addition to the enrichment of the debate about the investigation of housing conditions in informal settlements in the city of Recife, we predict an intimate relationship between the geography of deprived areas and the existing architectural types, probably reflecting the desires of their inhabitants, catalysts of the modern city.

KEY WORDS

Architecture, Typology, Geography, Collectivity

RESHAPING ORGANIC SPACE BY CREATIVE COLLECTIVE IN GEORGE TOWN, MALAYSIA

Zaki Habibi | zaki.habibi@kom.lu.se

Lund University, Department of Communication and Media

In George Town, the capital city of Penang state in Malaysia, Southeast Asia, the creative collectives significantly influence the making of 'organic space'. This refers to the way in which creative collectives perceive themselves as non-industrialised collaborative groups, employ creativity as the very core of their everyday life, and interact with each other or wider social actors in organic way. George Town is well known as a heritage city, officially listed by UNESCO in 2008. However, rather than uncritically accepting this kind of given identity, the everyday practices by the creative collectives in this city demonstrate a critical way in touching upon their personal and cultural identities. This research combines ethnographic observation, in-depth interview, urban walking, and visual method mainly photo-documentation in immersive way of documentary style. The purpose is to understand the everyday practices of creative collectives in George Town, especially those who reside in Hin Bus Depot. The study shows that this organic space becomes a cultural hub for the creative collectives and their social networks. The studied creative collectives are Pokothings who runs wooden crafts studio and workshop, Grafikdistrict Solutions who creates an open forum for young graphic designers and illustrators, KIWE - Weez Concept that manages a handmade studio and accessories store, and Hin Bus Depot that regularly organises a pop-up independent market, art exhibitions and social gathering. They run their own activities, while collaborate with each other as well as involve other collectives from their wider networks. What they do is a manifestation of city-making in building the meaning of the city as a central social stage of society upon which they experience each other lives. This can also be understood as their articulation to deal with everyday tactics and strategy of urban living in a heritage city by using creativity on a daily basis.

KEY WORDS

Creative Collective, Everyday Life, Cultural Identity, Organic Space, Visual Method



TICYUrb '18

3rd international conference of young urban researchers